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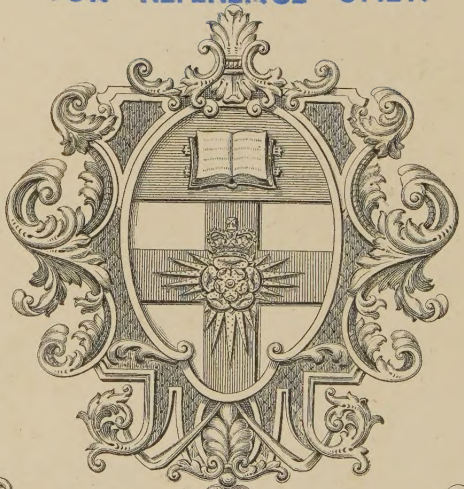

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART;

EMIGRATION; ~~EXHIBITION OF 1851~~.

Session

31 *January* — 29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XXIV.

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1856.

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THIRD REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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THIRD REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, &c.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall,
June 1856.

My Lords,

1. I have now the honour to submit to your Lordships the third annual report of the Department of Science and Art, being that for the past year. Report of Secretary.

2. No change in the constitution of the Department has taken place during the year, and I am not able to report fully on the effects of the changes which were described in my last report. It was then explained that Mr. Cole, formerly Joint Secretary, was appointed Inspector General, with the view of visiting, and producing increased efficiency in, the various schools and institutions throughout the kingdom; but, as the Government had entrusted the management of the British portion of the French Exhibition to this Department, it was considered desirable to give the direction of the Exhibition in Paris to Mr. Cole, and in discharging this duty to the satisfaction of your Lordships, he has not been able to devote undivided attention to his new duties as Inspector General. The time of the Art Superintendent, Mr. Redgrave, was also much occupied in affording his valuable experience to the Fine Arts Exhibition in Paris until the close of the year. In consequence of these occupations, the whole time of these gentlemen could not be given to the efficient working of a system of inspection during the last

Report of Secretary.

year, but I am now able to report it as being in full force, and as promising the most satisfactory results.

3. In the last report the subjects were so divided as to bring at once under your Lordships' attention the analogous branches of the services throughout the country; but this classification produced a separation of offices carried on in the same institution, and thus prevented the entire objects of each being readily seen. With your sanction, I accordingly adopt another arrangement, which has the advantage of pointing out the various duties entrusted to each separate institution, although it in some degree divides the subjects common to all the services. This report is, therefore, divided into the following heads:—

I. Metropolitan institutions in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

II. Aid to schools in connexion with the Department, having reference to Secondary Instruction.

III. Aid to schools not immediately connected with the Department;—Primary Instruction.

IV. Aid to schools by the formation and diffusion of examples and illustrations as means of study.

V. Public services connected with the Department.

I. METROPOLITAN INSTITUTIONS.

1. The Geological Surveys, Mining School, Museum of Practical Geology, and Mining Record Office.

4. The Government Institution in Jermyn Street, under the direction of Sir R. I. Murchison, includes several services, which require to be considered separately (*vide* Director's Report, App. p. 15.)

A. *The Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom.*

These surveys, under the general direction of Sir R. Murchison, are carried on in Great Britain under

the immediate superintendence of Professor Ramsay, and in Ireland under that of Professor J. B. Jukes. Report of Secretary.

Great Britain.

5. In Great Britain, during the past year, the total field-work executed extends over nearly 1,700 square miles.

One sheet and fifteen quarter sheets of the trigonometrical survey, geologically coloured, have been published since the last report. These embrace an area of about 2,400 square miles, and comprise parts of the counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, Stafford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby.

Portions of these surveys relate to the coal fields of the central counties, and include 127 miles of horizontal sections, illustrating not only the known mineral wealth, but also the probable depth at which the coal-bearing strata may be reached beneath the broad bands of red rocks which rest upon them.

Maps of North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and the Isle of Wight are far advanced, and comprise an area of 2,580 square miles.

Towards the close of the previous year, the geological survey of Scotland was begun, and now about 117 square miles of Haddingtonshire have been mapped on the six-inch scale, and will be published on the maps of the one-inch scale.

Ireland.

6. In Ireland about 1,000 square miles, altogether, have been surveyed during the past year, including 250 miles of an indented coast line. The field-work has been chiefly made on the borders of Cork and Kerry, or the extensive tract stretching from Dursey Island to Mallow. As the maps on the one-inch scale for Ireland are being rapidly issued, the geological survey is applying to them the work executed on the six inch scale, and with this view a considerable amount of revision of former work has been made, in order to adapt it for publication on the smaller scale.

Report of Secretary.

7. The Director-General has issued instructions to all the geological surveyors, both in Great Britain and Ireland, to place on record the evidence upon which they have fixed the boundaries of the respective formations, and these documents, after revision, will in future be published and sold with the maps.

8. As regards the palæontological department of the survey, the Director-General reports that he is unable, without additional assistance, to have it in the fully-effective condition which he desires. During the past year the palæontologist has been engaged in a re-survey of part of South Wales, and has aided the Local Director for Ireland in examining the boundaries of the Devonian and carboniferous rocks. In addition to this field-work, the classification and arrangement of the fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology and the Museum of Irish Industry have made considerable progress. The Naturalist engaged in the coast survey expects during the present year to report on the surveys which he has already made.

B. *Mining Record Office.*

9. This Office, as your Lordships are aware, was re-organized in 1854, and the new arrangements continue to give much increased efficiency to it.

The Keeper of the Records, Mr. R. Hunt, has visited during the last year various mining districts, with the view of obtaining their co-operation.

He has published important statistical returns regarding the produce of tin, copper, lead, and silver, for 1853 and 1854; and of iron, coal, and other minerals for 1854. In these he states that the annual drain on our coal-fields is about *sixty-four millions of tons*, a quantity much larger than was formerly believed to be the case.

Previously to the re-organization of this office, only about 69 plans and sections of mines in Cornwall and Devonshire had been deposited in it. In the year 1854, 111 plans and sections were procured, and in the past year 219 have been added.

C. *Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.* Report of Secretary.

10. This school continues to give systematic courses of instruction during the day to matriculated and other students, and short courses of lectures in the evening to the working classes. The systematic courses during the last year consisted of:—

100	lectures	on Chemistry.
48	„	Physics.
50	„	Metallurgy.
60	„	Mining.
40	„	Mineralogy.
30	„	Geology.
50	„	Natural History.
36	„	Applied Mechanics.

The new entries to these courses have been, as contrasted with the previous year, as follows:—

	1854–55.	1855–56.
Matriculated students	16	14
General students	48	56
	64	70

The attendance of matriculated students (those who enter for two years and enjoy the full benefit of the classes and of the examinations by the Professors) is really represented by both years, so that the numbers may be stated as 30 matriculated and 56 general students.

The increase in the number of general students is gratifying, as a considerable proportion of them in previous years consisted of Officers, both in Her Majesty's and in the East India Company's Service, who have been unable, in consequence of the war, to continue their attendance.

11. An evening course of lectures, chiefly intended for schoolmasters but open to others, was given during the last year by Professor Huxley, and was attended by 64 persons, of whom 17 were schoolmasters.

Report of Secretary.

In the previous course of Chemistry by Dr. Hofmann, 253 persons attended, of whom 60 were schoolmasters.

It would be a subject of regret to your Lordships if similar courses of instruction were not to be given in future years, special reasons having been assigned for their discontinuance during the present year.

12. The lectures to the working men have consisted, during the past year, of four courses.

Six upon Natural Philosophy, by Professor Stokes.
„ Chemistry - Dr. Hofmann.
„ Metals - - Dr. Percy.
„ Mining - - Mr. Smyth.

The attendance upon them has been limited by the size of the lecture-room, which can only accommodate 600 persons, so that, for the four courses, nearly 2,400 tickets have been issued.

13. The laboratories attached to this institution are two in number. The attendance in the laboratory of the Royal College of Chemistry, under Dr. Hofmann, has amounted to 100 pupils, and that in the laboratory of Dr. Percy, which is confined to the special subject of Metallurgy, to 27 pupils.

Dr. Percy has completed, and has now in the press, an elaborate Inquiry on the Composition of the Iron Ores of this country. He has also made, besides other inquiries for the Ordnance and the Colonial Secretary, an examination of several ancient bells, with the view of ascertaining the best composition for the Great Bell of the New Houses of Parliament. Dr. Hofmann, in addition to the remarkable scientific investigations which have issued from his laboratory, has made several reports on subjects transmitted by various public departments.

D. *Museum of Practical Geology.*

14. Advances have been made in the preparation of catalogues for this Museum, and the Director hopes to be able to issue a popular edition of them in the course of the present year.

It is gratifying to state that the Museum has been opened during five days of the week, instead of three, as formerly. The number of visitors during last year was 13,000, being about 3,000 less than the previous year. A corresponding diminution of numbers will be observed in most museums during the year, and is supposed to be due to the state of public affairs connected with the war. Report of Secretary.

Since the opening of the Museum, however, which took place at the close of the last year, during five days in the week, the number of visitors has increased to about 2,200 per month.

In conclusion, attention should be drawn to the Report of the Director, who shows that the combined institution has been usefully employed in aiding the public authorities in questions of importance, both as regards the colonies and this country. Among these may be specified a report on the effects of the waste going on at Hengistbury Head, Hants, and of the coast to the east of it, researches made for coal in the Bay of Nicomedia, and the establishment of a survey in Trinidad, and other West India Islands.

2. Training School of Art, Female Art School and Museum and Library at Marlborough House.

A. *Training School and Metropolitan District Schools.*

15. In the last report an account of the re-organization of this school was laid before your Lordships, and I have now to state that its efficiency as a training-institution for art-teachers in provincial schools, continues to increase. The report of Mr. Burchett, the Head Master (*vide* App. 31.) contains Tables shewing the full working of the school.

During last year 79 masters in training have, attended the classes, on an average for nine months, six days each. Of these, 36 have obtained certificates for the first group of subjects included in the scheme for the examination of masters, 7, for the second group, and 12, for the sixth.

Report of Secretary.

The technical classes for porcelain-painting, wood-engraving, lithography, textile-ornament, practical construction, and mechanical drawing, have been re-organized so as to make them part of the training-course, thus enabling the masters to acquire that knowledge which may render their services immediately useful to the manufactures of the town in which they are placed.

The Central School in London is now chiefly a training-school for teachers, although the public, on the payment of fees, are enabled to take advantage of the high instruction furnished for the masters of provincial schools. As the arrangements for training masters, or as the main objects of the school become more effective, its use as a general school is less likely to be extended, and accordingly we find that the attendance of the last year (397 pupils) is a diminution of 51 on the numbers of the previous year, although the amount of fees received (522*l.*) is within five pounds of the receipts of the former year.

The number of schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers who have received instruction during the past year through the Central and District Schools have been 429, and the amount of fees received from them, 93*l.* 10*s.*

The nine District Schools have had an average monthly attendance of 466, which is considerably less than the average of 650 in the previous year.

Thirty-three Parochial Schools continue to be taught drawing by the masters in training of the Central School, and 1,730 pupils have received instruction through their agency. The progress in drawing of the pupils in these schools is highly satisfactory, as evinced by the examinations, 144 prizes having been awarded to them. The fees derived from the parochial schools amount to 240*l.*

The number of lectures on various subjects of Science connected with Art, delivered in connexion with the Training School, has amounted to 111, and the aggregate attendance, including the scholars of

the Training School, has been 4,446, being an average of 40 at each lecture. Report of Secretary.

B. *Female School of Art, Gower Street.*

16. This school, like the District Schools, has suffered during the last year from the disturbed state of public affairs, and has had an attendance of only 144 pupils, which is a diminution of 59 as compared with the previous year. The fees, on the other hand, have increased from 192*l.* to 259*l.* The progress of the pupils, under the superintendence of Mrs. M'Ian, continues to be satisfactory (*vide* App. p. 46).

C. *Museum of Ornamental Art.*

17. This Museum has obtained important accessions during the last year, especially by purchases from the Bernal Collection and the French Exhibition. Full information regarding these purchases will be found in the report of the Curator (App. p. 67), but it may be desirable to state some particulars respecting the Bernal sale.

The sale of the Bernal Collection having excited much interest, it was felt that the competition might induce larger prices to be given for the articles comprised in it than their intrinsic value warranted. Accordingly, the whole collection was examined by the Art Superintendent and the Curator of the Museum, and the articles which it was desirable to secure having been selected, the maximum values were fixed beforehand, and, except in very few instances, no larger price was allowed to be given for them during the progress of the sale.

The British Museum being a purchaser, as well as the Museum of Ornamental Art, a perfect understanding was established between the two Museums, and the same agent was commissioned to bid for both institutions, so that in no case was the price raised to the public by a common desire of two public bodies to possess the same article. These

Report of Secretary.

arrangements led to a fortunate result, for while the average price of 730 lots, purchased by Marlborough House, amounted to 11*l.* 7*s.*, the average price of the entire number of lots (4,294) was as much as 14*l.* 11*s.*

The number of visitors to the Museum has decreased, having been 78,427, as compared with 104,823 in the previous year. That this decrease, common to all the public Museums, is due to the state of public affairs connected with the war, is obvious from the circumstance, that while this report is passing through the press, peace having returned, the increase in the number of visitors has been more than double what it was in the corresponding period of 1855, and, in fact, more than in any previous year.

Circulating Museum.

18. In order to bring home the specimens of the London Museum to the provincial towns, with the view of improving the state of art-manufactures in them, a Circulating Museum has been formed, consisting of about 400 specimens and representing each section of the central Museum. This Circulating Museum, of which a classification will be found in the Appendix, p. 120, has already visited Birmingham, Nottingham, Macclesfield, and Norwich, and has been visited by a large number of persons, amounting to 55,701, of whom 44,949 have paid for admission. (*Vide* App. p. 73.)

The most useful results have attended this circulation, and not a single accident has occurred to any of the specimens. In exceptional cases, as in the instance of Sheffield, additional collections, bearing on the special manufactures of the place, have been added to the general Museum (App. p. 121).

D. *Library.*

19. The Library of Art at Marlborough House has obtained by purchases and donations during the last year an increase of 550 volumes, and has received

(exclusive of the officers of the department and masters in training) 7,242 visits, being an average daily attendance of 30 persons. This is a small diminution on the number (7,942) in the previous year. The number of subscribers to the Library has, on the other hand, increased from 235 in 1854 to 284 in 1855 (App. p. 125.). Report of Secretary.

3. Museum of Irish Industry.

20. The Director, Sir R. Kane, reports that during the past year the classification of objects in the Museum has made much progress, and that important additions have been secured for it. The general arrangements are now so far advanced, that it will soon be possible to prepare catalogues for the use of the public; and the attention of the Director has been called to the subject.

Evening courses of lectures have, during the sessions 1854-5 and 1855-6, been given with considerable success, on the following subjects:—

		No. of Students.
56 lectures on	Geology - - -	395
20 „	Natural History -	36*
50 „	Chemistry - -	198
26 „	Physical Science -	435

Examinations of the pupils attending these evening lectures were instituted with highly-satisfactory results, and prizes, in small amounts in money and medals, will be awarded to the best candidates. This experiment made in a town which had been long accustomed to receive popular lectures, unaccompanied by the incentive to study produced by a competitive examination, is so important and encouraging, that I propose in the report for next year to give a full account of the system pursued.

---

* Professor Allman, who gave the lectures on Natural History, received the Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and the lectures were not immediately resumed.

Report of Secretary.

The number of visitors to this Museum during the last year, amounted to 25,008, being an increase of 864 above the previous year.* (*Vide* App. p. 129)

4. Royal Dublin Society.

21. A full report of the working of the Society is published in the Appendix (p. 135). It will, therefore, be sufficient if I direct attention to a few leading points in regard to it.

It is gratifying to find that the Society recognise the importance of preventing the waste of public money in the purchase of collections analogous to those made by the Industrial Museum, which is not only situate in the same city, but in an adjoining square. A careful adherence to the distinct objects of the two Museums, will, in the future, lead to much public advantage. It might even be worthy of consideration, whether it would not be desirable to make an interchange of existing specimens between them, when such specimens belong more properly to the objects represented by each respectively.

The Museums and Gardens of the Society continue in an efficient and improving state. The Botanical Garden is now open for three days in the week free, and on two days for 6*d.* for adults and 3*d.* for children.

The Library is open on every week-day from eleven to five o'clock. Unfortunately, at these hours, the working classes, busily engaged during the day, are little able to avail themselves of the excellent library possessed by the Society. The new buildings now being erected for the Museum and Library may enable the Council to gratify the desire which they entertain to secure to the public further advantages in studying both. The following returns indicate the visitors to the different services of the Society during the last and preceding years, with the exception of

* The correct number for 1854 are 24,144; a wrong return in last years' report described the numbers as being more numerous.

the general lectures described under the head "Committee of Lectures." Report of Secretary.

	1854.		1855.	
Botanic Garden	40,638	- -	30,850	
Museum of Natural History	21,427	- -	12,786	
Agricultural Museum	14,563		24,763	
Library	10,562	Daily average, 35	9,476	Daily average, 32
Statue Gallery	2,374	- -	4,038	
Schools of Art	550	- -	421	
Exhibition of Prize Drawings	—	- -	714	
Monthly Evening Meetings	840	- -	800	
Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition	—	- -	12,401	
Lectures on Chemistry (two courses), average attendance	—	- -	109	
Lectures on Mineralogy	—	- -	41	

A. *Zoological Society.*

22. The Royal Dublin Society receives 6,000*l.* annually, out of which a sum of 500*l.*, is through its agency, given to the Zoological Society in aid of its Gardens. This sum was granted on the full understanding that it was in aid only of local exertions to support the Gardens in a high state of efficiency, and that any permanent decrease of local support would be attended with a decrease, or even withdrawal of the grant. It is important to find that the public have properly responded to this condition, and that not only has the income of the society considerably increased, but that the number of visitors has also materially augmented.

Since the grant was given to the Society in 1854, 202,571 persons have visited the Gardens, of whom 138, 019 were admitted during the last year, a number which considerably exceeds that of any former year.

The collections in the Gardens have been much improved, and new buildings have been erected. The report of the Council (App. p. 167) gives full information in regard to the income and expenditure of the Society.

Report of Secretary.

5. Committee of Lectures at Dublin.

23. A Committee (*vide* Report, App. p. 173), partly appointed by the Royal Dublin Society and partly by the government, was constituted at a late period in 1854, with a view of superintending the grant of 500*l.* for provincial lectures in Ireland, and for arranging the popular courses of lectures to be given either at the Royal Dublin Society or the Museum of Irish Industry.

It had formerly been the practice for the Professors to give two courses on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, but it was felt that as they were paid by public grants, the public should be able to obtain the benefits of the collections in both institutions in illustration of these courses, and this mixed committee was deemed to be the best body to select the institution which was found to be the most advantageous for a particular course of lectures. It was to be borne in mind, in making such arrangements, that the Museums and Gardens of the Royal Dublin Society were chiefly devoted to pure science, and the Museum of Irish Industry to its industrial applications.

In the report of the Committee will be found a full account of its proceedings, and of what it deems to be the requirements for the future efficiency of the services entrusted to it.

The lectures given at the Royal Dublin Society were attended by the following average* number of persons :—

	Average.
Chemistry - - - -	39
Natural History (two courses) -	227
Geology - - - - -	175
Physics - - - - -	386

During the latter part of 1854 and in the course of 1855, the Committee of Lectures provided for 24

* The average attendance only can be given, as the distinct individuals are not registered. By the mode of counting in the aggregate the persons at each lecture, the same individual, if he attends twelve lectures, counts in the returns of the Society for twelve persons.

courses of lectures in the provincial towns of Ireland, which appear to have had a total attendance (calculated on the average) of 3,093 persons. Report of Secretary

6. Normal Lace School, Dublin.

24. The Normal Lace School at Dublin received a provisional grant of 500*l.* in aid from the 1st January 1855, as explained in the report for the previous year; and a statement of the Committee is printed in the App. (p. 187).

In consequence of this assistance, the Committee have organized a drawing class, under the superintendence of a certificated teacher from the Central School. This class opened with 17 pupils, three of whom obtained medals in the autumn exhibition of students' works at Gore House; and two special classes have also been established, and promise well. The Committee have also been again enabled to obtain a lace teacher from Belgium.

25. Since the first opening of the school in 1851 to the end of last year, 76 pupils have been admitted to the school, of whom 19 superintend lace schools in the country, and 17 are now on the books.

There has been a decrease in the number of pupils during the last year, owing to the breaking out of scarlatina in the school, and the influence of the war. On the whole, however, the report appears to be satisfactory.

7. Scottish Industrial and Natural History Museum.

26. Since my last report, the ground, and temporary buildings, for the new Museum in Edinburgh have been purchased, but not without the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament to render the legal titles secure. Accordingly, until the autumn little could be done to obtain contributions for the Museum, and the Director was instructed to visit existing Museums with the view of obtaining information as to the best mode of organising the future collection (*vide* App. p. 191.) Latterly, considerable progress has been

Report of Secretary.

made, and during the present year large additions to the Museum are expected.

27. It was considered desirable by the Government to render the Industrial Collections available for the purposes of instruction to the students of the University, the buildings of which are contiguous to the site purchased for the erection of the new Museum. The Director, Dr. G. Wilson, was, therefore, at your Lordships' recommendation, appointed Professor of Technology at the University, and has had 40 pupils attending his course of lectures on this subject.

28. The Museum of Natural History, since the period of my last report, has also been joined to this Department, the collections having been purchased and sustained chiefly by public funds. It should be stated, however, that the Town Council of Edinburgh, having aided much in the formation of the Museum, upon which College funds had from time to time been expended, has liberally yielded all right in the property which it may possess, in order that the public might more fully derive advantage from its use.

29. With the view of rendering the collections of this Museum useful to the public, your Lordships directed that it should be thrown open on one day in the week free of charge, and that the price for admission should on the other days be reduced from one shilling to sixpence. It was also arranged that the students of Natural History, both in the University and in the Free Church College, should on all occasions have free access to the Museum.

These changes have been attended with great benefit, for while in the previous year the visitors had amounted to only 833, in the last year they increased to the large number of 100,947.

The arrangement and improvement of the Museum, so well begun by the late Professor Forbes, have been energetically followed up by Professor Allman, who has advanced far towards the formation of a catalogue (App. p. 193).

30. Your Lordships are aware that there is an urgent necessity for a new Museum building, not only

to receive the present collections, a large portion of which cannot be exhibited to the public, but also to find room for those rapidly forming for the new Industrial Museum. Report of Secretary.

During the continuance of the war, the Government had an understanding with the authorities in Edinburgh that they would not press for the immediate building of the promised Museum; but peace being now established, provision will have to be made for its commencement.

As it would be highly desirable that well-considered plans should be matured for the Museum before the building is determined upon, I venture to suggest to your Lordships to issue such instructions during the present year as would best secure the full consideration of the requirements for the new building.

II.—AID TO SCHOOLS UNDER THE INSPECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT, HAVING REFERENCE TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. Schools of Art.

31. In my last Report, full explanations were given of the principles upon which new schools were established by the Department. When a proposal is made by a town to establish a new school, the respective responsibilities of the town and of the Government are clearly defined. The locality is called upon to find adequate school-accommodation, and about half the cost of examples and illustrations. The Government undertakes to recommend to the committee of the school a properly qualified master, to pay him a small allowance, varying in amount from 10*l.* to 50*l.* according to the number of his certificates, and to guarantee him a minimum salary for one year. The locality reserves a share of the fees to meet the local expenses; the other share, generally amounting to one half, is paid over to the teacher, with the view of giving him an adequate remuneration for his services.

Report of Secretary.

It was formerly explained that this system could not be applied, except very gradually, to old schools hitherto supported by Parliamentary grants, but that material changes had been introduced into their management. Under the effect of these changes, it was stated in the last Report that two subsidised schools, at Cork and Belfast, had been given up. It is now gratifying to state that, owing to the liberality,—in the first case of the Corporation of Cork, which applied the provisions of the Museum Act in aid of the school, and in the second case, of some private individuals, and chiefly of Lord Dufferin,—these schools have been again opened.

Your Lordships will not now consider it to be necessary that a special distinction should be made between the old and new schools, as all, with scarcely an exception, are working zealously upon the present system, and promoting the objects for which they were founded.

During the last year two new Schools of Art have been opened, at Birkenhead and Southampton, besides the re-establishment of the schools at Cork and Belfast. The number of Schools of Art in the provinces amounts to 55, and, adding the 9 district schools of the metropolis, the total number is 64.

The number of pupils in the Schools of Art is 10,860, while the public schools taught through their agency have 18,988 children under instruction, making an aggregate number of 29,848 persons who are taught drawing.

Comparing these numbers with those of the previous year, the following result is shewn:—

	1854.	1855.
Pupils at the Schools of Art	6,336	10,860
Pupils at Public Schools -	10,773	18,988
	17,109	29,848

The financial statement in regard to the schools will be found in the Appendix, page 206. During the last year, no school has been discontinued. Eleven

schools have received aid towards the guarantees given to the teacher for the first year, the fees having been insufficient to meet the amount of his salary. The total sum paid towards guarantees has been 558*l.* Of this sum, however, only 83*l.* have been paid to three schools on the new system, the remaining 475*l.* having been paid to eight schools formerly subsidised by the State.

With regard to the results of the advanced teaching in the Schools of Art, the examiners, Sir C. Eastlake, Mr. Maclise, and Mr. Redgrave continue to give favourable reports, (*vide* App., p. 224). They consider that the average merit of the works sent in for exhibition has been greater than in the previous year.

The examiners of the works in elementary drawing remark on the drawings sent from public schools, "that the power shown in these works represents a wide dissemination of sound elementary knowledge." Mr. Redgrave, the Art Superintendent, draws attention to the fact, that as regards the elementary instruction in the provincial schools, "the study of practical geometry and linear perspective is thoroughly carried out in most schools, and that orthographic projection and mechanical drawing are beginning to form a part of the course in a greatly increasing number."

32. Two exhibitions, one of them consisting of elementary, the other of advanced works, have been annually held in London, with the view of testing the results of the teaching in the Art schools. Each school sent up a selection of the drawings from the works of the pupils attending them; but this did not enable a proper judgment to be made of the actual working of the school, as all the works were not inspected together. It was also impossible from these exhibitions to test the knowledge of the students in geometry, mechanical drawing, perspective, and model drawing.

With the view of providing in future a more satisfactory mode of inspecting the work performed by the schools, a local examination of the works of each school will be held by the inspector, and local awards,

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consisting of small books and boxes of colours or of instruments, will be awarded to the students who may shew excellence in the elementary branches of art, while local medals will be given for advanced works. The objects rewarded by local medals will be collected and exhibited as a national exhibition in one of the chief provincial towns, and, from time to time, in the metropolis. Examiners appointed by the Department will proceed to the town in which this national exhibition is held, and will give national medals, not exceeding 100 in number, to the best works exhibited. Each school receiving a national medal will, for each medal received, be entitled to select from a list prepared by the Department, a number of works of art, reproduced from standard examples, to the value of 10*l*. By such means, it is conceived that a good nucleus for local Art Museums will gradually be formed.

2. Schools of Science.

33. The schools for scientific instruction have had a considerable development during the past year, though the scarcity of properly-qualified masters, and the want of adequate preparation on the part of the pupils, will make their growth comparatively slow.

34. Separate Schools of Science have been established at Birmingham, Aberdeen, the Potteries, and Truro, in addition to the systematic classes already referred to as having been opened during the year at Dublin and Edinburgh. Although, with the exception of Aberdeen, the fees derived from the pupils have hitherto been found sufficient to meet the salaries of the masters without encroaching upon the guarantee fund, the difficulties of contending with the very deficient preparation of the pupils attending the classes have been found to be so considerable that the Department has been unwilling to found separate scientific schools, without at the same time furnishing means of continuing the general instruction of the pupils up to that point which will enable them to study science with advantage.

35. This necessity first forced itself upon the Department in regard to Navigation schools. Pupils came to them requiring to be taught rules of navigation, which imply considerable mathematical and astronomical knowledge and a good acquaintance with physical geography, without, in fact, having a tolerable familiarity with the first four rules of arithmetic, or even, in many cases, being able to read and write properly. It became, therefore, necessary to provide such an education in the Navigation schools as would continue the general instruction of the pupil, from the point which he had reached in the ordinary national schools, to that which would enable him to study with advantage the science of navigation. With this view a junior division was added to each navigation school, in which the pupil is well taught in higher arithmetic, book-keeping, elementary mathematics, and physical geography, and when he has obtained a sufficient knowledge of this necessary foundation for his future technical instruction, he passes to the proper scientific division of the school. Three additional navigation schools at Sunderland, Leith, and Blackwall, have been opened on this principle during last year. The number of persons under instruction in navigation during that period amounts to 1,534 pupils. Several teachers, sent over by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, have been trained in the London school, with a view of opening schools of navigation in various parts of Ireland (*vide* pp. 9, 257).

36. Precisely the same want of the necessary amount of elementary knowledge as that found to exist in schools of navigation having been experienced in the endeavours to diffuse general scientific instruction, the Department has given encouragement to a strong desire manifested throughout the country for the creation of mixed scientific schools, supplementary to the national schools, and consisting of a junior or preparatory division, and an upper or scientific division. In the junior division, boys who are able to read and write tolerably, and who are acquainted with

Report of Secretary.

the first four rules of arithmetic, are admitted; and in the upper division, chemistry, physics, mechanics, and the mathematics are taught. In all cases, drawing, especially mechanical drawing, forms part of the course of instruction. The junior division remains under the inspection of the Committee of Council for Education, the upper division being inspected by the officers of this Department.

37. The first school of this kind organized was founded at Wandsworth, chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Booth, and is now attended by 100 pupils. Two other schools have been opened during the latter part of the year, one in Newcastle, by the Vicar the Rev. C. Moody, and the other in Bristol, by a committee, aided by the Rev. Canon Moseley. In the case of Bristol, a large and efficient laboratory is added to the school, which has also had a mining school joined to it. Both these schools give good promise of success. An extract from the prospectus of the Wandsworth Trade School (App., p. 262), will show the general nature of the instruction given in these secondary schools, to which the public has attached the name of "Trade" Schools.

38. It has been thought desirable to ascertain whether a similar system of joining the necessary preparatory instruction with the scientific classes, would give the same promise of success in an adult school that it gives in a juvenile trade school. The experiment has been tried at Blackwall, chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Green, the eminent shipbuilder. In all adult schools there is found to be a fluctuating demand for different branches of knowledge, according to the common tastes of two or three individuals, and a compliance with these varying demands, as they arise from time to time, materially weakens the systematic efforts of the teachers of the school. It was accordingly determined to consider beforehand what were the proper scientific requirements of the artizans engaged at Blackwall, and rigidly to adhere to the scheme of instruction laid down to meet those requirements, and to such

preparatory education as was found necessary to fit the pupils to receive it. The result of the experiment has hitherto been eminently successful; the rooms originally calculated to hold 50 pupils having been nightly crowded by above 70 adult pupils, who go through the whole course of systematic instruction with perfect regularity. As the continued success of this experiment may lead to the creation of other schools of a similar kind, a prospectus of the school and a time-table of the instruction given in it is printed in the Appendix (App., p. 260).

39. By referring to the list of the scientific schools (App., p. 256), it will be seen that, including the metropolitan institutions previously referred to, there are now 18 schools of science giving instruction, either by systematic classes or by lectures, to 10,007 pupils. This number, however, includes the persons attending the provincial lectures in Ireland, and the "Working Men's" lectures in Jermyn Street. In neither of these cases is there any test by examination of the results of the teaching, or any endeavour, by direct communication between the teacher and his pupil, to overcome the difficulties which the latter may experience in obtaining the full advantage from the instruction given. They scarcely ought, therefore, in their present state, to be classed with systematic schools, although the character of the instruction is of a high order. As respects Ireland, there is reason to hope that a considerable step towards making the provincial lectures more useful may soon be made by the Committee of Lectures and the Royal Dublin Society. The examinations of such of the schools as have been sufficiently long established to enable their pupils to show the results of the teaching, will be laid before your Lordships during the course of this year.

Report of Secretary.

III.—AID TO SCHOOLS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT:—PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

40. It has long been felt that any permanent improvement in the taste displayed in our manufactures can only be secured by diffusing an acquaintance with the principles of art through the large body of consumers. With this view, the masters of Art Schools throughout the country have been engaged in teaching drawing to the ordinary pupils of national and other public schools when their committees furnish the sum of 5*l.* for each school taught. Although under this system 18,988 children have been taught drawing, being an increase of nearly 80 per cent. over the number under instruction in the previous year, still this result is very small in reference to the total number of the pupils attending public schools in England, and considerably less than could be taught by the masters now engaged in Schools of Art.

The chief difficulty of introducing drawing into the ordinary school-course arises from ignorance as to its importance for the future occupations of the pupil, and, in some degree also, from a feeling on the part of the managers of schools, that it may be considered an accomplishment rather than a requisite of education. Another obstacle to its introduction is the expense of drawing implements to the poorer pupils. A general feeling also prevails that the charge of the Department of 5*l.* for each school which desires to avail itself of the services of the Art masters, is too high a tax upon the committees of the schools. With regard to the latter point, it may be mentioned that when a general indifference to the subject does not prevail, as in Cheltenham and Chester, each of which towns has above 1,000 pupils under instruction, there does not appear to be a great difficulty in procuring the money payment necessary for the remuneration of the master; but, in the absence of zeal for the introduction of drawing to schools, the payment of 5*l.* becomes an entire bar to it.

Report of Secretary.

It has appeared to the officers of the Department that it might be possible, at a small expenditure of public money, to give a greatly increased stimulus to the introduction of drawing as one of the usual branches of education. If drawing implements were offered as prizes to such pupils as shewed a certain standard of proficiency in drawing, a diffusion of the necessary examples might be made in the most healthy way, as a reward for the results of successful exertion, and of a character which would enable the pupil to advance further in the prosecution of drawing than he is now enabled to do. It might be worthy of consideration, whether it were not desirable to give a small money allowance to the schools which presented successful pupils for examination, with the view of enabling them to purchase proper examples for study, and of aiding in the remuneration of the masters engaged in giving the Art-instruction.

We propose shortly to lay before your Lordships a minute upon this subject, with the view of trying some such plan as an experiment in one or two localities, in order that we may obtain such experience as would justify the Board in dealing with the question as a general one for the country.

41. The progress of drawing in such of the public schools as are now under the influence of the Department is highly satisfactory, when it is considered that the examples sent up for exhibition are chiefly made by children of poor parents, who have been taught drawing by short lessons, frequently not exceeding one hour in each week.

42. While efforts are being made to extend the benefits of Art schools to instruction in drawing in public schools, increased attention is being paid to the teaching of the future masters of such schools, as the chief progress of elementary Art-instruction throughout the country must naturally depend upon the powers of the usual schoolmasters to introduce it to the school as one of the proper subjects of instruction. The results of the examination of drawings sent up from the training colleges at Christmas (App.,

Report of Secretary.

p. 269) have shewn a great advance on the results obtained in the previous year. In this examination 247 more teachers have been examined, 231 more prizes awarded, and 22 more certificates obtained.

The total number of teachers who have competed amount to 1,193, and to these 456 prizes have been awarded in the various stages. In addition to the masters and mistresses in training schools, the classes formed for those already in charge of schools have been attended by 988 teachers, of whom 114 pupil-teachers have had half their fees paid by the Department, in consequence of successful study.

IV.—AID TO SCHOOLS BY THE FORMATION AND DIFFUSION OF EXAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FOR STUDY.

43. The preparation and diffusion of examples, adapted both to primary and secondary schools, continue to receive much attention. During the last year 192 schools have purchased examples at an average cost of 7*l.* 11*s.* to each school, and at a total cost to the Department of 1,007*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

44. In regard to scientific apparatus and diagrams for elementary schools, there has hitherto been a separate action tending to the same object on the part of the Committee of Council for Education and this Department, the former body giving two-thirds the cost in aid of the purchase by the school, and the latter scarcely one half. At the same time, mutual aid has been given, when the examples prepared by this Department seemed to be specially suited for the wants of elementary schools.

It has appeared to the officers of both Departments desirable to simplify the arrangements for the issue of scientific apparatus to schools, and they have under consideration the best means for effecting this object.

Considerable additions are being made to the lists of illustrations. Professor Willis has completed a set of apparatus to illustrate mechanical laws; Professor Henslow has nearly completed a series of diagrams on

structural and systematic botany; Dr. Drew has in the hands of the publishers a series of astronomical diagrams; the Rev. Mr. Rigg, Principal of the Chester Diocesan School, has prepared a series of cheap working models of mechanism for schools; Mr. Jukes is preparing a series of diagrams on general geology, which will be accompanied by a series on extinct animals by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, and by working geological models prepared by Mr. Sopwith. Report of Secretary.

To the art lists have been added a series of useful examples for elementary drawing, published by De la Rue, and a series of landscape illustrations in pencil and sepia from works by Cotman.

V.—PUBLIC SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH THE DEPARTMENT.

1. Office for the Registrations of Designs.

45. This office continues to receive fees which are more than sufficient to meet the expenses of its working, and a balance, including stamps paid upon useful designs, of 1,315*l.* was paid into the Exchequer; the total receipts being 2,927*l.*

Litigation under the Acts of Registration seems nearly to have ceased, although in some branches of manufacture, such as printed cottons, the number of registrations is considerably less than formerly. With this exception, there appears to be no sensible diminution in the registration of designs in other branches of trade, while there is a considerable increase in the provisional registrations. The total number of complete registrations during the past year amounted to 4,391, showing a deficiency (chiefly in printed cottons) of 453.

2. French International Exhibition.

46. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the measures taken by this Department for ensuring an adequate representation of British industry in Paris during the Exhibition of last year, as these have already been

Report of Secretary.

made the subject of separate reports to your Lordships.

On the occasion of former quinquennial exhibitions in Paris, it had been the custom to require certain masters of the Government Schools of Design to visit Paris in order to benefit by the instruction which they afforded. It was considered desirable to take advantage of this international exhibition to send a selection of the masters of the chief provincial schools to Paris, and also about forty of the students who had obtained the greatest number of medals in the two previous annual exhibitions.

Both the masters and students were required to furnish reports of the classes of manufactures to which their attention had been specially directed. The Art-superintendent, after a careful examination of the reports sent in by these gentlemen, expresses himself satisfied that they have derived much advantage from the opportunities of Art-instruction afforded to them on this occasion, and that the results have justified the Board in aiding the expenses of the masters to the extent of 10*l.* each, and of the students to that of 8*l.*

SUMMARY.

47. It may be desirable to place in a condensed form some of the results, as to the working of the Department during the last year.

The Museums and Libraries of the Department continue to be in an effective state, and have been visited by above 331,000 persons, being an increase of 56 per cent. above the numbers of the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the new Circulating Museum of Ornamental Art, which has been visited by 55,701 persons in the provinces, and to the success which has attended the new arrangements made by the Department in regard to the Museum of Natural History in Edinburgh, resulting in an increase of the visitors from the old average of 800 to above 100,000. The state of public affairs has caused a

considerable diminution in the attendance on the Museums in London, though it has had less effect on those in other towns. Report of Secretary.

The Botanical Gardens in Dublin have been visited by above 30,000 persons, and the Zoological Gardens by 138,000.

The Exhibitions of the Department have been attended by 72,000 persons.

The Geological Surveys in Great Britain and Ireland, and Mining Record Office, continue to be carried on with increased activity, and have made during the past year reports to the Government on various geological subjects of importance to this country and to the colonies.

The Schools of Art, including the Training School in London, have been attended by nearly 12,000 pupils.

The number of children taught drawing in public schools, through the agency of the masters of Art Schools, amounts to 18,988, but although this is an increase of 80 per cent. above the return for last year, it is not sufficient to meet the public wants, and new measures are being devised to give increased development to elementary art-instruction.

Instruction in art has been given to 2,181 teachers of public schools, and the results of their examinations have been more satisfactory than in preceding years.

The Schools of Science, which have this year increased considerably in number, the Working Men's Lectures in London, and provincial lectures in Ireland, have been attended by 10,000 persons.

Means of illustrating the courses of instruction by the diffusion of examples have been taken advantage of by 192 schools, at a cost to the schools of 1,510*l.*

I have the honour to be, my Lords,
Your Lordships' faithful obedient servant,
LYON PLAYFAIR.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ORDER IN COUNCIL for placing the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART under the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, and for other Purposes.

(Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 25th of February 1856, approving a Report of the Lords of the Council, recommending that the Department of Science and Art, now under the direction of the Board of Trade, be placed under the direction of the Education Department; that certain duties be assigned to the Education Department, in connexion with Endowed Charity Schools, and the Naval and Military Schools under the Admiralty and the War Department; and that the Board of Trade supervise the professional instruction in Navigation Schools connected with the Department of Science and Art.

Council Office, 5th March 1856.

At the COURT at BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the 25th day of February 1856;

Present, The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Report of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, dated the first day of February instant, in the words following, viz.:—

"The Lords of Your Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council beg leave humbly to recommend to Your Majesty, that the Education Establishments now attached to different Departments be united under one direction, and be represented in both Houses of Parliament; and for this purpose their Lordships beg leave humbly to recommend to Your Majesty—

Appendix A.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

"1. That, for the future, the Establishment to be called the Education Department be placed under the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a Member of the Privy Council, who shall be the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education, and shall act under the direction of the Lord President, and shall act for him in his absence.

"2. That the Education Department include the following Establishments, viz.:—

"*a.* The Education Establishment of the Privy Council Office.

"*b.* The Establishment for the encouragement of Science and Art, now under the direction of the Board of Trade, and called the Department of Science and Art.

"That, until Your Majesty's pleasure be further signified, the said Establishments continue to conduct their several duties according to existing regulations, but that both Establishments be under the orders of the Lord President.

"Their Lordships beg leave humbly to recommend that, in addition to the duties now discharged by the Education Establishment of the Privy Council Office, and by the Department of Science and Art, the Education Department, for the future, be charged with the following duties, viz.:—

"*a.* To report on such questions concerning education as may be referred to the Department by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

"*b.* To inspect the Greenwich Hospital Schools, the Royal Dockyard Schools, and the Schools of the Royal Marines; and to report thereon to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"*c.* To inspect the Regimental Schools in the United Kingdom, and the Establishment for training Regimental Schoolmasters at Chelsea; and to report thereon to the Secretary of State for the War Department.

"Their Lordships further beg leave humbly to recommend that the Board of Trade be charged with the duty of examining, from time to time, into the instruction in nautical science given in the Navigation Schools connected with the Department of Science and Art; and that, as respects examinations in nautical science, and the course of profes-

sional instruction pursued in the said Schools, the Education Department refer, for advice and assistance, to the Board of Trade.

"Her Majesty, having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of the recommendations therein contained. And Her Majesty was further pleased to order that the Lord President do cause the necessary steps to be taken herein accordingly; and that his Lordship do report thereon to Her Majesty, for such further orders as may be requisite.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

MINUTE.

MY LORDS have before them the resignation of Captain Owen, the Inspector of Schools, and the contemplated resignation of Mr. Wornum, the librarian at Marlborough House. They advert to the discontinuance of the Store Department, and proceed to consider what changes it may be possible to introduce with a view to efficiency and economy.

They also advert to the great increase which has taken place in the number of Schools of Art in direct connexion with the Department, and to the growing necessity for inspection and examination for certificates, both as regards these schools, and also as regards the art-instruction given in the schools under the superintendence of the Privy Council.

My Lords also advert to the office of Secretary and Inspector combined now held by Mr. Cole, and to the like office held by Dr. Playfair; and are of opinion that the continuance of two Secretaries is no longer necessary.

My Lords, therefore, proceed to revise, and in some instances to re-apportion, the duties of the principal officers of the Department in both branches.

1. When any decision to be taken by the Board involves scientific knowledge or attainment, the Director of the School of Science will, as at present, affix his signature to the proposed Minute, before it is sanctioned by the Board.

When the matter appears to Sir Henry de la Beche to belong particularly to the province of any of the Professors, he will confirm his opinion by a previous conversation with that Professor, in conformity with the practice already established.

2. In cases of the like nature, where art is concerned, the signature of Mr. Redgrave will continue to be affixed to the proposed Minutes.

3. The duties of the Secretary, who will attend the Board, and be responsible for the accuracy of the Minutes, will be discharged by Dr. Playfair. He will cease to be invested with any general responsibility as inspector; but my Lords will continue, with the advice of Sir Henry de la Beche, when occasion requires, to avail themselves of his services for the inspection of schools furnishing scientific instruction in the provinces, in connexion with this Department.

Appendix A. MINUTE.

4. Mr. Cole will have increased duties as Chief Inspector of the Department of Art, but will cease to act as Secretary. He will undertake the superintendence of the Library, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wornum, and continue to exercise the control hitherto vested in him over the Museum.

5. As cases may probably occur in which the Inspector acting for one branch of the Department may have the opportunity of obtaining practical information with respect to the organization and working of schools belonging to the other, my Lords direct that, in such cases, the Inspector shall make separate reports with regard to the two divisions, and that Sir Henry de la Beche shall lay before them the Reports relating to Science, and Mr. Cole the Reports relating to Art.

6. The Registrar, as the officer constantly in residence, will be responsible for the regularity of the official correspondence, and will attend the Board in Dr. Playfair's absence.

(Signed) EDW. CARDWELL.

January 26, 1855.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

MASTERSHIPS IN SCHOOLS OF NAVIGATION.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have, by a Minute of the 25th February 1856, determined to apply to masters of navigation schools the system of the Committee of Council for Education in aiding the masters' income by payments graduated according to the certificates of competency obtained by them, and to make such payments contingent on certain conditions attached to their appointments.

Accordingly, it has been determined for the present to divide the subjects of examination into seven groups; and that when a master has obtained a certificate of competency to teach any group he shall receive the annual sum allotted to it as long as he is engaged in teaching under the inspection of the department, and on fulfilling the necessary conditions.

The following are the groups which form the subject of the certificates:—

		Value.
		£
Group I.	A general acquaintance with the mathematics bearing on navigation	5
Group II.	General navigation and nautical astronomy	15
Group III.	Adjustment, and skilful handling of instruments	5
Group IV.	Physical geography	10
Group V.	Physics; mechanics and the marine steam engine	10
Group VI.	Chemistry	5
Group VII.	Natural history	5
Group VIII.	Chart, freehand, and mechanical drawing	5

Although the money values attached to the groups above described, or which may hereafter be added, may in the aggregate exceed 50*l.*, that sum is the maximum annual aid which will be given to an individual master, and it will be awarded only in those cases where great efficiency as a teacher has been shewn.

Appendix A.

MASTERSHIPS IN SCHOOLS OF NAVIGATION.

The following regulations are applicable to all candidates :—

No candidate will be admitted to examination who has not a certificate of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, or, failing this, shall pass a special examination as elementary teacher.

The examinations will take place in London or elsewhere, as may hereafter be decided, on specified days in January and July in each year.

Candidates who are desirous of passing such examinations must forward to the Secretary of the Department their names and the numbers of the groups in which they propose to be examined, at least three weeks before the day of examination.

The examination will be conducted by examiners appointed from time to time by the Department, and will be both oral and by written exercises; actual observations must be made with instruments, and a skilful manipulation of them will be required. The teaching powers of the candidate will also be examined.

The following detailed information regarding the subjects included in each Group will be useful to the candidate :—

First and Second Groups.

No navigation master will receive a certificate, unless he passes both the first and second group.

Group I.

General Acquaintance with Mathematics.

The first group is with the view of ascertaining whether, in addition to the elementary course of mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, &c. the teacher possesses an acquaintance with plane and spherical trigonometry, the theory of logarithms and their practical use in computation, so far as these are needful for the purposes of navigation. Unless this group is passed satisfactorily the examination of the candidate for the other groups will not proceed

Group II.

I. General Navigation.

The following subjects will be included in the examination :—

a. The application of the laws of magnetism to compasses on shipboard, with the various methods of measuring the amount of local deviation, and the application of the numerical corrections for leeway, variation, and deviation.

b. The principles on which various charts are made, especially Mercator's chart, and its advantages over other projections for the purposes of navigation. Skill must be shown in pricking off a ship's place from observed bearings, and from latitude and longitude.

c. The candidate must possess a knowledge of the methods known as traverse and *current* sailing; middle latitude, parallel, Mercator's, composite and great circle sailing, and be able to do a day's work complete, and solve all the problems in the Board of Trade examination of masters and mates.

d. The candidate must be well practised in the actual calculations of the problems of navigation, and must show considerable powers as an expert and accurate computer.

e. The candidate must also have skill in the solution of problems relating to marine surveying.

II. Nautical Astronomy.

The amount of knowledge required under this head will include—

a. A thorough acquaintance with the sextant, artificial horizon, prismatic compass, and chronometer; and with respect to the chronometer, the candidate must be able to take and compute the necessary observations for determining its error and rate, with the methods of deducing from it accurate rates and correct intervals of mean, apparent, and sidereal time.

b. The methods of finding the latitude by astronomical observations, including—

1. Meridian altitude above and below pole of sun, moon, star, or planet.
2. By the altitude of Polaris at any time.
3. By altitudes of any celestial body near its upper or lower transit over the meridian.
4. By double altitude.
5. By single altitude (out of the meridian).

c. The methods of computing the variation of the compass from the observed azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly body.

d. To find the longitude by a chronometer, and by lunar observations, with the method of computing the altitudes of the sun, moon, and star, and the method of allowing for the spheroidal figure of the earth.

e. The method of finding the latitude and longitude, from two observations known as Sumner's method, and also

Appendix A.

MASTERSHIPS IN SCHOOLS OF NAVIGATION.

the direct solution of the same problem by spherical trigonometry.

f. The general elements of nautical surveying.

g. A thorough knowledge of the meaning of all the astronomical terms used in nautical astronomy; and of the nature of the various corrections used in and modes of investigating all the rules employed.

In working the problems in this group, order and methodical arrangement in the practical working will be especially insisted upon.

Group III.

Practical Use of Instruments.

The instruments included in this group will be—(1.) Those usually employed, such as quadrants, sextants, chronometers, barometers, sympiesometers, aneroids, and thermometers. (2.) Those used for scientific purposes connected with marine surveying and meteorology, as artificial horizons, theodolites, micrometers, levelling staves, dip and intensity needles, hygrometers, and wet bulb thermometers and hydrometers.

This group cannot be passed until certificates have been taken for Groups I. and II.

Group IV.

Physical Geography.

The knowledge included in this group embraces—

a. A general acquaintance with astronomy, so far as it relates to terrestrial phenomena.

b. Distribution of the land and water; forms of the great continents; the general structure of land with regard to mountains, table lands, plains, deserts, islands, &c.

c. The ocean: its physical and chemical characters, temperature, depth, waves, tides, tidal bore, progress of the tide wave, ocean currents, and soundings.

d. Inland waters, including the phenomena of springs, rivers, lakes, and influence of the distribution of inland waters upon commerce.

e. Climate: physical causes which determine climate, isothermal lines, and temperature tables.

f. Winds, including land and sea breezes, trade winds, variable winds, law of storms, cyclones, &c.

g. Information on the physical geography of the British and Colonial Empire of Great Britain, with especial reference to exports and imports.

The candidate must be prepared to give a lesson on any of these subjects to a class before the examiners.

This group can only be passed after certificates for Groups I. and II. have been obtained.

Group V.

Physics and Mechanics.

The amount of knowledge expected under this group is as follows:—

a. Correct knowledge of the principles of statics in their application to the mechanical powers and their combinations.

b. The elementary principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and their application to common hydrostatical and hydrodynamical instruments.

c. The nature of heat; the sources whence practically available; its means of transfer from body to body; expansion of solids, liquids, and gases by heat; the nature of compensation for temperature in chronometers; the nature of specific and latent heat and the laws of vapour, especially in reference to steam and the atmosphere.

d. The more common phenomena of frictional electricity; electrical induction and discharge; lightning conductors.

The nature of a voltaic battery; the application of electricity to telegraphic purposes; action of a current of electricity on a magnet.

e. The mutual action of two magnets; magnetic induction and the mutual action of a magnet and a mass of soft iron; how to magnetise needles; terrestrial magnetism; action of the iron of a ship, especially an iron ship, on the compasses; methods of compensation or correction in use, with their advantages or disadvantages; effects of lightning on compasses.

f. Principles of the construction of the marine steam engine; its chief forms; and a thorough knowledge of the matters required in the Board of Trade examinations in steam.

This group can only be passed after Groups I. and II.

Group VI.

Chemistry.

a. A general acquaintance with the laws of affinity and of combination by equivalents.

b. A knowledge of the properties of the chief elementary bodies, and of their more common compounds, including the modes of testing them by qualitative analysis. A

Appendix A. — Masterships in Schools of Navigation.

power of expressing combinations and decompositions by equations in symbols.

c. The nature of the different ingredients in food, and a sufficient acquaintance with the composition of the chief varieties of food to calculate a dietary table.

d. A knowledge of the properties of air in reference to respiration and its relation to ventilation.

This group can only be passed after Groups I. and II.

Group VII.

Natural History.

a. The outlines of animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and of the chief varieties of form of plants and animals.

b. A practical knowledge of the principal genera of British animals and plants will be required, so as to enable the teachers to give intelligent information to boys having access to the sea shore.

c. An acquaintance with the forms of plants and animals producing useful substances largely employed for food or for industrial purposes, will also be requisite.

This group can only be passed after certificates have been taken for Groups I., II., and IV.

Group VIII.

Chart and Mechanical Drawing.

The candidate must send one or two drawings of charts executed by him. He must understand orthographic projection, and be able to lay down the lines of vessels, and possess a knowledge of mechanical and model drawing. He will be examined in map drawing, and will have to execute the paper on mechanical drawing required for the art certificate, Group I.; and as respects geometrical, perspective, and free-hand drawing, the exercises for the schoolmaster's certificate of ability to teach drawing in an elementary group. Detailed information regarding this group will be furnished by application to the Secretary of the Department.

This group can only be passed after Certificates I. and II. have been taken.

Lyon Playfair.

Approved,

Stanley of Alderley.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Report of the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, the Museum of Practical Geology, and the School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

Great Britain.—Advances of considerable importance have been made during the past year in the progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the local direction of Professor Ramsay. One sheet and fifteen quarter-sheets of the Trigonometrical Survey, geologically coloured, have been published since the last report, embracing an area of about 2,400 square miles, and comprising parts of the counties of Dorset, Warwick, Worcester, Salop, Chester, Stafford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby. The portions of these surveys which relate to the coal-fields of the central counties are highly important, and include 127 miles of transverse or horizontal sections, which illustrate in detail both the known mineral wealth of these tracts and the probable depth at which coal-bearing strata may be reached beneath the broad bands of red rocks (whether Permian or New Red) which subtend the edges of the carboniferous tracts of Leicester, Warwick, North and South Stafford, Coalbrook Dale, the Forest of Wyre, &c. Other longitudinal sections are in the course of execution, as well as several plates of vertical or shaft sections of the coal-fields, the latter being highly esteemed by practical men.

Further, in regard to the central and southern counties, maps of North Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and the Isle of Wight are far advanced; the whole comprising an area of 2,580 square miles.

In the southern counties, the sheets relating to Hants and Sussex, comprising 610 square miles of country, and consisting of Lower Green Sand, Gault and Upper Green Sand, as well as of lower tertiary strata, have been geologically examined. In Wilts, Berkshire, and thence extending to South Gloucester and parts of Warwick and Northampton, an area of 647 square miles has been completed, in the delineation of which (as Professor Ramsay reports) there are no fewer than twenty-seven geological formations that lie between the old slaty rocks of Leicestershire and the chalk of Wiltshire, thus materially increasing the labour of the surveyors.

In respect to the south-east of England, it is hoped that in the ensuing year the mapping of the southern tracts of Hants and Sussex will be concluded; a labour which will enable us, after examining the Wealden and the North Downs, to commence the long-desired survey of the London basin.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

It is right here to state that of South Wales more than 300 square miles have been resurveyed, as arranged by my predecessor, Sir Henry De la Beche, with the view of determining still more precisely the boundaries of certain sub-formations of the Silurian rocks, particularly in Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

The Geological Survey of Scotland, which commenced last year, has been successfully prosecuted. The greater part of Haddingtonshire has been mapped in the field, on the six-inch scale, and will be published on the forthcoming maps on the one-inch scale; the area already surveyed measuring 117 square miles. It thus appears that the total fieldwork executed in the past year extends over nearly 1,700 square miles of Great Britain.

When it is considered that four surveyors only have really been instrumental in producing, under the local director, these important results, many of which have been obtained under circumstances of great difficulty, the names of Mr. W. T. Aveline, Mr. W. H. Bristow, Mr. H. H. Howell, and Mr. E. Hull, deserve special mention. Four additional assistant surveyors have indeed been appointed in the last year, but they have added slightly to the results, since it takes a considerable length of time to train and form a geological surveyor.

Attention is recalled to the importance of the last year's labours of the Geological Survey of Great Britain in developing the structure of the coal-fields of the central counties of England, and in leading the proprietors of the surrounding red lands to form a just estimate of future and deeper workings; labours which, when finished in Staffordshire and Shropshire, will be steadily extended northwards through other mining countries. In the meantime, however, a portion of the field surveyors must be employed to finish off the southern districts of England, and so enable us to define with accuracy the relations of the strata of the London basin—thus definitely placing on record the conditions on which the supply of water for the metropolis depends.

IRELAND.—The classification and methods of explaining the structure of the country by coloured maps and sections which have been established and used in Great Britain have been applied to large tracts of Ireland by the Local Director, Mr. J. Beete Jukes, and his assistants. The counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford having been previously examined, the fieldwork has been extended thence to Cork; three and a half sheets of large horizontal sections relating to and explanatory of the mineral structure of the southern portion of that county having been constructed along a line of 126 miles n length.

The want of a map on the scale of one inch to the mile, to which my predecessor had more than once adverted, has hitherto checked the publication of the Geological Survey of Ireland; but as the maps on the one-inch scale are rapidly coming out, so the Geological Surveyors are applying thereto the knowledge as hitherto laid down upon the maps of the six-inch scale. Besides

the revision of work for publication on the smaller scale, the Irish surveyors have been chiefly employed in examining the borders of Cork and Kerry, or the extensive tract stretching from Dursey Island to Mallow. These labours relate to a complicated series of igneous rocks around the Berehaven mines, the valley of Kenmare, the difficult country on the south and west of the lakes of Killarney, the neighbourhood of Mallow, and a broad band of carboniferous rocks between Kanturk and Milltown, including the Kanturk coal field. The examination of the environs of Cahirciveen has also been commenced, together with detached parts of the King's and Queen's Counties. Altogether nearly 1,600 square miles have been surveyed in the past year, including 250 miles of an indented coast line, which has been minutely examined. Numerous fossils and specimens of rocks have been collected and registered in the Museum of Irish Industry, which, in example of the Jermyn Street Institution, contains the requisite illustrations of the geological maps and sections. As the fundamental rock over large tracts of Ireland is often hidden by broken materials and gravel, which may, in general terms, be designated "drift," it has been thought desirable to mark, as far as possible, such loose materials on the maps, inasmuch as their presence is often of great value to the landed proprietor.

With the extension of the survey to districts occupied by very numerous and different rocks, it has been found necessary to simplify the colouring of the general map of the United Kingdom, so as to convey to the mind through the colours employed a clear idea of the class or group to which each formation belongs. Thus, all rocks of igneous origin are now represented in various tints of the same bright red colour, and each great division of the sedimentary rocks has its own peculiar colour, no tint of which will ever be used for strata of a different age. This arrangement will shortly be rendered still more effective, by imprinting a letter upon each sub-division, thus avoiding all ambiguity, even should the colours fade away.

With a view to the better explanation of the geological maps, each surveyor has been further instructed to furnish brief notices of the principal data upon which the boundaries of the respective formations have been determined; and these documents, after revision, will be published, and sold in the form of thin pamphlets at a small cost, to accompany each map. When united, they will form a practically instructive portion of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

In the Palæontological Department the chief work has been, as usual, the examination and cataloguing of the fossils collected and in store. In the field, the Palæontologist has also been engaged in the re-survey of part of South Wales before referred to. In company with the Local Director for Ireland, he has examined most of the sections of the south of Ireland along the boundary of the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks and has assisted in

Appendix B.

Report of Director General of the Geological Survey.

bringing the collections of fossils made by the Irish survey into order for exhibition and study in the Museum of Irish Industry.

Two hundred and ninety-six specimens of British fossils, and seventy-eight specimens of colonial fossils, have been tabletted and placed in the public collections of the Museum of Practical Geology. Between six and seven hundred duplicate specimens have been distributed to public institutions or exchanged.

Since the retirement of the late lamented Professor E. Forbes from the post which he filled with so much distinction in this establishment the want of an additional Palæontologist has been severely felt; and it is therefore much to be desired that some competent person might be appointed, in order that the work be so divided that separate attention may be given to the two great divisions of the fossil-bearing rocks, viz., the beds from the new Red Sandstone upwards, and those below that formation. The latter, or Palæozoic deposits, are indeed well illustrated and worked out by Mr. Salter; but his occupations in the field, as well as in the Museum, both here and in Ireland, are too multifarious to be placed as a charge upon one individual.

The coast survey carried on by Mr. T. H. Huxley, and adverted to in the last report, has been continued and extended, and an account of the results arrived at will in due time be published in the Memoirs of the Survey.

A catalogue of the fossils in the Museum has been commenced, and is in an advanced state; and a popular catalogue is in course of preparaion.

The Mining Geologist, Mr. Warington Smyth, having been appointed to fulfil the duties of Member of the Jury, Class I., at the Great Exposition in Paris, proceeded there in June, and was occupied for nearly two months in examining the objects displayed in that class, and discussing and adjudicating upon their merits. During October he was engaged in further examining and completing the geological examination of the North Staffordshire coal-field, the maps of which it is expected will shortly be prepared for publication. The great detail required has in many instances been difficult and slow of attainment, but the result it is believed will be satisfactory, as illustrating the structure of a tract remarkable not only for its very numerous and thick seams of coal, but for its abundant beds of iron ore, and especially its unrivalled layers of *black band*, the extended application of which has led to the recent erection of large smelting works near Shelton, by the Earl of Granville.

Some attention has also been given to the mineral collections of the Museum, particularly to the classification of the unique series of the iron ores of Britain; and it is hoped that a catalogue of these, as well as the other portion of the collection, will shortly be ready.

In the first three weeks of January a number of coal and iron districts in the north of England were visited, with the object of obtaining additional information to be embodied in a report on the iron ores of Great Britain, now in the press, which the Mining Geologist has been preparing in conjunction with the Metallurgist.

Mining Record Office.

In accordance with the arrangements especially referred to in the last report, the first object of the Keeper of Mining Records was to obtain such information as would enable him to publish a complete return of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom.

With this view, he spent the early portion of the year in visiting the principal centres of our mining industries. He first devoted his attention to the coal-fields of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the adjoining counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire. By the co-operation of many of the most influential coal-owners and iron-masters, he was enabled to obtain very valuable returns of the coal produce and the make of iron for the previous year. The Durham and Northumberland district next engaged his attention, and he shows that the produce of this great coal-field had been previously very much understated.

The lead mining districts of the northern counties were visited, as were also the Whitehaven and Ulverstone tracts; considerable attention having been given to the production of the hæmatite iron ores of those localities. Lancashire, Cheshire, and Flintshire were next taken, and accurate returns of the coal, iron, and lead produce obtained; Staffordshire and the coal-fields of South Wales, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire were also visited.

By means of circulars and by the aid rendered by all the large coal-carrying railway companies, the keeper of mining records was enabled to complete and publish during the past year as part of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey, "The Mineral Statistics for 1853 and 1854, embracing the produce of tin, copper, lead, and silver for both years; of iron, coals and other minerals for 1854, the exports and imports, the population employed, and a list of the collieries of the United Kingdom."

The value of these statistical returns has been acknowledged by persons largely interested in the development of the mineral wealth of the kingdom.

The fact was for the first time satisfactorily established, that the present drain upon the coal-fields of this country is considerably above *sixty-four millions* of tons per annum; whereas it had been previously estimated at quantities varying between thirty-four and fifty-six millions of tons, owing to the uncertain data upon which the probable annual consumption had hitherto been calculated.

The total number of mining plans, sections, and documents which have been added to the collection by purchase, presentations, or otherwise amounts to 219, not including the published papers of mineral sales, &c. &c. (*See list appended.*)

It is hoped that accurate returns of the mineral produce for the past year will shortly be published, embracing clays, building stones, &c.

Appendix B.

Museum of Practical Geology.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The donations to the museum and to the library (lists of which are appended) have been far more numerous during the past year than any one preceding it. Amongst the most important may be noticed those from the Trustees of the British Museum; Messrs. Vivian and Sons; la Société de la Vieille Montagne; the Count Stolberg-Wernigerode; and the Royal University of Norway.

Taking advantage of the presence of Professor Willis and Mr. Warington Smyth in Paris, the Director accompanied by the Curator visited the Exposition, and procured therefrom many illustrations which were considered desirable for the collections.

The number of days on which the Museum is open to the public has been extended from three in the week to five. It was thought expedient to include Saturday as one of the open days, being a leisure day with some classes of the public, and a half-holiday at most schools.

The number of persons visiting the Museum from the 1st of January to 31st of December 1855, was 13,055; and it is satisfactory to be enabled to state, that since the augmentation of the public days those numbers have increased to about 2,200 per month.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

It is gratifying to be able to state that, notwithstanding the absence of many officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's service, the total number of students attending the lectures during the present session exceeds that of the past. Seventy students have been entered; of these 14 have paid the fees for the courses of lectures extending over two years, as matriculated students; of the remainder or occasional students—

24	have	entered	to the course on	Chemistry.
8	„	„	„	Physics.
10	„	„	„	Metallurgy.
5	„	„	„	Mining.
10	„	„	„	Mineralogy.
13	„	„	„	Geology.
7	„	„	„	Natural History.
14	„	„	„	Applied Mechanics.

The tickets for the courses of lectures given in the evening to the working-men, as they become better known, are still more eagerly sought after. The whole of the tickets (600) are applied for and issued within a very few hours, and many applications are are necessarily refused.

The lectures during the present session include—

Six	upon Natural philosophy, . .	by Professor Stokes.
„	The First Principles of Chemistry,	by Dr. Hofmann.
„	Metals, ...	by Dr. Percy.
„	Mining, ...	by Mr. Smyth.

The experimental courses of evening lectures intended for the instruction of schoolmasters and others, which were delivered in

the previous session by Dr. Hofmann and Mr. Huxley, have not been repeated this session, the attendance not having been wholly satisfactory; but it is hoped that arrangements may be made by which such lectures may again be delivered in the ensuing session.

Of the fees derived from the lectures, a sum of 84*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* has been repaid to the public exchequer.

Dr. Hofmann, the chemist in charge of the laboratory at the Royal College of Chemistry, reports that the students have attended with great regularity and made considerable progress, the numbers continuing to be fully equal to the space and accommodation afforded by the building.

Several papers of scientific interest have emanated from the Chemical Laboratory in the past year, and a number of analyses and reports have been made, some of which may be more especially mentioned, presenting as they do, a more general interest, viz:—A joint report with Professor Graham relating to the printing of adhesive stamps for the duty upon foreign bills of exchange, with a view of obviating the risk of forgery: the labels at present in use are printed according to the plan recommended in this report. A report on the supply of spirit of wine, free from duty, for use in various arts and manufactures; a series of preliminary experiments upon this important question having been made by Dr. Hofmann, and communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, a commission was nominated consisting of Professors Graham, Redwood, and Hofmann to draw up a final report upon this matter. The proposal made in the report has been adopted by the Government, and since passed into law. The beneficial influence which this measure will exercise upon the progress of science and art in this country is unquestionable, and has indeed already been felt. Reports on the paper for public records, addressed to the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages. In addition to the above, Dr. Hofmann superintends the manufacture of the ink used for the obliteration of stamps at the Post Office.

In the Metallurgical Laboratory investigations have been made which are of considerable interest in science, and of great national importance. Among these may be mentioned very numerous experiments in relation to the metallurgy of copper, the results of which will shortly be published; analyses of certain ancient bells (York Minster, Lincoln, &c.), with a view of ascertaining the best composition to be employed for the great bell of the New Houses of Parliament; an examination of certain colonial mineral products from Trinidad and other places, sent to this establishment by Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary; numerous replies to applications for opinions respecting the value of mineral products of Britain and her colonies, with explanations which often necessitated chemical examinations carried out gratuitously.

The analytical investigation of the British iron ores, adverted to in a previous report, is now on the point of being completed, and a volume of results will shortly appear (a portion being

Appendix B.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

already in the press), which will be of the highest value, seeing that the analyses of upwards of one hundred varieties of iron ore have been made, under the direction of Dr. Percy, after a labour of three years. The mineral and geological relations of the beds from which the ores have been procured are described, as before stated, by Mr. W. W. Smyth.

The arrangement proposed in the last report for the removal of this laboratory from a place hitherto hired for the purpose in Marylebone Street, has been carried out under the officers of the Board of Works, and a large and convenient room has been fitted up in a house adjoining the Museum in Jermyn Street, which admirably answers all the purposes required.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the use of the combined establishments in Jermyn Street, at which any of the public departments may obtain information upon scientific questions, will be admitted by the Secretaries of State and other authorities who have had occasion in the past year to consult the Director. Among the chief results of such communications may be mentioned the researches made for coal in the bay of Nicomedia ; the appointment of a geological surveyor and assistant to examine into and report upon the structure of Trinidad and other West India Islands ; a report upon the durability of the stone required to construct a lighthouse at Ceylon ; and the aid afforded by the Metallurgist, Dr. Percy, in making an inquiry into the quality of wrought iron as manufactured for the Ordnance.

In special reference to the uses of the establishment, may be mentioned a report to the Admiralty upon the effect of the waste which has been going on at Hengistbury Head, Hants, and of the coast to the east of it, by the removal of iron stone from the headland, and of cement stones from Christchurch Bay ; and on the prejudicial consequences of such operations in relation to navigation and the waters at the mouth of the Southampton River, and ultimately upon the harbour of Portsmouth.

After explaining the bad consequences which must arise from the removal or weakening of such natural bulwarks, and the great engineering expense which would have to be incurred in substituting artificial breakwaters in their place, I have ventured to suggest the desirableness of framing an Act of Parliament which, applying to all the coasts of Great Britain, shall so define local privileges or customs as to exercise, by purchase or otherwise, a legal authority over any headlands or cliffs, the breaking up of which may, in the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, be injurious to navigation or tend to the destruction of adjacent lands.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

Appendix B.

PLANS OBTAINED FOR MINING RECORD OFFICE.

LIST of DOCUMENTS added to the COLLECTION in the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year ending December 31st 1855.

1. Plan of Stoneplough Colliery, near Bolton.
2. do. Blackley Hurst Colliery.
3. do. Birches Colliery, in the Moss Field estate.
4. do. Moss Field Colliery.
5. do. Birche's Coal Mine.
6. do. Thornhurst Colliery, part of.
7. do. Bignell Hill Colliery, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
8. A plan showing the mode of obtaining ironstone and coal in Staffordshire.
9. Plan of Norley Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
10. Elevation, front view, and plan of a 22-inch steam-engine, made at Perran foundry, 1845.
11. Diagram of the Yorkshire coal-field, by Thorpe.
12. Map of the coal-fields of Northumberland and Durham.
13. Statistical tables of nine principal Collieries in the county of Durham.
14. Map of part of the county of Durham, showing the Wear Valley Railway, &c. &c.
15. Vertical section, showing the seams of coal and ironstone, Lanarkshire, N. B.
16. Plan of Huel Williams, Cornwall.
17. Section of do. do.
18. Plan of Vigra and Poulddu Mines, Merionethshire.
19. Section of do. do.
20. Sections on the line of the first Great Northern Railway from Hackney to Gainsborough.
21. Map of the mineral districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland.
22. Map of Albion Colliery district, of Nova Scotia.
23. Plan of Albion Colliery.
24. Statistics of accidents in the Albion Collieries.
25. Plans of the trial pits, Albion Collieries.
26. Section of do. do.
27. Plan of workings on Deep Seam, do.
28. do. furnace in Dalhousie Pits, do.
29. do. Cumberland coal district, Nova Scotia.
30. do. railroads in Albion Mines.
31. do. Bridgeport Mine, Cape Breton.
32. Section of pits in Albion Mines.
33. Plan of underground workings, Sydney Mines.
34. Chart of soundings in Brasdor Lake, Nova Scotia.
35. Plan of Weston Lead Mines, Montgomery
36. Map of the mineral district of Salop, lying between Shrewsbury, Welshpool, and Bishop's Castle.
37. Plans of Cross level, Weston Mines.
38. Section of Hennock Mine.
39. do. on Cross Level, Weston Mines.
40. do. on Cwm Dingle and Deep Level Mines.
41. do. on Cross Cwm Dingle Mines.
42. do. through the Silurian Limestone, Salop.
43. do. of the Shelve Mines, or East White Grit.
44. do. of Calcol Lode, Churchstoke Lead Mines.
45. Map of Weston mineral district.
46. Section of United Mines, Great Lode.
47. „ Raleigh's Cross Mine, Brendon Hills.
48. Plan of South Huel Francis (*additional*).
49. Section of South Huel Francis, or North Lode.
50. Transverse section of Huel Gorland.
51. Longitudinal section of do. on Green's Lode.
52. do. do. Muttrel's Lode.
53. do. do. Dinnis Lode.
54. do. do. Garby's Lode.
55. do. do. Paul's Lode.
56. do. do. Roberts' Lode.
57. do. do. Davey's Lode.

Appendix B.

PLANS OBTAINED FOR MINING RECORD OFFICE.

58. Plan and section of Great Ormes Head Copper Mine.
59. Phenomena of the Lodes at Great Ormes Head.
60 Longitudinal section on William's Lode, Treskerby.
61. do. Harvey's Lode, do.
62. do. Old South Lode, do.
63. do. Roskrow's Lode, do.
64. do. Water Lode, do.
65. do. Teague's Lode, do.
66. do. Williams's South Lode, do.
67. do. North Lode do.
68. Transverse section, North Lode, Treskerby.
69. Longitudinal section on Barnett's Lode, do.
70. do. Holman's Lode, do.
71. Plan of Great Huel Charlotte.
72. Section of do.
73. do. do.
74. Longitudinal section, South Huel Hawke.
75. do. do. on Moyle's Lode.
76. Plan Great Huel Charles.
77. United Hills Mine, Lodes.
78. Huel Damsel at Adit.
79. Huel Spinster and Huel Damsel.
80. Horizontal section Nangilles.
81. Plan of Gunnis Lake.
82. Section of Pentire Mine.
83. Wood Mine, North Lode, No. 1.
84. do. do. No. 2.
85. Plan of Wood Mine.
86. Transverse section of South Huel Towan, No. 1.
87. do. do. No. 2.
88. Huel Chance and Hallibeagle.
89. Plan of Beer Old Mines.
90. Longitudinal section, Huel Union Mine.
91. Transverse section, do.
92. Huel Spinster, at Shallow Adit.
93. Section of Huel Trefula.
94. Longitudinal section, South Huel Towan.
95. Manganese Mines of Warwickshire.
96. Tigrony and Cronebane, Wicklow.
97. Treskerby Old South Lode.
98. Huel Trefula.
99. Huel Damsel North Lode.
100. Gunnis Lake Mine.
101. Horizontal section, North Grambler.
102. Section Huel Friendship and Huel Hope.
103. do. Trethellan.
104. Huel Unity and Creegbraws.
105. Huel Damsel and Huel Spinster.
106. Transverse section, South Huel Towan.
107. Plan and section, do.
108. Plan of Wood Mine (Bray's).
109. Beam Mine, 10 fathom Level.
110. Treskerby Old and New Adits.
111. Transverse section, North Downs.
112. Horizontal do. do.
113. Plan of North Downs.
114. Huel Damsel Lodes.
115. Ground plan, Huel Charles Adit.
116. Ashton Manganese Mine, No. 1.
117. do. No. 2.
118. Huel Jewell.
119. Huel Lovel, Capes Lode.
120. do. Goblet Lode.

121. List of prices at which the setts were taken on these Lodes.
122. Creegbraws.
123. Treskerby Adit.
124. Carqueen South Lode.
125. Transverse section, Beam Mine, at Skinner's shaft.
126. do. do. Martyn and Tremayne's.
127. do. do. Williams and Rashleigh's.
128. Plan of Huel Damsel Adit.
129. Manganese Mines near Exeter.
130. Plan of Huel Unity and Creegbraws.
131. Ground Plan of Beam Sett.
132. Great Leigh Manganese Mine.
133. Plan, Bodraverran Mine.
134. Section, do.
135. Ground plan do. Sett.
136. Huel Tamar Great Lode.
137. Huel Teign Manganese Mine.
138. Warwickshire, do.
139. Roselobby and Huel Jewell.
140. Grambler, Tolcarne, &c.
141. Plan, Huel Trematon.
142. Longitudinal section, Huel Damsel Shaft Lode.
143. Plan of Huel Jewell.
144. do. Great St. Vincent.
145. Counter section, Huel Coates.
146. Cross Courses, &c., Huel Jewell.
147. Huel St. Aubyn Sett.
148. Section, South Towan engine shaft.
149. Plan, Huel Jewell and Carrarack.
150. Section do. at Deep Adit.
151. Tin Bounds, Huel Culyack, &c.
152. do. Huel Tye, &c.
153. Plan of Huel Owles Mine, St. Just.
154. Section of do. Parkenoweth Spar Lode.
156. do. do. Buzza.
157. do. do. Grouse.
158. do. do. Huel Boys Callen.
159. do. do. Huel Boys Guide.
160. do. do. Grouse Callen Lode.
161. Plan of Levels, Huel Bozands, &c., Cape Cornwall.
162. Section of Tresavean Mine.
163. Huel Fat tin bounds.
164. Plan of Huel Truro.
165. do. Huel Stean.
166. Tregargus.
167. Huel Hawke, and other bounds.
168. Killefreath.
169. Plan of Huel Dimont, Downdribble, Huel James, &c.
170. Plan of Huel Rage tin bounds.
171. Map of land comprising Cardreen, Huel Dimont, and Treligh Setts.
172. Plan of tin bounds, Pelicca, Huel Widden, &c.
173. do. do. Huel Varth, Polepond, &c.
174. do. North, Middle, and East and West Towan.
175. do. Huel Song, &c.
176. do. North and South Killowenes.
177. do. Middle, South, East, and West Stem Cooses.
178. do. Huels Widden, Costar, and Owla.
179. do. Huel Truro Copper Sett.
180. do. Huel Georgia Consols.
181. Longitudinal section, do., Coles Lode.
182. Plan of Huel Georgia Consols, showing position of Lodes.
183. Plan of Great Huel Alfred.

Appendix B.

PLANS OBTAINED FOR MINING RECORD OFFICE.

184. Longitudinal section, do., North Lode.
185. do. do., Main Lode.
186. Transverse section, do.
187. Longitudinal section, Huel Squire, Doctor's Lode.
188. do. do. North Lode.
189. do. do. South Lode.
190. do. do. Midd'e Lode.
191. Plan of Huel Cheverton.
192. Longitudinal section, do., North Lode.
193. do. do., South Lode.
194. Plan of Huel Neptune.
195. Longitudinal section, do.
196. Section South Devon United Mines.
197. Plan of Huel Prosper, Treviathan Downs, and Huel Friendship.
198. Longitudinal section, Huel Friendship Lode.
199. do. Martyn's Lode, Huel Friendship.
200. do. Knotwell's Lode, do.
201. do. Hancock's Lode, do.
202. Transverse section, Knotwell's Lode, do.
203. Working plan, Huel Prosper, St. Hilary.
204. Plan (Carn Perran) Trenow Consols.
205. Longitudinal section, Carn Perran Lode, do.
206. do. Engine Lode, do.
207. Gustavus Copper Mine, Plan.
208. do. do. longitudinal section.
209. Plan of Perran Consols.
210. Longitudinal section, Perran Consols.
211. Plan of Huel Guskus Tin and Copper Mine.
212. Longitudinal section, Martyn's Lode, Huel Guskus.
213. do. Guskus Lode, do.
214. Plan, Huel Kitty, Lelant.
215. Longitudinal section, do.
216. Plan of Lelant Consols.
217. Longitudinal section, do. No. 1.
218. do. do. No. 2.
219. Section of Huel Prosper Lodes, and transverse sections of Shafts.

ROBERT HUNT,
Keeper of Mining Records.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.

M'ARTHUR, Mr. JAMES.—Various specimens of gold-quartz and clay, precious stones, tin ore, and other products of the diggings at the Ovens, and of Ballarat.

TROBE, M. LA.—A specimen of tin smelted from the stream tin ore, found at the May-day Hill gold-field, Ovens district, Victoria.

DUBOURG, Mrs.—A specimen of Rockingham earthware formerly manufactured at Swinton, near Rotherham, Yorkshire; also a desert plate of Wedgwood ware.

CHURCH, Mr. J.—A large and beautiful specimen of gas carbon, found in taking down a bench of clay retorts which had been in work 1,457 days.

SYKES, Mr. W. WARD.—Two specimens of the pottery formerly manufactured at Leeds (mark impressed).

PELLATT, Mr. APSLEY, M.P.—A copy of a large Greek vase in the British Museum collection, executed by Wedgwood.

CHURCHILL, Mr. AUG. H.—Specimens of peacock copper ore from the Wheal Maria and Fanny mines; also a specimen of crystallized tin ore from the Drake Wall mines, Cornwall.

CHANCE, Brothers, and Co., Messrs.—Specimens of the Rowley Rag in its unmanufactured and manufactured state.

DILLON, Mr. H. J.—Seven specimens of boracite, illustrative of its crystalline forms, and of the mode of occurrence at Luneburg, Hanover.

BENNETT, The Hon. Mr., of St. John's, Newfoundland.—A large mass of native copper, from Gallows Harbour, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

HUNT, M., of Pont Pean, near Rennes.—Specimens of argentiferous blende and of zinciferous galena from the mines at Pont Pean, near Rennes; also a lamp employed by the miners of that district.

WEAVER, Mr. THOMAS, F.R.S.—Two small models of machines employed when, in the extraction of silver from its ores, a finely comminuted state is required.

ALSOP, Mr. ALFRED.—Specimens of carbonate, phosphate, and sulphide of lead, from Derbyshire.

SHEPARD, Prof., of the United States.—A very fine specimen of meteoric iron, from Ruff's Mountain, Lexington district, South Carolina.

HAUTMANN, Herr, of Munich.—A specimen of statuary marble rom the Tyrol, extensively employed by the sculptors of Germany. Through Mr. Dinkel.

HUBBERSTY, Mr. PHILIP.—A specimen of galena containing a crystal of sulphate of lead, Golconda mine, Hopton, Derbyshire.

DESCLOIZEAUX, M. (through Mr. Brooke).—Three specimens illustrating the decomposition of amphigéne, and its employment in the manufacture of earthenware. From Rocca Monfina, près St. Agathe, Naples.

ENDERBY, Mr. C.—Specimens of rocks from Bendigo, and auriferous tin ore from Reed's Creek, Ovens, South Australia.

WINSCOM, Lieut.—A small cup and saucer manufactured from moss agate at Cambay.

NASMYTH, Mr. JAMES.—Specimens of glacial scratched boulders taken from the clay overlaying the new red sandstone at Patricroft, near Manchester.

HALL, Mr. CHAMBERS.—Various geological specimens.

SUMNER, Mr. GEORGE.—An interesting specimen of guano, from the Aves Islands, on the coast of Venezuela.

SADD, Mr. JOHN.—A fine specimen of crystallized iron slag, from a furnace in Woolwich Dock Yard.

MORRIS, Prof.—A flint, exhibiting well the conchoidal fracture, from Whitmore, near Weymouth.

LATHAM, Mrs. W.—A specimen of the painted red earthenware formerly made at the Loseby Pottery, Leicestershire, on the estate of Sir F. Fowkes. Manufactory established about twenty years ago, but discontinued.

LOCKYER, Mr. NICHOLAS.—A specimen of tin ore from Pednandrea United mines, Redruth, Cornwall.

BAUERMAN, Mr.—A specimen of prosopite. Altenberg, Saxony.

BLANFORD, Mr. H. F.—A specimen of native silver on silver glance in a druse of crystals of calcite, with rose spar and galena. Vereingt Feld mine, near Freiberg, Saxony.

BARKER, Mr. FRANCIS.—A specimen of inlaid marble, copied from the Florentine so called "pietra dura," manufactured by Mr. Thomas Woodruff, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

UNIVERSITY OF NORWAY, THE ROYAL.—A collection of fossils and rock specimens illustrative of the geology in the neighbourhood of Christiania, made by Kjerulff.

CHADWICK, Mr. WM.—A specimen of coal taken from a seam a few fathoms above the mountain limestone, considered to be the lowest bed in the Yorkshire coal-field.

DONOVAN, Mr. JOHN CLARK.—Five spears made by the natives of Africa from the native carbonate of iron reduced by cow-dung.

LOGAN, Sir. W. E.—A piece of meteoric iron, being a portion of a mass weighing 370 lbs., found at Madoc, Upper Canada. Contains 6·3 per cent. of nickel. A hone stone from the lower silurian beds, Ringsey, Lower Canada.

CARRINGTON, Mr. F. A.—Two specimens of cinnabar from the New Almaden mine, Upper California.

STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE, The Count.—Two specimens of fine castings in iron intended for book covers, from the Exposition of 1855. Received through M. Adolph Seeger.

Appendix B.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.

TAYLER, Mr. J. W.—Sodalite and rock, sudialite rock, black cryolite.a variety of tantalite, lignite, &c , from Greenland.

THORNHILL, Mr. H. L.—Specimens of iron ore from Ayton, district of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

HAWKINS, Mr. WALTER, F.S.A.—Eight specimens of minerals.

MAYER, Mr. JOSEPH, F.S.A.—A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

ARCHER, Mr. T. C.—A specimen of hayesine (borate of lime), as imported into Liverpool from Peru.

HERTZ, Mr. B.—An early English ornament formed of jet.

VIVIAN, Messrs., and Sons.—1. A model of a furnace for coking coal. 2. A model of a furnace for the ventilation of coal mines. 3. A model of an arrangement for shipping of coals. 4. A model of an arrangement for shipping large blocks of coal without fracture. Exhibited in the British Section of the Paris Exposition, 1855.

TRENHAM REEKS, Curator.

DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

DONATIONS TO THE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

TENNENT, Sir J. EMERSON.—Introduction to Zoology, for the use of schools. By Robert Patterson. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. 1850.

MOORE, Mr. RALPH.—Copy of a section of the Lanarkshire Coal Measures, lately published.

WATHAM, Mr. G. H.—The Golden Colony; or, Victoria in 1854. With remarks on the Geology of the Australian Gold fields. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth. 1855.

PICTET, Prof. F. J., of Geneva.—Matériaux pour la Paléontologie Suisse. 1 et 2 Liv. 4to. 1854.

RENEVIER, M. (Lausanne).—Description des Fossiles du terrain nummulitique supérieur des environs de Gaps des Diablerets, &c. 8vo. unbound. 1854.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE COUNCIL OF THE.—Volume III. of the Journal of the Society, October 1855.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE, THE, Guildhall.—A descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders, Tavern and Coffee-house Tokens, presented to the Corporation Library by H. B. Hanbury Beaufoy. By Jacob Henry Burn. 2nd Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth.

DILKE, Mr. C. WENTWORTH.—Catalogue of a Collection of Works in his possession on the Great Exhibition of 1851. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 116.

BERNSTORFF, The Count of.—Die Tertiäre Flora von Schlossnitz in Schlesien. Von Professor Göppert. 4to. Görlitz, 1855. Presented at the request of His Prussian Majesty's Minister for Trade in Berlin.

PRITCHARD, Mr. ANDREW.—English Patents, being a Register of all those granted for Inventions in the Arts, Manufactures, Chemistry, Agriculture, &c., during the first forty-five years of the present Century. 1 vol. 8vo. boards.

MYLNE, Mr. R. W., F.R.S.—A copy of his Topographical Map of London and its Environs.

LATHAM, Dr. R. G.—The English Language. Fourth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth. 1855.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, THE.—A set of the Journals of the Society (less the first five volumes).

HORNER, Mr. LEONARD, F.G.S.—An account of some recent researches near Cairo undertaken with the view of throwing light upon the Geological History of the Alluvial Land of Egypt, instituted by the Donor. From the Philosophical Transactions.

DILLWYN, Mr. LEWIS L., M.P.—Contributions to the Natural History of Labuan and the adjacent coasts of Borneo. By J. Motley and L. L. Dillwyn. Part I. 8vo. 1855.

SHELLY, Lady FRANCES.—Richesse Minérale de l'Algérie. Par Henri Fournel. Two vols. 4to. With atlas in folio. 1849-54.

LAWRENCE, Colonel.—Copies of the Reports of the United States Coast Survey for 1851, 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF NORWAY, THE ROYAL.—Erster Versuch einer Geognostischen Karte von Norwegen. Von B. M. Keilhau. In Zwei Blattern.—Das Christiania-Silurbecken, Chemisch-Geognostisch untersucht. Von Theodor Kjerulf. 1855.—Das Chemische Laboratorium der Universität Christiania. Von Adolph Strecker. 1854.—Der erratiske Phænomen paa Rigsgrændsen. Af J. C. Horbye. 8vo. pamphlet.

HOPKINS, Mr. EVAN, C.E., F.G.S.—An illustrated introduction to the connection of Geology and Magnetism. 1 vol. 8vo.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, THE HON THE.—Posthumous Papers bequeathed to the Hon. The East India Company, and printed by order of the Government of Bengal. Notulæ ad Plantas Asiaticas. Part IV. Dicotyledonous Plants. 1 vol. 8vo., with 4to. Atlas of Plates. 1854.

SEDGWICK, The Rev. Prof.—A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks. By the Rev. A. Sedgwick. With a systematic description of the British Palæozoic Fossils. By Prof. M'Coy. Third fasciculus. 4to. Cambridge, 1855.

WITT, Mr. GEORGE, M.D.—A Compendium of Osteology. Oblong, unbound. 1833.

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Vol III. of their Transactions. 8vo. half bound. 1854 55.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE, LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LA.—Album des Usines et Etablissements de la Société dessiné d'apres Nature et lithographié. Par A. Maugendre. Oblong. Paris, 1855.

BRITISH MUSEUM, THE TRUSTEES OF.—A set of the publications on the Natural History Collections, Ancient Marbles, Terra Cottas, &c.

TRENHAM REEKS, Librarian.

REPORT of the HEAD MASTER of the NORMAL and TRAINING SCHOOL.

Head Master's Office, Marlborough House,
SIR, 9th January 1856.

HAVING placed before you in my last Report, so full a statement respecting the establishment and progress of this school as a training school, since its first commencement in this capacity, and its connexion with the General Art Education of the Metropolis, the Report I have now the honour of submitting may properly be regarded as a continuation of, or supplemental to, that report.

I propose, therefore, to follow the same order of arrangement, omitting what would be a repetition of the preliminary matter of the last report, to state briefly the alterations made during the vacation, previous to the session of 1854 and 1855, and then to submit a series of tables, which will be a continuation for the past year, of those given in my last report.

Table A. exhibits the amount of space now at the disposal of the school. The three new class-rooms, constructed during the autumn vacation of 1854, have greatly increased its accommodation; since their occupancy, the rooms in the east wing hitherto used for the purposes of the modelling class have been given up as class-rooms.

Table B. contains the names, positions, and salaries of the masters: it will be observed that Mr. Bowler ceased to be connected with the school during the present year, by being appointed assistant inspector. At the time of his removal, I had the honour of submitting a memorandum calling the attention of the Department to the great increase of those important duties connected with the training class, in which I had received the valuable assistance of that gentleman, and recommending a subdivision and indeed entire re-arrangement of those duties; the suggestions were approved by the Department, and carried out by the appointment of Mr. T. F. Collier and Mr. C. Swinstead.

Mr. Collier had been one of the first students in the training class, and was assistant master at Cork.

Mr. Swinstead had been for a considerable period in the training school, and had shown himself particularly qualified for the direction of parochial school teaching. Since the appointment, and by the aid, of those gentlemen, I have been enabled to organize a much more frequent and systematic direction of the students in training, in teaching, both in district and parochial schools, the increased inspection being greatly to the advantage of the students in training.

Table C. exhibits the hours of assembling and departure, the rate of fees per session and the number of students in the gene-

Appendix B.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT ON CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART.

ral course. Table D. contains a tabular statement of the works executed by those students.

At the commencement of October 1854, the class arrangements, suggested in Table K. of the last report, were put in operation, with obvious advantage to the training school; and the class arrangements in operation at the time from which this report commences are shown in Table E.

At the commencement of the spring of 1855, I was enabled to organize a class for the study of landscape painting, a very desirable feature in the school, and one which could scarcely be said to have existed in it before: the masters in training who are qualified have in the summer months one day's practice in each week, in sketching from nature, under the tuition of a master. I may mention that the grounds at Gore and Grove House have supplied us with a field of study.

Table F. will show the results for the present year of the training class. I have much pleasure in calling your attention to a comparison of it with the corresponding table in the last report; you will, of course, bear in mind that the table in that report gives the facts of rather more than two years, the present table of one year only.

During the first two years of the existence of the training school, it had numbered 75 students, in its third year it had 79.

In the two first years,—

52	students	had obtained	certificates	for Group	1st
2	„	„	„	„	2nd
2	„	„	„	„	6th

In the third year,—

36	students	had obtained	certificates	for Group	1st
7	„	„	„	„	2nd
12	„	„	„	„	6th

In the first two years the average period of the students continuance in the class was six months, fourteen days. In the third year it was nine months, six days.

The comparative period of the students attending the school will be clearly shewn by the following table.

	1st & 2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Attended the Training School 4 Sessions -	—	6
„ „ 3 „ -	4	16
„ „ 2 „ -	8	28
„ „ 1 „ -	46	14
„ Less than 1 „ -	17	15
Totals - -	75	79

Schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers continue to receive instruction in the training school, and also in three of the district schools. The numbers attending at the training school and the fees paid by them, as well as by the training school for school-mistresses at Whitelands, will be found in Table G. In March last, I was enabled to make arrangements by which the school for mistresses at Whitelands has since been taught by mistresses from our own training class; and I am happy to say, satisfactorily, one of those ladies having also become the teacher of geometry and perspective at the female school in Gower-street.

At the commencement of 1855, one district school was added to those already in existence in London, and although the progress of the school has been slower than I had hoped, I believe it is now making very satisfactory progress. Table H. exhibits the statistics of those schools, and Table I., the number of works executed in them during the last year.

I have much pleasure in calling your attention to Table K., relative to parochial schools.

During the past year opportunities have occurred for forming a judgment of the progress in drawing made by students in that class of schools. It must be borne in mind, that the students in those schools are generally young and poor, and that they leave school early; that generally only one lesson per week of one hour is given, and that, owing to irregularity of attendance and other causes, the children do not, where one lesson only per week is given, obtain on an average more than thirty hours tuition in a year. With this small amount of instruction, however, satisfactory progress has been made; in most cases very much greater than I had been prepared to expect. In the early part of the past year, the Department offered one prize for every 25 children in the parochial or national schools throughout the kingdom taught drawing by masters in connexion with the Department. The number of those prizes obtained by the students taught from the training school, and the relative merit of the works of each school, are shewn in the table.

In awarding and distributing these prizes, I have had convictions impressed so strongly upon my mind, as to some of the causes which contribute to, or retard success in, those schools, that I think it desirable I should lay them before you. In the London schools, the payment of an extra penny a week for the drawing lesson has been found to be the least advantageous arrangement; its effects have been found to be, the rendering irregular the attendance of the children, as well as very materially lessening the number of the children taught; a much better arrangement appears to be, the slightly increasing the fee for the upper classes of the school, and making drawing a part of their education. Wherever it is possible, however, I think it will be found very desirable to make the general school fee cover the drawing lesson, and then make the tuition in drawing a part of the general education as writing is.

Appendix B.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT ON CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Another very important aid in achieving success in teaching in the parochial schools, is the sympathy of the masters of those schools; wherever this has been felt, and the teacher of drawing has received this valuable aid, success has been certain; wherever indifference has existed on the part of the master, there the success has been proportionately less. If it is borne in mind how much the progress depends upon obtaining the whole hour devoted to drawing, this will be readily understood; when the master of the school, who has much more control over the students than a teacher whom they see but once a week, watches over the preparations and the general discipline, and shews that he values the instruction by economising the time of the teacher, in that school the progress is great. I have very sincere pleasure in saying that such masters are greatly on the increase, and I believe that during the last half of the past year, a great improvement has taken place generally in those schools in this respect.

I may mention that three schools have discontinued the tuition from the Department during the past year; I am happy to add that, in two of these cases, this has been caused by the masters of the schools having become qualified to teach drawing themselves in their schools, and this they now do; in the third case, a very important school desired a permanent teacher and a considerable amount of instruction, so that the Department recommended one of its certificated masters who was appointed by the authorities of the school, and continues satisfactorily to discharge his duties in it.

The whole receipt of fees for instruction given in and by the training school for the two sessions included in this report are:—

	£	s.	d.
Schoolmasters, &c.* - - -	48	10	0
Training Colleges † - - -	45	0	0
Parochial Schools - - - -	250	0	0
Central School - - - -	517	4	4
Total received for instruction -	860	14	4

I have met with several instances during the past year of students who, after having left the parochial school, have entered one of the district schools to carry on their study of drawing, and I believe that this effect of the teaching in parochial schools will be largely increased, especially as drawing is made a part of the general education.

An opportunity having arisen during the past year for reconsidering the arrangements of some of the special classes and their connexion with the training school, in consequence of the retirement of Professor Semper in order to superintend the Academy of Zurich, and of Mr. Wornum to become the Secretary of the

* Four classes for schoolmasters were established at different district schools immediately previous to the time from which this report commences, thus lessening the number at the training school.

† During the year an arrangement was made by which a certificated master was appointed by the authorities of Knellers Hall, the Department therefore received the fee but for half the year.

National Gallery, an entire revision of those arrangements was made during the long vacation with a view to simplify them, and at the same time to widen the basis of the training school. In doing so all the separately existing classes were brought into connexion with the training school, and made a part of its course, in order to enable those trained in it to conduct in the provinces a similarly extensive education ; and all the beneficiary scholarships were placed in connexion with the training school, which by this means became much more complete in its arrangements.

In order to carry out these views, Mr. Hudson, who had previously conducted the class for surface decoration, was appointed lecturer on ornament, delivering two class-lectures in each week, and conducting the examination of the students in the history of ornament, &c. &c. Mr. Hagreen, who had been trained in the school, and who had conducted a district school very satisfactorily, was appointed master of the class for constructive architectural drawing; and Mr. Slocombe, a pupil trained in the School of Design, and who had also performed in a highly satisfactory manner the duties of master of a district school, was appointed assistant-master of the class for ornamental design.

These arrangements were acted upon at the commencement of the session of October 1855, and from this date, therefore (up to which period the present report extends), the school presents but one aspect, that of a training and normal school ; its instruction and objects being especially directed to the training of teachers, but allowing the public to partake of the benefits of the instruction given, on payment of its fees.

I am, &c.
R. BURCHETT.

To the Secretary
of the Department of Science and Art.

(A.)

Showing the ACCOMMODATION of the ROOMS and the USES to which they are applied.

Names.	Dimensions.	Number of Students.	Purposes employed for.
Large room in court-yard . .	50 feet by 30 feet.	90	The general studies of the school, exclusive of the advanced figure and painting.
Small room in court-yard . .	31 „ by 25 „	26	Advanced figure and painting, and anatomy.
Three new rooms in court yard, each .	36 „ by 21 „	20 64 20	Training mistresses. Class lecture-room. Modelling, ornament, and the figure.
Casting room in East wing .	17 „ by 15 „	12	Moulding, casting, &c.
Lecture theatre	. . .	200	Class and general lectures, class teaching, &c.

(B.)

CHRISTIAN and SURNAMES, POSITIONS, and ADDRESSES of the MASTERS, DATE of Joining the SCHOOL, the Amount of FIXED and GUARANTEED SALARY, and the Amount of FEES they have received.

Names.	Position.	Addresses.	Date of Joining.	Fixed Salary.	Guaranteed Salary.	Amount of Fees.			
						£	s.	d.	
Richard Burchett .	Head master of Training and Normal School.	11, Queen's Road West, Chelsea.	Nov. 1847	350*l.* and $\frac{8}{20}$ of fees of whole school.	500*l.*	155	12	11	
Robert William Herman	Deputy head master .	6, Durham Place, Chelsea.	Sept. 1847	150*l.*, and $\frac{7}{20}$ of fees of whole school, except modelling class.	300*l.*	163	4	6	
Henry Alexander Bowler	Deputy training master.	55, Grove Place, Brompton.	May 1852	150*l.*, and portions of various fees.	300*l.*	28	7	8	Retired from the school staff, Feb. 1855, having been appointed assistant inspector.
Thomas F. Collier .	Assistant training master.	10, Victoria Grove, Kensington.	Feb. 1855	150*l.*, and $\frac{7}{10}$ of school-master's fees.	200*l.*	14	7	0	Appointed Feb. 1855.
Charles Swinstead .	Assistant master for parochial schools.	. . .	Feb. 1855	$\frac{7}{10}$ of parochial school fees.	150*l.*	159	16	8	" " "
James Walsh . .	Teacher of figure, anatomy, and painting.	Clay Hill, Enfield .	April 1853	150*l.*, and $\frac{3}{5}$ of fees of whole school.	—	45	0	1	Retired Oct. 1855.
William Denby . .	Teacher of drawing and painting ornament (evening).	1, Charles Street West, Westbourne Terrace.	Nov. 1847	150*l.*	—	—			
William J. Wills .	Teacher of modelling ornament.	13, Harrison Street, Gray's Inn Road.	May 1852	75*l.*, and half of fees of modelling class.	—	17	7	6	
John Hancock . .	Teacher of modelling figure.	23 A, Grosvenor Row, Pimlico.	Feb. 1854	75*l.*, and half of fees of modelling class.	—	4	8	9	

(C.)

Table of Classes, Hours, Fees, and Number of Attendances.

Hours of Assembling.		Hours of Departure.		Fees.		Number of Students who attend.			Total of Students.	Amount of Fees.		Total Amount.	Remarks.
Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Free.	—	Morning.	Evening.	—	—
				£	£					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10	7	3*	9	4	2	43	71	92†	206	149 6 8	124 13 0	273 19 8	From October 1854, to February 1855.
.	.	.	.	.	.	45	51	95	191	137 4 0	106 0 8	243 4 8	From March to October 1855.
												£517 4 4	

* Students are allowed to remain in the school until 4 o'clock, subject to the approval of the Master. The Library is open from 10 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

† Free Students include the masters in training, the scholars who receive an annual allowance, the junior training class, and those who are admitted without payment of fees.

(D.)

Number of Works executed by Students.	1st Session, 1853-4.					2nd Session, 1854.				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Drawing:—										
1. Outline from the flat (ornament)	121	144	74	68	36	66	48	62	36	11
2. Ditto ditto (figure)	37	28	18	14	6	3	3	5	3	1
3. Shading (ornament)	15	3	8	6	4	8	8	8	5	6
4. Outline from the round	6	10	6	3	2	2	1	1	5	.
5. Ditto ditto (foliage)	1	2	1	.	.	3	2	3	4	1
6. Shading from the round (ornament in chalk)	4	4	7	6	4	5	1	2	2	.
7. Ditto ditto (ditto in sepia)	5	1	3	5	4	7	1	3	5	2
8. Shading from the round figure }										
9. Ditto life ditto }	4	14	5	.	4	5	1	1	3	4
10. Anatomical drawing of the figure	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
11. Time sketching from life	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.
Painting:—										
12. Painting in oil monochrome	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
13. Ditto in water colour, including landscape, from the flat	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
14. Tempera from the flat	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
15. Water colour from natural objects	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	2
16. Tempera ditto ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Modelling:—										
17. Modelling of ornament	4	6	8	19	9	6	8	10	8	10
18. Ditto of figure	3	4	5	11	7	7	5	6	6	7
19. Elementary design	.	.	.	4	3	34	36	5	4	4
20. Surface decoration	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

(E.)

Course of Instruction.	Days and Hours of Attendance.											
	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Training Class for Masters of Art Schools, and General Course for Male Students—												
Elementary free-hand drawing of ornament and the figure from the flat.	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	10 to 3	6½ to 9	—	—
Model drawing												
Drawing in light and shadow from the flat												
Advanced studies of ornament and the figure from the antique and from nature . . .												
Painting in oil, tempera, and water colour												
Class Lectures with Practice—												
Geometry	. .	. .	. .	. .	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical drawing and projection	1 to 3	. .	. .	. .	1 to 3	. .	. .	. .	1 to 3	—	—	—
Perspective	10½ to 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture	. .	. .	11 to 1	. .	. .	. .	11 to 1	. .	11 to 1	—	—	—
Ornament	. .	. .	2 to 4	. .	. .	. .	2 to 4	—	—	—	—	—
Anatomy	3 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modelling of ornament and the figure	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	. .	6½ to 9	—	—
Training course for schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers	. .	. .	. .	7 to 9	. .	. .	. .	7 to 9	. .	. .	1 to 3	—

(F.)

TABLE of RETURNS of the TRAINING CLASS from 1st October 1854, to 30th September 1855 inclusive.

Total Number in Class.	Who have received an Allowance of 1*l.* per week.	Who have received 1*l.* 10*s.* a week.	Total No. of Masters who have received an Allowance.	Remarks.
79	46	23*	63	* Six of these have previously received 1*l.*, and therefore they do not count in the total.

Total No. who have obtained Certificates.			Who have been appointed to Masterships.	Who have retired from the Class.	Dismissed.
For Group 1.	For Group 2.	For Group 6.			
36	7	12	20	4	2
Total Certificates . . . 55					

Schools from which the Students have been passed.	Number sent from each School.	Number appointed from each School.	Number withdrawn from Class.	Dismissed.
Metropolitan	8	6	1	1
Manchester	3	1	—	—
Birmingham	—	1	—	—
Dublin	5	1	—	—
Cork	3	1	—	—
Coventry	—	1	—	—
Newcastle	—	1	—	—
Macclesfield	1	—	—	1
Penzance	1	—	—	—
Paisley	1	1	—	—
Persons previously unconnected with the schools . .	12	7	3	—
Totals . .	34	20	4	2

	Months.	Days.
Aggregate attendance in the class	733	—
Average attendance of each master	9	6
Remained in the training class . 4 sessions		6
" " " . 3 "		16
" " " . 2 "		28
" " " . 1 "		14
" " less than 1 "		15
Total		79

(G.)

CLASS for the TRAINING of SCHOOLMASTERS, SCHOOLMISTRESSES, and PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Rate of Fees per Session for each Class.	Numbers attending	Total Amount of Fees.	KNELLER HALL.			WHITELANDS.		
			Payment per annum.	Number of Lessons per week.	Number attending.	Payment per annum.	Number of Lessons per week.	Number attending.
5*s.*	112	£ *s.* *d.* 28 0 0	£ 40	2	35	£ 25	1	100
—	82	20 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Fees for two Sessions of Schoolmasters Class		48 10 0	£20 of Kneller Hall.*			£25 of Whitelands.		
Total Number under Instruction, Third Session, 247 „ „ Fourth do. 182			Total Fees for this class of Instruction, £93 10*s.*					

* The teaching at Kneller Hall was discontinued by the Department in February 1855, a teacher having been recommended by the Department, and appointed for that purpose by the authorities of the College.

Appendix B.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT ON CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Return of works executed in District schools.

(H.)

NUMBER of WORKS EXECUTED in the DISTRICT SCHOOLS DURING the YEAR from 1st OCTOBER 1854 to 31st JULY 1855.

STAGES.	Spitalfields.	Westminster.	*Charterhouse.	Finsbury.	*Camden Town.	Rotherhithe.	St. Martins.	*Kensington.	†Lambeth.
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments:									
a. Linear Geometry	185	30	78	109	—	45	16	—	4
b. Mechanical and machine drawing and details of architecture from copies	29	46	69	64	—	—	5	—	—
c. Linear Perspective	106	86	81	44	—	49	—	296	—
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies:									
a. Objects	—	—	—	18	—	70	—	—	—
b. Ornament	521	374	473	275	82	173	346	180	147
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:"									
a. Models and objects	14	5	—	1	—	32	4	3	—
b. Ornament	9	1	4	13	6	—	4	1	—
4. Shading from flat examples or from copies:									
a. Models and objects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Ornament	9	8	22	20	3	10	2	2	3
5. Shading from the round or solid forms:									
a. Models and objects	6	3	—	3	9	—	12	—	2
b. Ornaments	7	8	4	6	6	—	2	—	1
c. Time sketching and sketching from memory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms from copies:									
a. In outline	52	88	—	51	24	—	31	17	17
b. Shaded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from flat examples or copies:									
a. In outline	4	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
b. Shaded	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature:									
a. In outline from casts	10	9	1	19	7	1	14	—	—
b. Shaded	9	6	—	7	10	—	6	—	—
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature:									
a. In outline	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
b. Shaded	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies:									
a. In monochrome, either in water colour, in tempera, or in oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. In colours	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.:									
a. In monochrome, either in water colours, in oil, or in tempera	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still-life, &c.:									
a. Flowers or natural objects, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome from casts:									
a. In oil or in tempera	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

* From December 1854. † From January 1855

(I.)

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Locality.	Period of Commencement.	No. attending Classes.	First Session, 1854-55.					Second Session, 1855.				
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.
Spitalfields School, Crispin Street, Spitalfields.	January 1854 .	General Course	92	108	92	88	86	101	92	104	110	82
		Schoolmasters Training.	30	30	30	30	30	30	16	20	36	20
Westminster School, Great Smith Street, Westminster,	January 1854 .	General Course	54	55	42	45	38	39	38	36	35	30
St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell Street.	January 1854 .	General Course	64	68	65	63	63	66	76	71	63	57
Camden Town School, High Street, Camden Town.	January 1854 .	General Course	84	71	53	48	48	56	54	56	45	44
Finsbury School, William Street, Wilmington Square.	January 1854 .	General Course	87	75	91	87	66	63	66	64	71	58
Rotherhithe School, Grammar School, Deptford Road.	January 1854 .	General Course	17	32	25	28	14	18	26	18	24	27
St. Martin's School, Castle Street, Long Acre.	March 1854 .	General Course	49	54	52	49	43	44	47	50	49	41
		Schoolmasters Training.	20	32	32	32	32	16	25	25	29	29
Kensington School, Gore House, Kensington.	April 1854 .	General Course	22	25	25	31	34	32	17	30	33	33
		Schoolmasters	35	35	35	33	35	30	31	31	31	31
Lambeth School, St. Mary's, Prince's Road, Lambeth.	October 1854 .	General Course	31	38	36	28	24	23	19	14	16	14
		Schoolmasters	13	21	21	21	21	12	13	13	13	12

Parochial Schools taught from the Training School.

Schools.	Locality.	Lessons per week.	Payment per annum.	Period of Commencement.	Average Number attending.	No. of Prizes.	Remarks on the Drawings produced.
			£				
1. Birkbeck School	Willow Road, Peckham	2	10	May 24, 1853	91	5	Good.
2. Camden Town	Camden Street, Camden Town	1	5	May 26, 1853	113	6	Good.
3. Christ's Church	Albany Street, Regent Park	1	5	May 26, 1853	52	4	Good.
4. Trinity Schools	Hartland Road, Camden Town	1	5	May 26, 1853	35	2	——
5. St. James the Great	Bethnal Green Road	1	5	June 15, 1853	49	4	Good.
6. St. Stephen's School	Rochester Row, Westminster	2	10	July 26, 1853	48	6	Excellent.
7. Girls' School	58, Wells Street, Oxford Street	2	10	July 26, 1853	23	5	Excellent.
8. St. Mary's School	Hyde Place, Vincent Square, Westminster	2	10	Aug. 16, 1853	28	4	Fair.
9. Coborn School	Fairfield Road, Bow, Middlesex	1	5	Aug. 17, 1853	52	6	Excellent.
10. St. Martin's, Boys' School	Castle Street, Long Acre	2	10	Aug. 25, 1853	97	5	Excellent.
11. St. Martin's, Girls' School	Castle Street, Long Acre	2	10	Aug. 25, 1853	19	1	——
12. Boys' School	Crown Court, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden.	1	5	Sept. 29, 1853	39	3	Fair
13. Upper Chelsea, Trinity Church	Sloane Street, Chelsea	1	5	Sept. 29, 1853	42	4	Good.
14. St. James's	Marshall Street, Golden Square	2	10	Oct. 4, 1853	38	5	Good.
15. National	Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane	1	5	Oct. 28, 1853	34	2	——
16. St. James's Offertory	Swallow Street, St. James's	1	5	Oct. 28, 1853	40	4	Good.
17. Rotherhithe Church	Rotherhithe, Surrey	3	15	Oct. 29, 1853	145	5	Fair.
18. London Orphan Asylum (Boys' School).	Clapton, Hackney	2	10	Jan. 9, 1854	68	6	Excellent.
19. Marylebone	Trinity District, Buckingham Street, Great Portland Street, Marylebone.	2	10	Jan. 24, 1854	56	6	Excellent.
20. Clapham Parochial	Clapham Common, Surrey	1	5	Feb. 9, 1854	41	3	Fair.
21. Diocesan	Nutford Place, Edgeware Road	1	5	Feb. 28, 1854	42	3	Fair.
22. St. Andrew's	Holborn	1	5	Mar. 16, 1854	17	5	Fair.
23. Charterhouse (Boys' School)	Aldersgate Street	2	10	——	80	4	Good.
24. Birkbeck	Southampton Buildings, Holborn	1	5	Sept. 1854	60	6	Good.
25. Birkbeck	High Street, near Railway, Kingsland	1	5	Sept. 1854	54	3	Fair.
26. Birkbeck	Finsbury	1	5	Sept. 1854	55	5	Good.
27. Birkbeck	Bethnal Green	1	5	Sept. 1854	69	5	Good.
28. Birkbeck	Vincent Square, Westminster	1	5	Oct. 24, 1854	51	6	Excellent.
29. St. Stephen's (Girls' School)	Rochester Row	2	10	July 26, 1853	46	5	Excellent.
30. London Orphan Asylum (Girls' School).	Clapton	1	5	April, 1855	20	5	Excellent.
31. Charterhouse (Girls' School)	Aldersgate Street	2	10	——	36	5	Good.
32. Jewish School	Red Lion Square	2	10	May, 1855	50	5	Good.
33. Camden Schools	Peckham	1	5	March, 1855	40	1	——
				Totals -	1,730	144	

Appendix B.

REPORT ON FEMALE SCHOOL.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SCHOOL.

Female School, Gower Street.

Metropolitan Female School of Art,
37, Gower Street.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the Metropolitan Female School of Art. During the past year the same course of instruction has been pursued as heretofore, added to which there has been established a Class for Artistic Botany, with Mr. Dresser as Lecturer. These Lectures are extremely interesting, and of the utmost importance in the study of ornamental art.

The principal alterations have been the appointment of Miss Wilson as Assistant Teacher, Miss West having resigned; and the appointing Miss Mills to succeed Mr. Bowler as Lecturer on Geometry and Perspective, and Miss Doidge to superintend the evening class.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory; the works exhibited at Gore House and the number of medals (36) awarded to the students show their ability, and the talent and assiduity of their teachers.

I have, &c.
FANNY M'IAN, Superintendent.

To the Secretary of the
Department of Science and Art.

TABULAR REPORT from the METROPOLITAN FEMALE SCHOOL, between 1st of October 1854 and the 1st of October 1855.

NAMES, &c. of TEACHERS.

Name.	Address.	Date of joining.	Fixed Salary.	Proportion of Fees.	Amount of Fees.	Total Income.
			£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fanny McIan	36, Charlotte St.	Sept. 1842	200	$\frac{3}{10}$	36 14 5 38 4 5	274 18 10
Louisa Gann	17, Brunswick Square.	April 1852	50	$\frac{1}{8}$	24 7 2 24 14 1	99 1 3
Alice West	213, High St., Poplar.	April 1852	50	$\frac{1}{8}$	24 7 2 24 14 1	99 1 3
Sarah Ann Doidge	6, Upper Albany Street.	Oct. 1854	None.	Evening class. $\frac{3}{4}$	3 15 0 7 2 6	10 17 6

FEES.

The course of instruction is divided into two sessions, of five months each, from the 1st October to 28th February; and from the 1st of March to the 31st of July. The fees must be paid in advance for the whole of the session of five months.

	£	s.	d.
Elementary course	1	0	0
Advanced course	2	0	0
Exceptional course	4	0	0
Modelling in clay or wax, &c.	2	0	0
Evening class	0	10	0

——	Hours of Assembling.	Hours of Departure.	——	On the Books.	Total.	Free.	Fees.	Total of each Session.	Yearly Total.	Yearly Total of Morning and Evening Classes.
	H.M.	H.M.	MORNING CLASSES.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Morning Class. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Session from October 1854 to February 1855.	11.30	12.30	Geometry	30						
	1. 0	2.30	Perspective	57						
	10.30	3. 0	Elementary	90			87 4 0	121 16 0		
	11. 0	3. 0	Advanced figure and modelling	28	118	10	34 12 0			
			Exceptional	None.						
									245 6 6	
Session from March 1855 to July 1855.	11.30	12.30	Geometry	37						
	1. 0	2.30	Perspective	55						
	10.30	3. 0	Elementary	73			83 0 0	123 10 6		259 16 6
	11. 0	3. 0	Advanced figure and modelling	31	105	10	36 8 0			
			Exceptional	1			4 0 0			
			Student fined				0 2 6			
			EVENING CLASS.						Evening Class. £ s. d.	
Session from October 1854 to February 1855.	6. 0	8. 0	Elementary	10			5 0 0	5 0 0	14 10 0	
					29	—				
Session from March 1855 to July 1855.	6. 0	8. 0	Elementary	19			9 10 0	9 10 0		

C

Appendix B.
REPORT ON FEMALE SCHOOL.
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Female School, Gower Street.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON FEMALE SCHOOL.

Female school, Gower Street.

(No. 17.)

STUDENTS, classed according to their AGES.

No.		Evening class.		
17	under fifteen years.	2		
54	above fifteen, and under twenty.	7		
39	above twenty, and under thirty.	12		
12	above thirty.	1		
122	Total.	22	Total—Morning and Evening classes.	144

(No. 19.)

STUDENTS, classed according to the PERIOD of their ATTENDANCE.

No.		Evening class.		
29	attended less than one year.	16		
25	above one year, and under two years.	5		
35	above two, and under three.	1		
26	above three, and under five.	–		
7	above five.			
122	Total	22	Total—Morning and Evening classs.	144

The Total Number of individual students on the books from October 1854, to October 1855—Morning classes, 122 ; Evening class, 22. Total - 144

Total amount of fees received - £259 16*s.* 6*d*

(No. 20.)

THERE are Four Free Students.

(No. 21.)

THERE are Six Pupil-Teachers, appointed March 1854.

Maria Hardess.	Lucy Meadows.
Jane Todhunter.	Eliza Lane.
Charlotte James.	Helena Wilson.

Maria Hardess entered the Training class, Marlborough House, October 1855.

NUMBER of WORKS executed by the STUDENTS between October 1854 and October 1855.

			Morning Classes.		Evening Classes.
			October 1854 to March 1855.	March 1855 to October 1855.	October 1854 to October 855.
Drawing course.		Perspective and Geometrical	118	258	—
	Ornament	Outlined from the flat	228	284	119
		Outlined from the round	38	26	—
		Shaded from the flat	12	14	10
		Shaded from the round	15	8	—
	The figure	From the flat	- -	- -	19
		Outlined from the round	35	28	—
		Shaded from the round	10	7	—
		Anatomical drawings	7	21	—
		Flowers from Nature	51	14	—
Painting course.	Ornament	In Monochrome from casts	3	1	—
		In Monochrome from flat	—	—	—
	Flowers and Fruit	From the flat	23	12	—
		From Nature	21	24	—
		Compositions of colour	3	2	—
	The figure	In Monochrome	1	2	—
		Ornament	2	1	—
		The figure; hands, feet	8	11	—
		Elementary designs	16	—	—
		Total	591	713	148

REPORT of the ART SUPERINTENDENT on the EXAMINATION of MASTERS for CERTIFICATES.

Marlborough House, Dec. 1855.

THE nature of the examination required from masters in training in the normal schools of the Department, and from each candidate for a certificate, was given in the last annual report, together with the papers used in these examinations. The system then commenced has been improved and extended during the past year, with the best possible results, in testing the education in art given in our training school, and the qualification of those recommended by the Department as instructors. Each candidate, before admission to examination, must prepare a required number of accurate and carefully completed works, to be approved of by the Art Superintendent before he can be admitted to examination (*see* paper appended, No. 162). When their works are approved, each candidate has notice to present himself at one or other of the examinations, which take place twice in the year, at the end of each session of the training school, and is at the same time informed for which Group certificate his works qualify him to enter. Copies of the papers to be solved in each case are appended.

The pressure for masters being less urgent than at first, it has been found possible to retain masters in training longer in the Normal School than heretofore, in order to their receiving a higher degree of instruction. The result of this will be seen in the accompanying lists, in which some names recur frequently as having obtained the certificate of the Department in several groups. Many of those also named in the last annual report as successful in the First Group will be found in this report further successful for more advanced certificates.

For the First Group there were 60 candidates; namely, in February 27, and July 33.

Of whom, 36 obtained certificates,
24 were partially successful or wholly failed.

For the Second Group there were 13 candidates, viz., in February, 4, in July, 9.

Of these, 10 were successful, and
3 partially successful or wholly failed.

For the Third Group there was 1 successful candidate in February.

For the Fourth Group no certificates were issued. In July, however, there were 3 unsuccessful candidates.

For the Fifth Group there were no candidates.

For the Sixth Group there were 15 candidates, viz., in February 5 candidates in July, 10 candidates.

Of these, 14 were successful, and
1 failed.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

Of these candidates, almost all have more or less been educated in our training schools, only one coming up for examination without any instruction from the Department.

The system now adopted with respect to the training masters, by which they are required to undertake the instruction of public and district schools of art for some time prior to any recommendation to provincial schools, has obviated the difficulty spoken of in the last report, as to testing their ability in teaching; and this previous initiation as instructors has been found fully to qualify them for communicating the knowledge they have obtained.

RICHARD REDGRAVE,
Art Superintendent.

April 1855. (No. 162.)

Notice to Candidates for Certificates for Masterships in Schools of Art.

All persons who propose to come up for examination must send in their names, together with a work in each of the Stages named in each Group for which they are candidates for examination, by the end of the first week in February, or the first week in July.

No candidate *can possibly be admitted to examination* who has not *previously* sent in all the requisite works, and received notice that they have been approved. These works will be retained by the Department.

For the First Group the following works are necessary, nine in number:—

1	Stage	1*a*. A sheet of geometrical problems.
1	,,	1*b*. A sheet of mechanical drawings.
1	,,	1*c*. A sheet of perspective diagrams.
	,,	2. Allowed to be included in stage 3.
1	,,	3. An outline from the Madeleine pilaster.
	,,	4. Allowed to be included in stage 5.
1	,,	5*a*. A sheet of drawings from models, shaded in chalk or pencil.
1	,,	5*b*. A sheet of ornament shaded from the cast, in chalk.
1	,,	6. An outline of the figure from the flat.
	,,	7. Allowed to be included in stage 10.
1	,,	10. A sheet of foliage drawn from nature.
1	,,	13. A sheet of flowers painted from the flat.
9 works.		

For the First Group it is also necessary that the candidate should be recommended for examination by the head master of the Normal School. In cases where this is dispensed with, the candidate will have to execute some extra works in the presence of the examiners. The candidate must obtain the certificate for the First Group before being admitted for examination for any other.

For the Second Group the following works are required, six in number:—

1	Stage	11*a*. or *b*.	A painting of ornament from the flat, in oil or tempera.
1	,,	12.	A painting of ornament in monochrome from the cast, in oil or tempera.
1	,,	14.	A study of flowers painted from nature, in water colours.
1	,,	15.	A study of a group as a composition of colour, in oil.
1	,,	22*c*.	A sheet of at least two studies of ornamental arrangements in colour.
1	,,	*22*d*.	A sheet of varied studies of at least three historic styles of ornament.

6 works.

For the Third Group the following works are necessary, six in number:—

1	Stage	8*b*.	An antique figure shaded from the cast, in chalk.
1	,,	8*c*.	A study in chalk from the living model.
2	,,	9.	The bones and muscles placed within the outline of an antique figure.
1	,,	16.	A painting in monochrome of the human figure from the cast in oil.
1	,,	17*a*.	A painting of the nude figure from the flat, in oil.

6 works.

For the Fourth Group the following works are required, five in number:—

1	Stage	18*a*.	A modelled study of ornament from the cast.
1	,,	18*b*.	A modelled study of ornament from a drawing.
1	,,	20.	A modelled study of flowers or foliage from nature.
1	,,	22.	A modelled study on any one of the sections of this stage.
1	,,	*22*d*.	A sheet of varied studies of at least three historic styles of ornament.

5 works.

For the Fifth Group the following works are required, five in number:—

1	Stage	8.	An antique figure outlined or shaded from the cast.
1	,,	9.	An anatomical rendering of an antique figure, modelled.
1	,,	9.	A drawing of the skeleton placed within the outline of an antique figure.
1	,,	19.	A model of an antique figure in the round, rendered in relief.
1	,,	20.	A model of the human figure from nature.

5 works

Candidates must bestow great attention on the preparation of these works, as a very high order of merit will be demanded by the examiners.

* It is intended by these studies to test the knowledge of ornament possessed by the candidate; he should therefore send a sheet or sheets of the most characteristic details of the best periods of the various styles, and should give the source from whence the examples are derived.

Appendix B.

June 1854. (No. 136.)

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

Masterships in Schools of Art. Course of Examination for Certificates.

I. By a Minute of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 4th March 1854, the Department was authorized to adopt the system of the Committee of Council for Education, of aiding the masters' income by payments graduated according to certificates of competency obtained by them, and to make such payments contingent on certain conditions attached to their appointment—(*See Instruction in Art, par.* 63–73). It has been accordingly determined that the twenty-four Stages of Art instruction in the Department shall for the present be divided into six Groups; and that when a master has received a certificate of competency to teach any Group, he shall receive the annual sum allotted to it, as long as he is engaged in teaching, under the inspection of the Department, and fulfilling the necessary conditions.

The following are the groups which form the subject of certificates:—

Group 1.—Elementary Drawing and Colouring:
Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13 - - £10
Group 2.—Painting, with Examination in Styles of Art:
Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 - - - £10
Group 3.—The Figures drawn and painted:
Stages 8, 9, 16, and 17 - - - - - £10
Group 4.—Modelling Ornament, with Examination in Styles of Art:
Stages 18, 20, and 22 - - - - - £10
Group 5.—Modelling the Figure:
Stages 8, 9, 19, and 21 - - - - £10
Group 6.—Technical Instruction - - - - - £10

It is hoped that as the masters attain increased proficiency, many will be entitled to receive payments equal to the allowances given by the Privy Council. The maximum aid to an individual teacher is not to exceed 50*l.* a year, and that sum is to be awarded only in those cases where the highest efficiency as a teacher has been obtained. A certificate for Group 1 may be taken separately; but the certificate for Group 2 must be taken after No. 1, and the certificate for Group 3 after 1 and 2, and the Modelling Group 5 after Group 4.

II. The following regulations relate to the periods of the Examinations, and to the nature and order of the exercises to be completed by candidates for certificates:

1. The examinations will take place at the offices of the Department, Gore House, Kensington, in the third week in February and the third week in July in each year.
2. Candidates who are desirous of passing such examinations must forward their names, together with the requisite works (sec. 4), to the Secretaries of the Department, at Marlborough House, on or before the first week in February and the first week in July of each year.
3. They must state the Group or Groups for which they seek to obtain certificates.
4. Their application must be accompanied by at least one work, entirely their own production, in the ornamental section of each stage of each Group for which they are candidates. One work of every successful candidate in each Stage will be retained by the Department. Works of unsuccessful candidates will be returned.

These examinations will take place before the Art Superintendent, assisted by any other Examiners who may be associated with them.

They will be conducted partly by written exercises, and partly by studies made in a given time. Each candidate will be required to teach a class in the presence of the Examiners.

First Group.

III. Candidates for certificates for the First Group—

1. Must have attended the training school of the Department at Marlborough House, and have obtained a recommendation for admission to examination from the head master, which must include a declaration that they have been engaged in parochial class-teaching, and have conducted such teaching to his satisfaction.
2. Must be prepared to instruct a class in the presence of the examiners in free-hand drawing, geometrical drawing, perspective or model drawing.
3. To sketch, in a given time, a group of models, placed by the examiners for that purpose.
4. To solve, in writing, questions on the harmonies of colour, also papers on geometry and on perspective, and to colour a diagram from memory, in order to test their power of seeing tints and hues correctly.

Second Group.

IV. For the Second Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the First Group.
2. Will be required to sketch in colour, in a given time, a Group placed by the examiners for that purpose, using any medium or vehicle which the examiners may propose.
3. Will have to answer in writing a paper of questions on the characteristics of styles of ornament of various historic periods.
4. Answers in writing will be required to a paper of questions on the proper application of ornament to various fabrics and manufactures.
5. Sketches from memory of a series of characteristics of ornament of the various historic periods.

Third Group.

V. For the Third Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained certificates for Groups 1 and 2.
2. Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human figure.
4. In a given time to draw the bones or muscles, within the outline of an antique figure, from memory.
5. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.
6. From candidates who are students of the Royal Academy, and have been admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

Fourth Group.

VI. For the Fourth Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for Group 1, in all the Stages of that Group which include drawing.
2. Will have to answer in writing papers of questions on the various styles of plastic ornament, and on the application of ornament to various materials, and its various modes of production, as by carving, casting, chasing, &c.
3. To sketch from memory the characteristics of the various historic styles, and in a given time to model a piece of ornament in low relief, from a print or drawing.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

Fifth Group.

VII. For the Fifth Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained the certificate of the Department in Group 1, as limited in sec. vi. 1, and in Group 4.
2. Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human frame.
3. In a given time to make a sketch in low relief from a print or drawing of an antique figure; and give the anatomical details from memory.
4. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.
5. From candidates who are, or have been, students of the Royal Academy, and admitted to study there from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

VIII. *Sixth Group.*

1. Certificates in Group 6 are granted on proof of competency to teach—(*a*) mechanical and machine drawing, and geometrical projection; (*b*) naval; (*c*) domestic, or (*d*) engineering architecture; and the special application of ornament to plastic and surface decoration for various fabrics, manufactures, and architectural purposes.
2. In general, certificates in Group 6 must be preceded by certificates in Groups 1, 2, and 3, or 1, 4, and 5,—although in special cases this must necessarily be modified.
3. The character of the examinations in this Group, for technical knowledge, will be determined by the nature of the applications for examination, and the conditions will be declared according to the circumstances of the case.

(Signed) HENRY COLE, LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

FEBRUARY 1855.

The following numbers obtained certificates for the several Groups.

1st Group.

John Brown.	Eliza Mills.
Thomas Clack.	John Offord.
Florence Collins.	Charles Ryan.
James Davies.	Raymond Tucker.
William Foster.	Daniel Urie.
Herbert Gilbert.	Charles Whitaker.
Frederick Hosford.	John White.
John Kennedy.	James Williamson.

Eleven unsuccessful, or only partially successful.

2nd Group.

Samuel Burkinshaw.	George Newton.
William Muckley.	

One only partially successful.

3rd Group.

William Muckley.

6th Group.

Thomas Chevalier.	Henry Hagreen.
John Finnie.	Charles Swinstead.

One unsuccessful.

JULY 1855.—*1st Group.*

Susan Ashworth.	Robert Hale.
G. A. Atkinson.	William Heazle.
Laura de la Belinaye.	Charles Hodder.
John Bentley.	Herbert Lees.
W. P. Bowen.	William E. Pozzi.
James Brennan.	Benjamin Riley.
Richard S. Cahill.	Edward Shiel.
Mary E. Channon.	John Sparks.
Charles M. Clarke.	Anthony Stannus.
John G. Drummond.	Robert G. Wylde.

Thirteen unsuccessful, or only partially successful.

2nd Group.

Thomas Clack.	Charles T. Sturtevant.
John D. Croome.	John Charles Swallow.
John Finnie.	Jonathan C. Thompson.
Anthony Stannus.	

Two unsuccessful, or only partially successful.

4th Group.

No certificate issued. Three unsuccessful, or only partially successful.

6th Group.

John Bentley.	Thomas Holmes.
Samuel Berkinshaw.	John Kennedy.
William Foster.	William J. Muckley.
Herbert Gilbert.	Daniel Urie.
Robert Hale.	John White.

Notice of the Course of Examination for Candidates for Certificates in Art. First Session, 1855.

1. The candidates will assemble in the class lecture-room, at Marlborough House, on Tuesday the 19th day of February, at 10 o'clock in the morning. At half-past 10 o'clock the first paper will be given out, and the examinations in the various groups will continue at the days and at the times appointed below.

2. The use of any books or notes is, of course, strictly prohibited in the examination-room; any candidate having notes in his possession is required to give them up to the Attendant-Examiner before the papers are distributed.

3. When each paper is given out, the door will be closed until the time allowed for the paper is ended, and the papers gathered in.

4. Each candidate is required to adopt a private mark, consisting of some combination of any two letters and two figures, thus (AG 51.), with which to sign his papers.

5. This private mark, together with the name of the candidate who has adopted it, will be placed in a sealed envelope, and delivered to the examiner after the completion of the first paper. The candidate will continue using the same mark throughout the examinations.

6. No kind of explanation can be given of any paper delivered to the candidates.

7. Candidates are strictly forbidden to assist each other in any possible way during the examination.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

8. Candidates who have not prepared their probationary works for Group 1, in the Training School, will be required to execute some prescribed work, in order to verify them, in the presence of the examiner, beyond the general papers and works for the group.

9. This paper is to be read aloud when the candidates first assemble.

Examination Time List. First Session, 1856.

Tuesday, 19th February.

10½	to 12½	Geometrical paper - - - -	Group	1
12½	„ 2½	1st Perspective paper - - - -	„	1
2¾	„ 4¾	2nd Perspective paper - - - -	„	1

Wednesday, 20th February.

10	„ 12	Mechanical Drawing - - - -	„	1
12½	„ 2½	Model drawing - - - -	„	1
2¾	„ 4¾	Paper on colour - - - -	„	1

Thursday, 21st February.

10	„ 12	Paper on ornament - - - -	„	2
10	„ 12	Paper on ornament - - - -	„	4
12	„ 1	Time sketches ornament - - -	„	2
12	„ 1	Time sketches ornament - - -	„	4
10	„ 1	Advanced Mechanical Drawing - -	„	6
1½	„ 3½	Paper on anatomy - - - -	„	3
1½	„ 3½	Paper on anatomy - - - -	„	6
3½	„ 4½	Sketch of muscles - - - -	„	3
*1½	„ 4½	Sketch of ornament - - - -	„	1

* Candidates whose works have not been executed in the Training School.

The advanced mechanical drawing paper will be given out this day at 1 o'clock, and called in this day week at the same hour.

Friday, 22nd February.

10	„ 2	Colour sketch - - - -	Group	2
10	„ 1	Model of ornament - - - -	„	4
1	„ 5	Model in low relief Anatomically analysed - - -	„	5

Saturday, 23rd February.

12	„ 4	Living model - - - -	Groups	3 & 5
10½	„ 12	2nd paper on ornament - - -	Group	
10½	„ 12	2nd paper on ornament - - -	„	4

EXAMINATION PAPER.

Geometry.

1. Construct a right angled triangle having a vertical side two inches long, and the acute angle at its base equal to 30°.

2. Construct an isosceles triangle having sides two inches long, and the angles at the base equal to 45°.

3. Within a circle of two inches diameter inscribe a regular pentagon; and about the pentagon draw a second pentagon having sides one and a half inches long, parallel to, and equidistant from, the sides of the first pentagon.

4. On each side of a conjugate diameter three inches long, describe a semi-ellipse. The semi-transverse diameter of one, to be two inches, and of the other two and a half inches long. Use different methods of construction for each.

5. At any point on the periphery lying between the extremities of the transverse and conjugate diameters of *one* of the semi-ellipses last drawn, draw a tangent; and at a similar point in the periphery of the *other* erect a perpendicular.

6. Within a right-angled triangle equal to No. 1, inscribe a circle; and within an isosceles triangle equal and similar to No. 2, inscribe a square.

7. Construct a square having an area of one inch, a triangle having the same area, and a second square having four times the area of the triangle.

8. Reduce the larger pentagon in No. 3, to a triangle of equal area.

Note.—These diagrams are to be neatly drawn, and the constructing lines are to be shown.

Two hours allowed for this paper.

Examination Paper, No. 2.

Perspective.—Group 1.

1. Define the difference between a geometrical and a perspective drawing.

2. Explain the nature and use of the base of the cone of rays, its relation to the station of the spectator, and connexion with the picture.

3. Explain the use of the horizontal and vertical diameters of the cone of rays.

4. Define the centre of vision, or point of sight.—The relation of the points of distance to the centre of vision, and their use.

5. Define the terms "horizontal plane," "vertical plane," "oblique plane," and "ground plane."

6. Define the nature of vanishing planes.

7. State the process by which such planes are found.

8. Explain the difference between vanishing points which lie upon different portions of the edges of vanishing planes.

9. Explain the connexion between vanishing points and their measuring points.

One hour and a half allowed for this paper.

Examination Paper, No. 3.

Perspective.—Group 1.

These problems are to be worked to a scale of half an inch to a foot. The distance of the spectator from the picture being in each case twelve feet, and his horizon five feet six inches above the horizontal plane upon which the objects and the picture stands.

1. On the ground plane four feet to the right of the centre of vision, and three feet within the picture, construct a solid two feet square, and eight feet high, its *sides* parallel and perpendicular to the plane of the picture. On the ground plane, four feet to the left of the centre of vision and three feet within the picture, place the front angle of a solid of the same dimensions as the last, its *diagonals* parallel and perpendicular to the picture plane.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

2. On the ground plane, three feet to the right of the centre of vision, and touching the picture plane, construct a solid two feet square and four feet high, its sides making, respectively, angles of 60° to the left, and 30° to the right, with the plane of the picture; eight feet from the inner side of the last solid towards the vanishing point to the left construct a second similar solid, having the same dimensions and vanishing points. On the top of those two solids, place a similar solid twelve feet long, joining them horizontally.

3. Draw a similar solid two feet square and fourteen feet long, leaning across the middle of the horizontal solid, making angles of 45° with the ground plane, and 30° with the plane of the picture.

Note.—These diagrams to be neatly and accurately drawn, and the constructing lines shown.

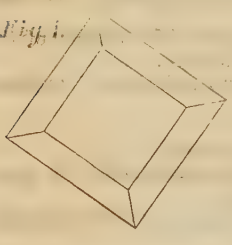
Two hours allowed for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 4.

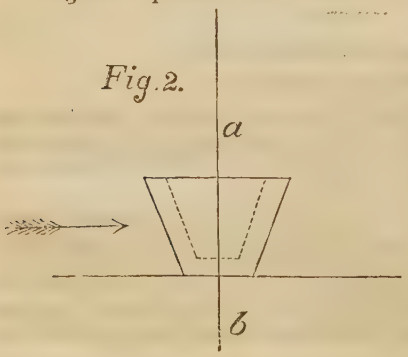
Mechanical Drawing.—Group 1.

Note.—*The arrows in the figure represent the visual rays or direction in which the objects are viewed. The line marked with the letters I L, is the intersecting line of the two planes of projection. The sign* (′) *in Mechanics means feet, and* (″) *inches.*

1. Figure 1 represents the plan view of a block of stone of a pyramidal form 3′ high, 1′ 6″ square at the base, and 12″ at the top, the lines forming the base being drawn at an angle of 30° and 60° with the intersecting line. Required, the elevation, drawn to a scale of 1 inch to the foot.

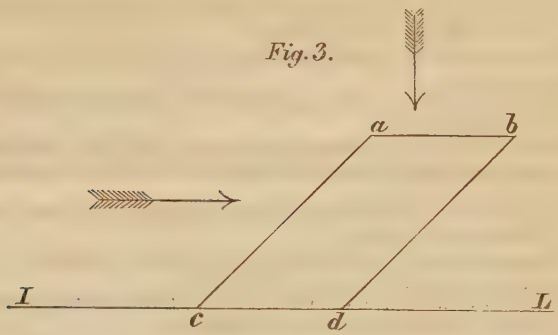


2. Figure 2 represents the elevation of a circular vessel of a conical form, the diameter of the base 1′ 3″, diameter at the top 2′ 4″, height 2′ 6″, and thickness 3″. Required, a plan of the vessel and sectional elevation, the section line *a b* being drawn through the centre thereof,—scale 1 inch to the foot.



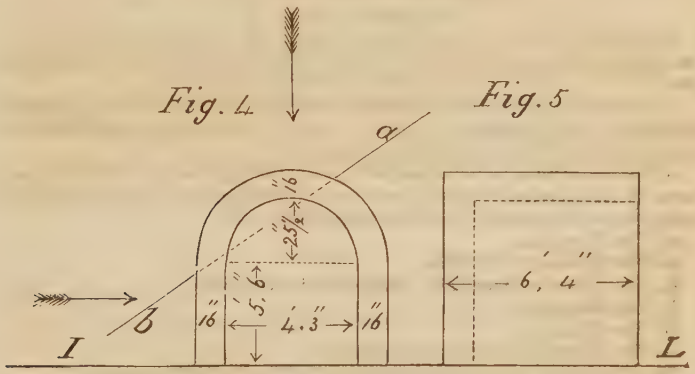
3. *a b c d* Figure 3 represents the elevation of a cylinder $1\frac{3}{4}''$ diameter, the axis of the cylinder making an elevation of 45° with the intersecting line, and the base and the upper face parallel to the intersecting line. Required, a plan and elevation of the cylinder,—drawing full size.

Fig. 3.



4. Figure 4 represents the front, and Figure 5 the side elevation of a structure, the dimensions of which are given on the sketch. Required, a sectional plan and sectional elevation drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to the foot. *a b* being the line of section.

Fig. 4 *Fig. 5*



Two hours allowed for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 4.

Colour.—Group 1.

1. Describe those properties of light which are the cause of colour.
2. How many elementary colours are there? Name them.
3. Into what classes are colours usually divided?
4. Name the hot and the cold colours.
5. What is the nature of hues, tints, and shades of colour?
6. Explain the meaning of the term "complementary colours."
7. Give the numerical proportions of the primary, secondary, and tertiary hues—for each class and between the several classes.
8. Name the various inherent contrasts between the primaries and secondaries.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

There are other contrasts that may be called transient contrasts of colour, such are "the successive" "the simultaneous" and "the mixed contrasts."

9. Describe the effects observable in the successive contrast of colour as respects any primary hue.

10. Explain what is meant by the simultaneous contrast of colour, and the twofold effect it appears to produce.

11. Describe the effect of the juxtaposition of graduated tints of colour, or of light and dark.

12. Describe the change that apparently takes place in complementary colours when juxtaposed.

13. Explain the effect produced on the eye when two inharmonious hues of colour are simultaneously contrasted, illustrating the explanation in the case of any two hues.

14. Explain what is meant by the mixed contrast of colours, and the class of phenomena it includes.

15. Can you describe what is meant by harmonies of analogy.

16. Also, the nature of harmonies of contrast.

17. Explain the influence of white and of black as the ground for coloured forms, and the reason of such influence.

18. Fill up the blank outline appended, with full hues of the primary, secondary, and tertiary colours mixed according to their proper numerical proportions.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 2.

Ornament.—Group 2.

1. In the several periods or historic styles of Ornamental Art, is it to be observed that any distinction was made between surface or relief ornament? If so, give instances in one or more of the styles.

2. Is there any particular distinction in design for vertical and horizontal surfaces? Give instances in one or more of the styles in application to walls, ceilings, floors, and textile decoration.

3. Give a definition of ornament. Describe and sketch from memory some of the characteristics of surface, as distinguished from relief ornament, in two or more of the following periods, viz.:

4. The Egyptian.

5. The Greek and Roman.

6. The Mahomedan (Arab, Saracenic, or Moorish).

7. The Chinese.

8. The Hindoo.

9. The Christian of the 14th century.

10. The revival of Ancient or Classic Art in the 16th century.

11. Define the difference of general ornament and technical on any of the above styles.

12. Give instances of the use of colour in decoration, having regard to the position of the surfaces to be coloured, and also to heraldic and symbolic meaning of the colours used, in one or more of the styles.

Three hours allowed for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 2.

Surface Ornament. Group 2.

Write down some of the conditions to be observed in Ornament, proposed for the following applications:—

1. For carpets.

2. For paper hangings, having reference to the uses, &c. of the apartments.

3. For woven hangings.

4. For damask table linen.

One hour and a half for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 2.

Relief Ornament.—Group 4.

Write down some of the conditions requisite to be observed in Relief Ornament for the following purposes:—

1. To be carved in stone.
2. To be carved in wood.
3. For casting and chasing in metal.
4. For stamping by machinery.
4. For embossing by hand.
6. For ceramic reproduction.

One hour and a half allowed for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 1.

Ornament.—Group 2 and 4.

1. Which is the earliest of the great historic styles of ornament?
2. Define its period, and describe its character generally and in detail.
3. State the number of the principal historic styles, and the broad dates of their periods.
4. Describe the Greek orders, and their most characteristic ornaments.
6. Explain the general character of Roman ornament, and give examples.
6. Give a general definition of Byzantine and Romanesque ornament.
7. State in detail in what they differ, and in what they are similar.
8. What is the general distinction between a Byzantine or Romanesque and a Gothic capital, both as to their shape and their ornamental details?
9. Describe the general character of Byzantine relief foliage.
10. Describe Gothic relief foliage, as found on the capitals, and in the hollow mouldings.
11. What is understood by the terms arabesque and grotesque?
12. In what periods do we find the greatest development of arabesque? Give examples of details.
13. In what periods do we find the example of colour applied to relief ornament?
14. How does the practice of colouring reliefs or architecture modify their character?
15. Explain the nature of the change in ornamental Art, expressed in the term Renaissance, as compared with medieval Art.
16. What relation does Cinque-cento ornament bear to Roman?
17. What is the difference between the Cinque-cento and the ordinary Renaissance?
18. What is a scroll? Of what styles is it most characteristic? Give examples.
19. In what styles do we find the cartouches or scrolled shields most prominently developed?
20. Explain the various treatments of ornamental materials expressed by the term symbolic, æsthetic, conventional, and natural.
21. State in what style these various treatments are decidedly characteristic.
22. Illustrate the difference between style and variety, by giving several examples.
23. What is meant by the term Rococo? To what period does it refer? How does it illustrate the decay of Art?
24. Illustrate some modifications essentially necessary in an ornamental design depending upon the material or method of its ultimate practical application.

Three hours allowed for this paper.

Appendix B.

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EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 1.

Anatomy.—Groups 3 and 5.

1. What bones lie beneath the surface in the face, extending from the roots of the hair to the chin, and from ear to ear?

2. How would you know the radius from the ulna? Where are they placed in the skeleton, and in what relation to each other?

3. What kind of joints are the elbow, knee, and hip joints? State the grounds of the classification.

4. Where is the trapezius muscle situated? What are its shapes, attachments, and use?

5. How are the eyelids closed and opened?

6. Describe the rectus abdominis muscle?

7. What are the several movements in space described by the entire body in walking?

8. What change takes place in the position of the body when one arm is stretched out sideways at right angles to the trunk? What effect would putting out the opposite arm have?

9. What muscles would be acted on in raising either arm to right angles with the trunk?

Two hours allowed for this paper.

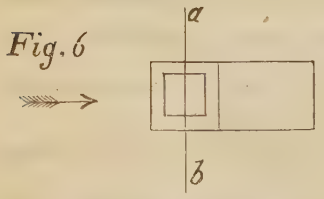
EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 1.

Mechanical Drawing.—Group 6.

Note.—*The arrows in the figures represent the visual rays, or direction in which the objects are viewed. The line marked with the letters I L, is the intersecting line of the two planes of projection. The sign (′) in Mechanics means feet, and (″) inches.*

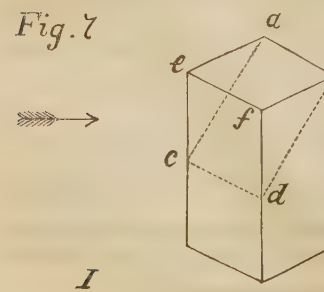
1. Figure 6 represents the plan view of a tube $1\frac{1}{2}''$ square, thickness of wood $\frac{1}{4}''$, and the actual length $4''$. Required a section of the tube taken through the line *a b* when looking at it in the direction indicated; the axis of the tube being at an angle of 45° with the plane of projection.

Fig. 6



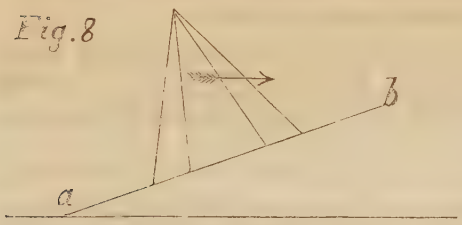
2. The annexed figure, 7, represents the projection of a square prism upon an inclined plane, the angle of which is 30°. Required, first, the projection of the prism; and, secondly, the sectional elevation of the prism, when looking at it in the direction indicated; supposing the prism to be divided by a plane passing through the points *a b c d*, the part *a b c d e f* being removed.

Fig. 7



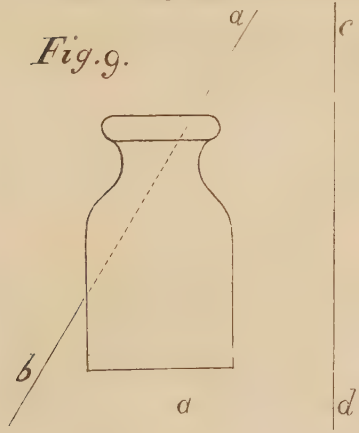
3. Figure 8 represents the elevation of an hexagonal pyramid upon any given inclined plane, as *a b*. Suppose the plane *a b* with the pyramid upon it, to revolve upon *a* as a centre, in the direction of the arrow, in such a manner that every point in the pyramid will describe a plane which would be parallel to the intersecting line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. Required, the projection of the pyramid, after it has made one-eighth of a revolution.

Fig. 8



4. Figure 9 represents a circular vessel of any given dimensions and thickness. Required a sectional elevation, the visual rays being at right angles to the line of section, which is marked *a b*,—*c d* being the centre line of the vessel when projected.

Fig. 9.



5. *a b*, figure 10, represents the elevation of a curved line, every part of which is parallel to the plane of projection. Determine the projection of such a line when viewed at any given angle, supposing the line to have revolved upon *a* as a centre through an angle of 60°. The motion of the figure being such that any point such as *b* would describe a plane which would be at right angles to the plane of projection.

Fig. 10

Three hours allowed for this paper.

EXAMINATION PAPER, No. 2.

Mechanical Drawing.—Group 6.

In the Model Room of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, St. James', there is in the south-east corner, a flight of winding stairs, constructed with ornamental framework, and of cast iron.

Required an elevation of the stairs, drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to the foot.

The direction of the visual rays will be given to each student going up for examination.

Required the front elevation and edge view of a bevil wheel, to contain 54 teeth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches pitch, the wheel being intended to work with another of 2 feet 7 inches diameter. Scale 3 inches to the foot.

For these subjects six days will be allowed.

Documents relating to Administration of Museum of Art at Marlborough House.

1. Curator's Report.
2. Report of the Keeper of the Casts.
3. Table of Returns of Number of Visitors, &c.
4. Returns of Number of Visitors to Circulating Museum Collection in Provincial Towns.
5. Lists of Objects acquired by Purchase.
6. List of Objects acquired by Purchase from the Bernal Collection.
7. List of Donations.
8. Catalogue of Loans.
9. Extracts from the Catalogue of the Circulating Museum Collection.
10. List of Objects specially selected for Exhibition at Sheffield.

Appendix B.

Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

I.

Report of the Curator of the Museum.

January 1, 1856.

In presenting the Report on the Museum, the increase of the collection seems first to require notice, the acquisitions made in the past year having been unusually numerous. These additions have been made, first, by purchases from public sales and from dealers, both in England and on the continent; secondly, by acquisitions at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. R. Bernal, M.P.; and, thirdly, by the purchase of articles of modern art-industry from the Universal Exhibition in Paris.

Increase of collection generally by 1, Purchases from public sales and dealers; 2, Purchases from sale of Bernal collection; 3, Purchases from Paris Universal Exhibition.

The entire number of specimens acquired during the year is upwards of 1,300, of which detailed lists are appended.

On the second of these heads, (Bernal Collection), I would beg to offer a few remarks. Although that collection contained much that would have been superfluous in a metropolitan museum, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that it could not have been wholly secured, for, setting aside the portion that might have been permanently retained, the residue of specimens would have formed an ample store for distribution to provincial museums, on loan or otherwise; and the pecuniary result of the sale has proved, that the acquisition of the entire collection would have been justifiable on the terms proposed by the proprietors previously to its being brought to the hammer,—it having been offered to the nation for 50,000*l.*, while the amount actually realized at the sale was 62,690*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* It was, however, determined that the nation should purchase the proportion of specimens deemed especially desirable, at the public auction, and, accordingly, a careful examination of the collcetion was made, and a proper selection

Bernal sale.

Purchases from Bernal sale for Marlborough House and for the British Museum, made in concert, and to be exhibited together in London and the chief provincial towns.

decided upon. The British Museum, being at the same time authorized to make purchases, it was arranged that the action of the two institutions should be in common, and Mr. Franks, of the Department of Antiquities of the British Museum, and the curator of this collection, were instructed to concert together with that view, whilst Mr. John Webb was commissioned to bid for both institutions.* In sanctioning the purchase the Treasury further resolved that the purchases should be exhibited together in London and the chief provincial towns.

Every separate lot selected for purchase was estimated at a maximum value previously to the sale, and only in comparatively few instances were these prices exceeded, whilst by far the greater number of lots were purchased under the estimate; the entire number of lots acquired for Marlborough House was 730, and of the grant of 12,000*l.* only the sum of 8,658*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was expended.

Amount expended at the Bernal sale.

A certain number of lots were, it is true, unavoidably lost, but generally speaking, nearly all the really important specimens originally marked for purchase were acquired; and it is satisfactory to state that, although the proportion of objects purchased unquestionably represented a higher average in point of interest and intrinsic art value than that of the collection generally, the average price per lot paid by the nation was nevertheless considerably under that of the entire sale, the relative prices being as follows: –

Average prices per lot realized at the Bernal sale.

	£	s.	d.
Average price of lots (730), purchased for Marlborough House	11	7	0
Average price of the entire number of lots, (4294)	14	11	0

This result may be explained by the fact, that in frequent instances individual caprice, and the greater number of competitors for certain classes of specimens to which a temporary vogue or fashion more especially attached, caused many of the lots to run up to extravagant prices. With such specimens, however, the Museum had naturally less concern than with many others, which, although of greater intrinsic importance, were from their nature less eagerly coveted by the great mass of connoisseurs.

Donations and objects contributed on loan.

The donations and the objects contributed on loan have been less numerous than in previous years; the falling off in the latter class, however, has not arisen from any indisposition on the part of collectors to lend objects of interest to the Museum, but simply from the fact that the rapid increase of the permanent collection has left scarcely any available space for the exhibition of such contributions. It is, however, greatly to be desired that the system of loans should be continued, and indeed in every respect more completely developed: with this view I would suggest, that

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* It appears desirable to specify these arrangements, as an answer to the reports circulated to the effect that Marlborough House and the British Museum had competed with each other at the sale. It is scarcely necessary to say, that no such opposition did or could take place, and that, on the contrary, the officers deputed, and their agent, acted throughout in perfect concert.

when increased space can be obtained, a distinct area with the requisite fittings should be set apart for objects exhibited on this footing, so that they should no longer be placed in indiscriminate juxta-position with permanently acquired specimens.

Reproduction of specimens by photography, the electric deposit process, &c.

Progress has been made, since the publication of the last report, in the reproduction of specimens by photography, moulding, and the electro-deposit process, for the use of the provincial schools of art. The collection of reproductions indeed will soon be sufficiently numerous to warrant the framing of some special arrangements, with the view of rendering it available to the public, both as regards inspection and the purchase of specimens at the lowest possible rates. Space for the exhibition of the series will, of course, be necessary, before any further steps can be taken in this direction ; but when this can be procured, there will be no difficulty in organizing a system, which, with little or no cost to Government, will effectually meet the end. Success in this undertaking, I beg to suggest, would, in fact depend entirely on the facilities afforded to the public for procuring the reproductions, without let or formality of any kind.

Arrangements for enabling the public to procure copies of objects reproduced.

Number of visitors.

It will be observed that there has been a falling off in the number of visitors to the Museum as compared with previous years ; the decrease, however, I feel convinced, is only temporary* ; the same result has indeed been noticed in almost every other public exhibition, and is probably to be ascribed to the engrossing nature of the events of the past year, which have unusually absorbed public attention.

Periods during which the Museum is open to the public.

The Museum is now open during six days of the week ; in former years it was closed on the Fridays for the convenience of cleaning, &c.; it was, however, perceived that there was no valid reason for the exclusion of visitors on that day, the necessary work being easily performed after the hours of closing to the public ; an extra "free" day was therefore added, the arrangement being now as follows :—

Public admitted free.

Public admitted free—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays.

Do. on payment of 6*d.* each person.

„ on payment of 6*d.*—Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

I would here observe that the system of requiring a small payment for admission on three days of the week, appears in our case to have satisfactorily secured the desideratum, more or less requisite in all museums, viz., that of keeping the rooms comparatively free from visitors on the days set apart for study ; the low fee being merely a nominal tax, excluding few, while it is found sufficient to deter the merely indifferent crowd.

Suggestions on opening the collection in the evening.

In the last report I suggested the opening of the collection in the evening ; the only serious objection to this, while the

* Since the preparation of this report the average number of visitors has again increased in a considerably higher ratio than that of the decrease in 1855, the numbers during ten weeks, up to the end of March 1855, being 17,589, and during the same period in the present year 1856, 35,937, showing an increase of 18,348 or more than double the attendance in 1855. and greater, in fact, than that of any previous year.

Appendix B.

Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

collection remains at Marlborough House, would probably be the difficulty of securing proper ventilation in the present confined space, taking into account the gas and the crowded attendance that might be expected.

Such obstacles, however, would not exist in a more commodious locality; and I beg again to state my conviction, that if the Museum could be kept open till ten o'clock in the evening, it would thereby be rendered available to vast numbers of persons, whose occupations in the daytime do not allow of their visiting public collections; a great proportion of whom, indeed, are of the classes for whose instruction this collection was more especially founded.

Collection formed for circulation in the provinces.

In last year's report it was announced that a special collection was being formed for circulation in the provinces; and I now have to state, that the undertaking has been fully carried out, and that after a year's experience of its working, the result has completely answered the expectations formed. It should be stated, that the gradual extension of the metropolitan collection, as far as practicable, to every considerable provincial town, was an object entertained from the first foundation of the Museum, and had already been partially carried out by lending from time to time small special selections to the various schools of art; the preparation of a systematic collection was, however, a work of more difficulty, and would not have been practicable at an earlier period. The collection was put in circulation early in the spring; and during the course of the year has visited five localities, namely, Birmingham, Nottingham, Macclesfield, Norwich, and Leeds, the entire number of visitors being 55,701 (see Appendix, No. 5). The collection consists of upwards of four hundred specimens, taken from every section of the Museum, forming a faithful abstract or abridgment of the Marlborough House Museum. It has, moreover, been increased by the addition of many objects of great value, lent for the purpose by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen. In the catalogue (see Appendix, No. 10,) will be found a detailed explanation of the arrangements adopted for circulating the collection; and I am happy to state, that the effectiveness of the precautions taken has been proved by not a single accident of any kind having as yet occurred to any of the specimens. In several instances extensive collections of decorative objects in addition have been got together in the localities, and separate catalogues been printed, and, in every instance, public attention has been stimulated by the exertions of the provincial newspapers, which have, week after week, contained lengthy notices and critiques of the exhibition, often contributed by persons of knowledge and ability. A great number of drawings have been made from the objects exhibited, by students of the schools of art, designers, and other persons; and at Birmingham, a work in lithography, containing carefully executed illustrations of many of the principal pieces, was published during the time the exhibition remained on view in that town.

Number of visitors to Circulating Museum Collection.

Works of art contributed to the circulating collection by Her Majesty the Queen.

Lastly, in some instances, temporary additions, consisting of

specimens having special reference to the local manufactures, have been forwarded to the several towns.*

Three editions of the first part of a new general descriptive catalogue of the Museum have been issued during the year, illustrated by engravings executed by the female students of the class for wood-engraving: the part already issued contains 128 pages of letter-press, and 104 engravings; additional parts are in progress.

J. C. Robinson.

II.

Report of the Keeper of the Collection of Casts at Marlborough House.

On taking charge of the collection of casts in October 1855, my first duty was to inspect the specimens stored away in the rooms on the basement story at Marlborough House. A portion of the collection of casts, I should state, had been put in condition, and hung in series on the staircase and the corridors of the upper story of the building, by the late keeper of the casts; but there still remained many hundred pieces, which for want of space had been crowded together in the cellars; of these a considerable proportion were known to consist of students' class-studies, and mutilated specimens, discarded at different times from the schools and class-rooms, and consequently of little or no value; these casts were examined one by one, and the class-studies, and the broken and worthless specimens, with the concurrence of the Art Superintendent, either returned to their several authors, or, when entirely valueless, destroyed.

Additional room having been obtained, the collection, thus weeded of useless lumber, was re-placed, and the workmen or attendants for the casts have since been employed in repairing, repainting, and framing the specimens, in continuation of the work begun by Mr. Wornum; the registration of the several articles being carried on at the same time. I have further to state, that the ordinary business of the collection, supplying casts in illustration of lectures, and other occasional work connected with the casts, as sealing casts forwarded to the provinces, and packing and repairing the examples sent to the periodical exhibitions of students' works, have occupied a great part of the attendants' time, whilst the inspection of all casts supplied to the provincial schools, and the other current duties of the keeper of casts I have duly performed.

J. C. Robinson.

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* Since the preparation of this report, an extensive and methodical collection of metal work, comprising a complete series of ancient cutlery, arranged in two large glazed cases, has been forwarded to Sheffield, in addition to the collection then located in that town.—(*See* List, Appendix, No. 10.)

III.

Museum of Art at Marlborough House, open 231 days, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1855.—Return of Visitors, &c.

Date.	No. of days in each month during which the Museum was open.	Visitors.				Receipts.								
		No. paid.	By cards.	Free.	Total.	Admission Fees.	For Sale of Catalogues.		For articles removed to be copied.			Total Receipts.		
1855.						£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
January	24	251	85	8,706	9,042	6 5 6	.	. .	3	0 1 6		6 7 0		
February	20	269	78	2,910	3,257	6 14 6	.	.	.	. .		6 14 6		
March	21	421	109	4,760	5,290	10 10 6	.	. .	1	0 0 6		10 11 0		
April	21	360	57	13,600	14,017	9 0 0	.	. .	.	. .		9 0 0		
May	23	470	94	7,230	7,794	11 15 0	70	1 15 0	3	0 1 6		13 11 6		
June	21	496	132	5,510	6,138	12 8 0	183	4 11 6	1	0 0 6		17 0 0		
July	22	480	98	6,860	7,438	12 0 0	170	3 5 0	.	. .		15 5 0		
August and September, Vacation.														
October	27	391	69	8,640	9,100	9 15 6	245	2 16 3	.	. .		12 11 9		
November	26	263	98	4,670	5,031	6 11 6	116	2 9 8	4	0 2 0		9 3 2		
December	26	197	73	11,050	11,320	4 18 6	202	2 9 9		. .		7 8 3		
Total of 1855	231	3,598	893	73,936	78,427	£89 19 0	986	£17 7 2	12	£0 6 0		£107 12 2		
Total of 1854	211	8,002	1,467	95,354	104,823	£199 11 0	2,168	£38 10 3	67	£1 13 6		£239 14 9		

Total number of visitors, including visitors to Circulating Museum Collection (55,701), during the year 1855 . . 134,128
Total number of visitors during the year 1854 104,823

Increase in 1855 . . 29,305

N.B.—The Museum is open from March 1st to October 31st, from 10 to 5; and during the rest of the year, from 10 to 4, except the appointed vacations. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and during Easter and Christmas weeks, the public are admitted free. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, persons are admitted on payment of 6*d.* each.

IV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of VISITORS to Circulating Museum Collection in Provincial Towns—1855.

—	No. of Visitors admitted by payment.	No. of Visitors admitted free.	No. of drawings made from the objects exhibited.	Total No. of Visitors.
BIRMINGHAM. From February 24 to April 12, 1855 -	10,319	2,392	323	12,711
NOTTINGHAM. From April 27 to June 9 - - -	4,474	1,098	88	5,572
MACCLESFIELD. From June 20 to August 11 - -	9,775	3,186	131	12,961
NORWICH. From September 18 to November 3 -	1,820	837	157	2,657
LEEDS. From November 24 to January 5 -	18,561	3,239	—	21,800
Total - -	44,949	10,752	699	55,701

V.

ADDITIONS to the MUSEUM OF ART, BY PURCHASE, during the Year 1855.

SECTION I.—WORKS IN METAL, JEWELLERY, &c.

	Price. £	s.	d.
Antique enamelled fibula. - - - - - -	0	5	0
Pair of antique Roman gold ear pendants. - - -	5	0	0
Antique gold pin. - - - - - -	0	15	0
Jewish gold enamelled marriage-ring. - - - -	4	4	0
Jewelled silver-gilt head-band. 17th century work. - -	2	2	0
German salver in embossed pewter. 16th century. - -	1	3	0
Circular medallion, silver chasing, battle-subject. 17th century, Augsburg work. - - - - - -	30	0	0
Jewelled and enamelled gold pendant ornament. 16th century work. - - - - - - - -	25	0	0
Similar pendant ornament, set with pearls and rubies. - -	55	0	0
Cinque-cento Italian onyx cameo in enamelled gold setting -	15	0	0
Silver chased medallion, King Charles I. - - - -	0	10	0
Cinque-cento chiselled steel purse frame. - - - -	5	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

	Price. £	s.	d.
Italian cinque-cento bronze relievo, Holy Family.	2	10	0
Chased silver missal cover. Dutch, 17th century work.	5	0	0
Italian cinque-cento bronze medallion.	0	10	0
Chiselled iron bolt. 16th century.	0	15	0
Ancient iron key, with chiselled open work bow.	0	10	0
Mediæval wrought iron casket. 15th century.	2	0	0
Parcel-gilt tankard. 17th century, Augsburg work.	10	0	0
Silver filagree box. 17th century work.	2	5	0
Ancient chiselled iron key.	0	8	0
Chiselled iron door-knocker. 17th century.	0	12	0
Four ancient steel keys.	1	12	0
Gothic chiselled iron lock.	10	0	0
Engraved steel-plate, figures in costume of 16th century.	2	10	0
Knife and fork. 17th century work.	1	12	0
Embossed and engraved brass pan. Dutch work, 16th century	3	5	0
Italian bronze door-knocker. 16th century.	9	0	0
Persian damascene work vase.	3	10	0
Pair of brass sconces or brackets for lights. German work, circa 1500.	30	0	0
Wrought iron gate-lock. Circa 1590.	6	0	0
Wrought iron lock. 15th century.	8	0	0
Italian cinque-cento bronze vase.	25	0	0
Ten pieces of Italian Niello work. Circa 1520.	15	0	0
Brass pricket candlestick. Circa 1450.	2	10	0
Similar candlestick. Circa 1300.	8	0	0
Italian embossed copper cistern, or wine-cooler. Circa 1550.	10	0	0
Italian cinque-cento bronze door-knocker.	8	0	0
Mediæval bronze ewer or "burette."	4	0	0
Mediæval bronze candlestick. 13th century work.	9	0	0
Similar candlestick. 14th century.	8	0	0
Brass stand for a salver in pierced open work. Circa 1500.	4	0	0
Pair of cinque-cento bronze snuffers.	1	10	0
Piece of chiselled steel lock-furniture. Circa 1750.	3	0	0
Hunting-horn in chiselled iron. German, circa 1500.	24	0	0
Silver girdle, arabesque work. Circa 1600.	12	12	0
Plaque of ancient Chinese, Cloisonné enamel.	10	0	0
Cinque-cento Italian bronze crucifix.	2	10	0
Engraved steel cartouche-box. 17th century.	1	0	0
Chiselled steel dagger hilt.	0	18	0
Ancient moresque damascened perfume-burner.	3	4	0
Mediæval iron bolt.	1	18	0
Pair of girandoles in chiselled iron.	3	4	0
Pair of brackets in chiselled iron.	1	18	0
Lamp in wrought iron.	2	3	0
Heart-shaped scent-case, in silver-gilt.	1	4	0
Pair of pendant ornaments, in gold filagree work. Temps, Louis XIII.	3	4	0
Italian cinque-cento bronze-gilt perfume-burner.	8	0	0
Pair of Louis XVI. plated candlesticks.	3	4	0
Italian cinque-cento gold enamelled cross.	3	4	0
Relievo medallion in lead. 16th century.	1	12	0
Lock and key, in chiselled iron.	2	16	0
Hand-saw, with chiselled iron mountings. Circa 1560.	1	8	0
Scissor-case in etched steel. 17th century.	0	12	0
Shell-guard to a rapier, chiselled, and damascened with gold.	0	16	0
Bas-relief in cast iron.	0	4	6
Antique lock, elaborately engraved. German, circa 1600.	13	10	0
Iron door-knocker. Temps, Louis XIV.	4	0	0
Bolt in chiselled iron. 16th century.	1	16	0
Similar bolt. Circa 1550.	0	16	0
Chiselled iron lock. 17th century.	6	0	0

	Price. £	s.	d.
Gothic chiselled iron bolt.	3	0	0
Lock of a rifle, chased and engraved.	3	0	0
Knife-case in chased and damascened steel.	3	4	0
Indian damascened betel-cutter.	1	16	0
Iron key. 16th century.	0	8	6
Incense-burner in gilt bronze. 16th century.	3	0	0
Four decorative columns in gilt bronze.	2	0	0
Bronze-gilt purse frame. Circa 1500.	1	12	0
Mediæval (Gothic) wrought iron door-knocker.	6	0	0
Pair of Italian knives. 16th century work.	1	12	0
Two ancient moresque damascened vases. 15th century work.	12	1	6
Small bronze bas-relief, Virgin and Child. Italian cinque-cento work.	0	12	0
Coffret in etched steel. 16th century.	3	4	0
Wrought iron coffret. Circa 1350.	3	0	0
Silver-gilt reliquary. 15th century work.	2	0	0
Square plaque. Italian damascened arabesque work.	3	0	0
Cinque-cento bronze lamp.	2	4	0
Cinque-cento wrought iron bolt.	0	8	0
Two Italian cinque-cento vases in beaten copper.	24	0	0
Wrought iron stand for a vase. Italian, 17th century work.	8	0	0
Lock, in gilt bronze. Italian work.	7	0	0
Two moresque damascened candlesticks.	14	0	0
Fragment of a Gothic reliquary in gilt bronze.	2	16	0
Bracelet, silver-gilt and enamel in the Byzantine style.	10	0	0
Oval plateau in white jade in enamelled silver-gilt mounting.	12	0	0
Oviform vase in steel, incrusted with gold and silver and turquoises, and mounted in oxydized silver and emeralds. A tankard in ivory, inlaid with turquoises, the mounting in chiselled silver set with rubies. (By Rudolphi, of Paris.)	300	0	0
Clock in or-molu and enamel. (Manufactured by Levy, Frères, et Cie., Paris).	19	4	0
Gilded ewer and plateau—electro-deposit, imitation of Briot. (Manufactured by Gueyton, of Paris).	3	0	0
Large gilded ewer, electro deposit (copy of the original in the Museum of the Louvre). (Manufactured by Lefevre, of Paris).	14	0	0
Powder-flask in case, in chiselled steel, damascened with gold and silver. (Manufactured by Placido Zuloaga, of Madrid).	20	0	0
Pin in enamelled gold and jewelled, St. George.	34	0	0
Brooch, white enamel on gold set with jewels	20	0	0
Ring, chiselled iron and silver.	10	0	0
Breast-pin, in enamelled gold, St. Michael.	14	0	0
Breast-pin, an Amazon slaying a Panther.	13	4	0
Breast-pin, female holding a diamond, intended to represent a mirror.	20	0	0
Bonbonnière, in Oriental onyx, with enamelled gold mounts. (The above manufactured by Froment Meurice, of Paris).	12	0	0
Pendant brooch, style Louis XIII., enamelled gold set with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. (Manufactured by Weisse, of Paris).	19	0	0
Trousseau, enamel on silver, and set with garnets, style of 17th century	16	0	0
Snuff-box, ornamented with Niello work.	1	12	0
Snuff-box, silver, parcel-gilt. (The above manufactured by Schlichtegrohl, Vienna.)	2	7	0
Bronze group, Theseus and the Minotaur.	9	4	0
Combat of a Centaur. (The above by Barye, of Paris).	9	12	0
Group of a huntsman and panther. (Manufactured by Meyes, of Berlin).	6	8	0
Bronze group of the three Graces, after Germain Pilon.	24	0	0
Pedestal for the above.	16	0	0
Statuette, Improvisatore.	12	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

	Price. £	s.	d.
Bronze amphora-shaped vase.	6	0	0
Bronze patera.	4	16	0
Tazza, with relievo of the Battle of the Amazons.	2	0	0
Silver tripod.	44	0	0
Mirror, silver-plated mounting.	7	0	0
Suspensoir in Algerian onyx with gilt mounting.	6	8	0
Perfume burner, with plateau, silver-plated. (The above manufactured by Barbedieinne, of Paris).	48	0	0

SECTION II.—POTTERY AND GLASS.

Twenty-two pieces of old Wedgwood ware	37	18	0
German enamelled cylindrical drinking-glass, with cover. 17th century.	10	0	0
Ewer in Avignon pottery. 17th century.	1	12	0
Seven pieces of Italian majolica ware	35	1	0
Old Chelsea porcelain cup and saucer.	2	0	0
Three old Wedgwood-ware vases.	7	7	0
Oriental, egg-shell, porcelain cup and saucer.	0	15	0
Majolica plate, by Maestro Giorgio.	20	0	0
Venetian wine-glass, with enriched stem.	8	0	0
Venetian red glass ewer.	7	0	0
Three pieces of Italian majolica ware.	26	0	0
Antique Greek terra cotta amphora.	1	10	0
Fifty-seven pieces of old Wedgwood-ware	170	15	0
Seven pieces of Italian majolica ware.	28	15	0
Venetian glass tazza.	3	10	0
Seven old Wedgwood-ware medallions.	2	5	0
Vase in Venetian blue glass.	4	0	0
Cup and saucer, ancient Dresden porcelain.	6	6	0
Engraved drinking-glass, period of Louis XVI.	1	12	0
Five pieces Italian majolica ware.	8	11	0
Majolica plateau. 15th century.	2	8	0
Barrel-shaped bottle, in old French earthenware.	0	16	0
Ewer in ancient Avignon-earthenware.	4	0	0
Eleven pieces of Italian majolica ware	53	16	0
Bas-relief in Della Robbia ware, The Nativity, with border of fruit and flowers.	104	0	0
Two enamelled Venetian glass bowls. 16th century work.	12	0	0
Five pieces of ancient Venetian glass.	15	5	0
Italian majolica ware two-handled cup.	2	0	0
Inkstand in majolica ware.	8	0	0
Inkstand. 15th century work.	4	0	0
Eight pieces of Italian majolica ware	24	16	0
Relievo plaque, St. Sebastian, ancient Gubbio lustred ware.	12	0	0
Eleven pieces majolica ware.	27	3	0
Soup tureen old Turner-ware.	0	16	0
Two pieces old Mayence-porcelain.	0	6	6
Two old Venetian glass bottles.	3	3	0
Statuette, Kneeling Magdalen, Palissy-ware.	3	4	0
Statuette, Hercules, Palissy-ware.	4	0	0
Two pieces, "fayence de Rouen."	3	12	0
Vase in Della Robbia ware.	4	0	0
Two circular cups and ewer, old French earthenware.	1	0	0
Six pieces of majolica ware.	10	12	0
Salad bowl, in Sèvres porcelain.	7	0	0
Plate in Venetian blue glass, with gold enamelled border.	1	12	0
Medallion head of Julius Cæsar, Della Robbia ware.	4	16	0

	Price. £	s.	d.
Plateau, Swiss incised earthenware.	2	8	0
Tazza, in ancient Venetian glass.	2	8	0
Three majolica ware drug vases.	25	8	0
Seven pieces of Italian majolica ware	30	8	0
Two Venetian glasses.	2	8	0
Two pieces imitation Palissy-ware.	1	9	0
Two vases in ancient Avignon-earthenware.	4	8	0
Two large majolica ware plateaux.	21	0	0
Two statuettes of saints in Della Robbia ware.	61	12	0
Medallion head of Christ, in imitation Palissy-ware, by Landais of Tours.	1	0	0
Ewer, in ancient Venetian glass.	1	15	0
Goblet, on tall stem elaborately engraved with a Bacchanalian procession of Amorini.	14	17	0
Similar goblet engraved with arabesques, and groups of classical figures.	11	8	0
Flask in frosted glass.	0	8	0
Two frosted ruby wine-glasses.	0	18	0
Two frosted glass vases.	0	10	0
Ewer, and two drinking-glasses. (Maufactured by Steigerwald, of Munich.)	2	0	0
Bust of Ariadne, in "Parian" porcelain, ditto Juno. (Manufactured by Copeland, Stoke-upon-Trent.)	8	0	0
Large circular cup, or tazza, in celadon green, enriched with cameo ornaments in white, in relief, under the glaze, from Sèvres	220	0	0
Bottle-shaped vase, celadon green ground, garlands of flowers in relief, in colours.	10	0	0
Sugar-pot, celadon green ground, cameo ornaments in relief in white, under the glaze.	12	0	0
Plateau, same service.	12	0	0
Goblet perforated, egg-shell porcelain.	10	0	0
Earthenware ewer, bronze enamelled glaze	8	0	0
Group of birds, imitation, (Bernard de Palissy Ware.)	0	0	0
Vase, imitation majolica ware.	24	0	0
Tazza, similar ware.	24	0	0
Two plaques, porcelain, painted with flowers. (The above from the Imperial manufacture of Sevres.)	2	4	0
Cup and cover, and bonbonnière glass, inlaid with silver "procédé inter cristal." (Manufactured by Grichois de Paris.)	13	4	0
Four pieces imitation majolica ware. (Manufactured by Freppa, of Florence.)	15	12	0
Porcelain plaque in relief, imitation Capo di Monté. (Manufactured by Ginori, of Florence.)	1	12	0
Vase, style Louis XV., enamelled earthenware of Nevers.	16	0	0
Perforated tazza biscuit earthenware.	2	0	0
Perforated tazza enamelled earthenware.	8	0	0
Two plates ditto.	3	4	0
Two similar plates.	3	4	0
Soup tureen, ditto.	8	0	0
(Cup and saucer presented, and the preceding pieces manufactured by Tite H. Ristōri, of Nevers.)			
Six pieces of ancient Italian majolica ware	25	18	0
Majolica ware, bas relief, Adoration of the Magi	8	0	0

SECTION III.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Four pieces of ancient point-lace in progress, on parchment ground.	1	15	0
Embroidered satin bed-quilt. 17th century work.	7	0	0
Two plaques of arms embroidered on velvet.	0	16	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

	Price. £	s.	d.
Piece of tapestry hanging. Date, about 1470.	10	0	0
Italian embroidered altar-frontal. 15th century work.	8	0	0
Piece of modern velvet pile-carpet.	1	1	10
Three pieces of silk and gold hangings. (Manufactured by Santesson & Cie., of Paris.)	6	12	0
Four pieces of Lyons silk. (Manufactured by Tholozan and Cie., of Lyons.)	9	12	0
Seven pieces of Lyons silk. (Manufactured by Godemard, Meynie, and Delacroix, Lyons.)	56	0	0
Seven pieces of richly embroidered stuffs, Austrian manufacture. (Purchased from the Austrian Commissioner at Paris Exhibition.)	42	6	0

SECTION IV.—VARIOUS.

Cinque-cento carved oak panel.	8	0	0
Circular panel of Flemish, 16th century, painted glass.	0	15	0
Plaque of Limoges painted enamel, Christ bearing His Cross	25	0	0
An incised ivory plaque, Holy Family, Italian work.	1	5	0
Panel of old English, painted glass, Arms of a Bishop.	4	0	0
Piece of a frieze, inlaid Agra mosaic.	1	15	0
Mediæval embossed leather-casket.	2	10	0
Two old Venetian chairs with embroidered velvet cushions	7	0	0
Panel of 17th century, painted glass, "Crucifixion."	4	0	0
Shield in embossed leather, Italian, cinque-cento period.	12	0	0
Italian coffret. 16th century	1	15	0
Mediæval carved wooden coffer.	4	0	0
Small coffret, enamel on brass. German, 16th century work.	3	10	0
Small mediæval stamped leather coffret.	1	10	0
Gothic carved wooden casket, ornamented with tracery work.	6	0	0
Picture in distemper on linen, The Annunciation. German, circa 1470.	20	0	0
Carved oak panel, arabesque work. 16th century.	4	0	0
Ancient German shell cameo, Charles V.	5	0	0
Renaissance arabesque carved oak panel.	8	0	0
Two circular badges in Champ-levé Limoges-enamel. 14th century	10	0	0
Candlestick in Limoges Champ-levé enamel. 14th century.	10	0	0
Group, Virgin and Child, in full relief, carved in ivory. Circa 1320.	12	0	0
Coffer with plaques of Limoges enamel.	30	0	0
Cinque-cento onyx cameo, Head of Queen Elizabeth.	25	0	0
Plaque of Limoges enamel, The Story of Æneas.	30	0	0
Picture frame in carved oak. Flemish work, circa 1530.	20	0	0
Circular carved ivory medallion plaque. 15th century work.	24	0	0
Inkstand in Limoges enamel.	61	0	0
Cinque-cento onyx cameo, Head of Philip II. of Spain.	3	3	0
Cinque-cento Italian bronze statuette, Man with an Owl.	4	10	0
Gilded wood coffer. Period of Louis XV.	4	16	0
Picture frame in carved wood. Italian, 17th century work	4	8	0
Ancient Indian coffer in carved ivory.	9	12	0
Set of knives and forks in case. 17th century work.	12	0	0
Miniature altar piece in ebony and pietra dura work. Florentine, 17th century.	14	0	0
Casket, covered with embossed silver foil	6	0	0
Italian dagger with carved ivory hilt. Circa 1550.	8	16	0
Flagon in wood, inlaid with pewter, scroll work. German, circa 1640.	1	12	0
Pair of Italian desk knives, with carved ivory hilts. 17th century work.	12	0	0
Two plaques of Limoges-enamel, by Leonard Limousin.	14	0	0

	Price. £	s.	d.
Book-cover in tortoiseshell, enriched with enamels on gold. 17th century work.	12	0	0
Console table in carved wood. French, 18th century.	16	0	0
Mediæval crucifix, elaborately enriched with embossed metal-work, carvings in mother-o'-pearl, &c.	14	5	0
Circular box in carved ivory, ancient Chinese.	2	0	0
Cabinet in carved chesnut. French, circa 1560.	14	5	0
Chiselled iron key	0	12	0
Medallion in terra-cotta. Circa 1508.	0	12	0
Coffer in ancient Italian marqueterie.	8	0	0
Italian bronze statuette, Vulcan.	2	0	0
Ancient Italian marriage coffret, in carved bone.	8	0	0
Ancient Italian marriage coffret, in marqueterie	4	16	0
Coffer in ebony and white metal. 17th century work.	1	16	0
Portrait medallion in lithographic stone. German, circa 1530.	0	5	0
Two small Limoges-enamel plaques.	2	15	0
Plaque in Limoges-enamel, by P. Remond.	6	0	0
Tray in carved ivory, ancient Chinese.	3	0	0
Spoon in carved ivory. Circa 1580.	3	8	0
Pricket candlestick in bronze. 13th century.	5	14	0
Medallion in niello work. 14th century.	0	16	0
Leather gourd-shaped bottle, embroidered with silver.	0	16	0
Statuette of a skeleton in carved ivory. 17th century work.	10	10	0
Terra-cotta statuette of a Fawn carrying Grapes, by Clodion.	42	0	0
Carved ebony cabinet. Dutch, 16th century work.	132	0	0
Mirror in cut glass frame, old Venetian work.	57	0	0
Mirror in carved and gilt frame. Period of Louis XIV.	30	10	0
Box in carved ivory.	1	4	0
Gothic carved wood casket.	5	0	0
Italian cinque-cento carved wood coffer.	10	0	0
Box in marqueterie of shell and ivory.	4	16	0
Cabinet in carved oak. French, circa 1580. Circular guéridon in marqueterie. Coffret in tortoiseshell, mounted in brass. Oval plateau; Bernard Palissy ware. Piece of Avignon ware. Two pieces of mediæval sculpture in wood and alabaster, devotional subjects. 18th century work. "Prie-dieu," in carved oak. Small vase in ancient cut glass. Bottle in Venetian blue glass. Bas-relief carving in wood, The Adoration of the Magi. 15th century work. Terra-cotta statuette, Diana Box in tortoiseshell and metal Pair of carved wood candlesticks. Two pieces of antique Roman glass.	58	10	0
Window in ancient painted glass, originally from Winchester College. 15th century work.	25	0	0
Coffret in carved oak. 14th century work.	2	0	0
Stamped leather coffret. 15th century.	1	0	0
Plaque in Limoges-enamel, Jupiter, after Goltzius.	3	4	0
Coffret in carved bone.	1	8	0
Plate in Limoges-enamel.	10	0	0
Two circular desks, Limoges enamel.	4	0	0
Book cover plaque, in ancient Limoges Champlevé enamel.	44	0	0
Necklace, pendant ornament, and two pairs of ear-pendants, in enamelled gold, set with jewels. Italian, 16th century work.	88	0	0
Chimney-piece in enamelled slate. (Manufactured by Magnus and Co.)	18	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

	Price. £	s.	d.
Pair of spiral candelabra, inlaid with glass mosaic. (Manufactured by Stevens.)	100	0	0
Ivory cover of an album, incrusted with marqueterie of or-molu and set with jewels.	12	0	0
Book cover of ivory marqueterie, in relief on tortoiseshell, (The above manufactured by Mallet of Paris.)	4	0	0
Tazza, imitation of ancient Limoges-enamel.	20	0	0
Cross, imitation of ancient Byzantine enamel.	2	12	0
Enamelled oval bonbonnière. (Manufactured by Dotin of Paris.)	3	0	0
Cup and saucer, enamel on copper.	6	0	0
Similar cup and saucer. (Manufactured by Bury of Paris.)	2	0	0
Five specimens of bookbinding. (Manufactured by Gruel Englemann, Paris.)	60	0	0
Cabinet in carved walnut-wood, richly decorated with bassi-relievi. (Manufactured by Fourdinois.)	320	0	0
Large plateau, Combat of Amazons, enamel on iron. (Manufactured by E. Paris, of Paris.)	40	0	0
Two large pilasters, richly carved in lime-wood, with painted panels. (Executed by Cruchet, of Paris.)	240	0	0
Table, richly inlaid with marqueterie of coloured woods. (Purchased from Corridi, Tuscan Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.)	89	12	0
Panel in marqueterie, coloured woods. (Purchased from Baron Havel, Roman Commissioner at Paris Exhibition.)	10	0	0
Console table, in carved wood, style Louis XVI. (Manufactured by Sauvrezy, of Paris.)	20	0	0
Carved wood beam from an ancient Palace in Ceylon.	4	0	0
Four Cingalese fans and five pieces of earthenware.—Presented. (Purchased from, and presented by, Capt. H. Layard, Ceylon Commissioner at Paris Exhibition.	0	0	0
Lady's work-basket, in rosewood, inlaid with silver. (Manufactured by Briere & Jouby, of Paris.)	8	0	0
Window architrave, &c., in terra cotta. (Manufactured by Denonvilliers, &c., &c.)	3	4	0
Crucifix, in terra cotta	1	8	0
Cornice, in terra cotta	5	12	0
Pediments, in terra cotta	3	18	0
Three pieces of fascia, in terra cotta	1	3	0
Balcony, in terra cotta. (Manufactured by Garnand, Fils, Choisy-le Roi.)	1	3	0
Forty-four pieces of embossed and painted leather hangings	25	10	0
Four chairs, covered with embossed leather. (Manufactured by Dulud, of Paris.)	10	8	0

VI.

LIST of OBJECTS purchased by the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART at the BERNAL SALE.

(The Descriptions of the Lots are transcribed from the Sale Catalogue.)

LOT.	ORIENTAL PORCELAIN.	£	s.	d.
1	A plate, pencilled with oriental characters in gold, alternately with red lines.	3	10	0
5	A plate, pink ground, with circular ornaments, in crimson.	2	12	6
15	An oviform bottle, with chrysanthemums and birds, a blue lizard on the neck, mounted with plinth, handles and top of or moulu.	8	0	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
23	A plate, with a Chinese lady at work, red and black border, and one with flowers on a scroll.	3	10	0
24	A dish, with birds and flowers, and white flowers raised on the border.	1	15	0
25	A scalloped dish, with water birds and flowers on yellow border, and a richly enamelled japan plate.			

DRESDEN.—EARLY BÖTTICHER WARE.

26	A pair of cups and saucers, with Chinese figures on the exterior, and a shield of arms inside.	4	0	0
27	A coffeepot, a sucrier and cover and a cup and saucer, deep chocolate, with figures and arabesques in gold.	11	0	0
28	A square red teapot, with Chinese flowers raised, a tea-canister, with ciphers in figures in silver on chocolate ground, and a cup, with figures and animals raised.	4	7	0

DRESDEN.

38	A coffeepot and cover, and a basin and cover, pale crimson ground, with landscapes and figures.	8	8	0
39	A larger coffeepot, nearly similar.	5	15	6
45	A small oval compotière, cover and stand, crimson, on scale ground, with exotic birds	9	9	0
51	A coffeepot and cover, with vines and grapes, raised in colours and gold.	10	10	0
63	A cup and saucer, with raised frieze of figures, in imitation of gems.	11	0	0
65	A cup, cover, and saucer, with medallion portrait of Angelica Kauffmann, and Ariadne, on the saucer.	8	0	0
66	A cup, cover, and saucer, with a lady and children in landscape.	5	5	0
67	A cup and saucer, deep blue, with bouquets of flowers.	2	5	0
68	A small cup and saucer, with figures after Watteau, and a scalloped cup and saucer, with minute figures.	11	0	0
75	A cup and saucer, seagreen, with Chinese figures.	3	10	0
86	A small square plateau, with five river scenes and gold borders.	2	5	0
87	An oval two-handled plateau, gros bleu, with five compositions of architecture and figures.	16	0	0

SÈVRES.

102	A cup and saucer, green, with small flowers in compartments.	7	17	6
110	A small cup, cover, and stand, rose du Barri and green, with festoons of flowers.	10	10	0
112	An ecuelle cover and stand, gros bleu, exquisitely painted with six subjects of Cupid.	125	0	0
118	A large cup and saucer, turquoise, with bouquets of flowers in compartments.	15	0	0

ORIENTAL PORCELAIN.

123	A pair of cups and saucers, light blue, with flowers, the surface slightly indented	4	14	6
125	A Kylin, supporting a coffeepot, green and black, with flowers, on singular plinth.	7	17	6
126	A cup and saucer, with flowers on black ground, green inside.	6	6	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
	DRESDEN.			
146	A beautiful cabinet cup, cover, and saucer, gros bleu, with Cupids.	3	15	0
150	A fluted coffeepot, with bouquets of flowers.	6	15	0
154	A pair of plates, with border of openwork of flowers in colours, and animals and birds in medallions, and exotic bird in the centre, with blue scale-borders.	9	0	0
155	A pair of plates, with openwork borders of birds and forget-me-nots, and medallions of military figures.	4	4	0
156	A pair of octagonal plates, with a landscape in the centre and smaller subjects round, the borders richly pencilled with gold.	13	0	0
179	A coffeepot, with two large subjects of Chinese figures.	6	16	6
193	Four deep plates, with figures in the centre.	5	5	0
194	Six plates, with different subjects of landscape and figures.	10	16	0
	SÈVRES.			
200	A cup and saucer, pale green, with white spots, medallions from gems, surrounded by wreaths of foliage, gilt.	8	0	0
201	One smaller cup and saucer, nearly similar	7	7	0
206	One cup and saucer, gros bleu, with dogs and game, with two hawks.	11	0	0
208	A small two-handled white cup, with dogs pursuing deer and game, in gold.	7	0	0
220	A small two-handled cup and saucer, white, with Cupids.	7	0	0
	ORIENTAL EGG-SHELL PORCELAIN.			
242	One plate, with two figures, and one plate with flowers in gold compartments.	5	10	0
244	One plate, with flowers in Indian ink on gold ground, crimson outside.	5	5	0
245	One plate, with Chinese musicians.	5	15	0
246	One plate, with Chinese figures and pink border.	2	2	0
247	Two plates, with flowers.	5	15	6
248	One plate, with gold flowers on deep blue ground.	5	0	0
249	Four small plates, with flowers.	7	7	0
250	Two plates with poultry.	7	0	0
252	One with a river scene and boat.	4	4	0
353	One plate with aquatic birds and one plate with a basket of flowers.	8	10	0
254	A pair of small figures of josses, turquoise, mounted with or-moulu nozzles for lights and small Dresden flowers.	16	0	0
257	A rare cup and saucer, with small landscapes pencilled in gold on buff, on green ground, with blue spots.	4	0	0
259	A curious teapot, formed of a fish, brown, with green handle and spout, with waves below.	4	4	0
	DRESDEN.			
287	A pair of double boats, with dragons and festoons of flowers raised, painted with flowers inside.	11	0	0
307	A pair of scent-bottles, with groups of figures.	6	12	0
308	One scent-bottle with two children, and one scent-bottle with a female figure.	3	10	0
316	A plate, with maroon ground, and medallions of Cupid and Venus.	9	15	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
	SÈVRES.			
330	A cup and saucer, with gros bleu and white trellis border, painted with bouquets of flowers in compartments.	13	2	6
336	A cup and saucer, gros bleu, with pink and white spots, with three subjects of Cupids.	27	0	0
339	One cup and saucer, turquoise, with flowers in gros bleu and gold.	10	10	0
	GERMAN AND OTHER PORCELAIN.			
363	A Vienna plate, with two cupids, and one plate with a cupid and blue border.	2	18	0
366	An old Derby plate, with openwork blue edge, painted with flowers; and an old Chelsea plate, crimson border, painted with flowers.	6	15	0
373	A coffeepot and cover, with a seaport after Claude, in pink, a mask under the spout, and ornamental gold border.	9	5	0
374	An ecuelle, cover and stand, painted with three classical subjects, inscribed G. F. B., 1783.	16	10	0
	SÈVRES.			
435	A small square tray, with openwork border, and rich ornaments in gold and colours.	19	8	6
436	A two-handled cup, cover, and stand, light blue, with white stars.	16	16	0
461	Three plates with flowers of one pattern, and five plates, feuilles de choux of different patterns.	10	0	0
465	Six plates with flowers of different patterns.	6	15	0
	OLD CHELSEA.			
481	Three plates of Derby Chelsea, with vases and deep blue borders.	2	12	6
487	A pair of oval dishes, crimson borders, painted with birds, butterflies, and fruit.	13	13	0
	DRESDEN.			
501	Two cups and saucers, with flowers in blue and gold.	4	4	0
509	Three deep plates, with crimson and green borders.	6	15	0
525	A coffeepot and cover, with a peasant and a dead bear and dogs, a rose on the top.	6	10	0
529*	A beautiful oblong dish, with figures after Watteau, and small bouquets of flowers.	8	0	0
	SÈVRES.			
566	A milk jug and cover, blue and white ribbon-border and wreaths of flowers, mounted with silver gilt.	24	3	0
569	A cabaret rose du Barry, with bouquets of flowers, consisting of square plateau, milk jug, sucrier and cover, and cup and saucer.	91	0	0
	MINIATURES.			
993	Anne of Austria, enamel by Petitot, on gold.	6	6	0
997	Francis I., Emperor of Germany, enamel, on the back the letters G. N. F., 1754.	4	10	0
1000	Louis XI., when young, in civil dress, enamal on gold	2	5	0
1003	Frederick, King of Bohemia, in armour, enamel, believed to be by Petitot.	12	11	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1041	The Marquis of Carmarthen, Peregrine Hyde, enamel set in gold, with finely chased cypher and coronet on the back. -	5	10	0
1094	Charles, Duc de Lorraine, in gold armour, oval enamel, 1640. - - - - - - - -	10	15	0
1164	Frederick the Great, on copper, oval, in beautiful chased or-moulu frame - - - - - - -	15	15	0
1165	La Madonna della Sedia, in a carved frame, with beuitier. -	12	1	6
1186	A gentleman, in a red coat and white wig, early part of George II.'s reign, enamel by Zinke. - - -	4	10	0

Ancient Metal Dishes.

1217	A copper dish, gilt, richly chased with arabesques. 18 inches diameter. - - - - - - -	20	10	0
1220	A copper dish with two shields of arms, 1539. 18½ inches diameter. - - - - - - -	3	15	0
1225	A brass rosewater dish, a shield of arms enamelled on raised centre, gothic inscription around. 19 inches in diameter. -	6	0	0
1226	A beautiful metal-gilt dish, entirely covered with arabesques in the moresque taste, with crest of arms in the centre. 19½ inches diameter. - - - - - -	43	1	0
1228	A beautiful brass dish, with circular medallions, arabesque and scroll borders, a shield with a lion in the centre. 17 inches diameter. - - - - - - -	22	1	0
1229	A pewter dish, with a figure of Temperance. - -	19	0	0
1230	A pewter dish, with an enamel of Cupid in black and white centre, and figures in the border, surrounded by arabesques. 17½ inches diameter. - - - - - -	19	0	0
	in the raised centre, numerous figures and arabesques around. 17½ inches diameter. - - - - -	19	19	0

Ancient Metal Locks.

1233	A steel lock and key, the handle richly ornamented, with a fine mask in relief. - - - - - - -	16	0	0
1234	A curious steel lock, the front with arabesques in open work, inscribed "Gaspar Mozelin me fecit, 1649." - -	8	0	0
1235	An iron lock, with brass plate, signed "W. H., 1651." -	1	12	0
1238	An iron hasp, with a rude figure of a man under a tree. -	2	0	0
1240	One key with ornamented handles, one key with plain handle, and two pick locks. - - - -	5	18	0
1242	An iron plate with door bolt and the arms of France -	7	0	0
1243	A door plate, with a medallion bust of Louis XIV. with river-nymphs and cupids, surmounted by the crown in silver on brass ground. - - - - -	8	0	0

Mediæval Metal Work.

1244	A gothic casket, with four figures under canopies on the lid, birds and snakes on the sides, embossed with raised bands and mountings. - - - - -	31	10	0
1246	A bronze candlestick formed of a German figure holding nozzles for two lights. - - - - -	2	0	0
1247	A pair of low brass candlesticks on large stems, pierced with flowers. - - - - - - -	11	5	0
1251	A small brass almanac and compass on upright stand, the pendulum formed by the head of Christ, with German inscription. - - - - - - -	5	15	0
1252	A beautiful gothic pix of hexagonal form, surrounded by buttresses, on stem, and scalloped, foot of copper gilt. -	2	10	0
1253	A stand for a reliquaire, of copper, surmounted by the Crucifixion and the Virgin on Gothic pinnacles, a coat of arms enamelled beneath. 11 inches high. - - - -	5	5	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1255	A brass candlestick, with figures of arabesques and birds. 11½ inches high.	3	5	0
1258	A pair of brass snuffers, with Adam and Eve on the box	1	2	0
1260	A pair of brass snuffers, with a winged lion's head in high relief, and terminal handles.	1	3	0
1262	A pair of brass snuffers, with the imperial eagle at the side.	1	0	0
1267	A pair of nippers in the form of a dragon, of steel, inlaid with silver and gilt metal.	2	18	0
1270	A casket, coffer-shaped, metal-gilt, with the subject of Orpheus in relief round the sides, the lid covered with arabesques.	9	15	0
1272	A larger casket of metal-gilt, with open work scrolls, and caryatid pilasters at the angles, on crimson velvet, supported on cherubs' heads, with very curious lock, covering the under part of the lid. 8¼ inches by 4¾ inches.	17	0	0
1273	A bottle, of semi-opalized glass, entirely covered with metal-gilt open work of foliage of boys supporting shields, mask handles in relief, and chain from the stopper. 10 inches high.	32	0	0
1277	A frame for miniature of copper gilt, surmounted by a crown. 2¾ inches high.	2	0	0
1279	A portrait of Dargenson, in high relief, in copper, in oval ornamented frame. 9¼ inches high.	5	15	0
1282	A circular inkstand on caryatid feet, with rich frieze of masks and foliage. Of the cinque-cento period. 6 inches diameter.	15	5	0

Byzantine Metal Work, &c.

1288	A reliquaire of copper-gilt, of square form, pierced with moresque arches on stem and foot. 6 inches high.	2	6	0
1294	A figure of Christ, for a crucifix, with drapery. 5¾ inches high.	2	8	0
1301	A Byzantine crucifix of metal plates on wood, the figure crowned, and with drapery striped with blue enamel, the cross set with imitation gems on the front and back, boss at bottom. 18½ inches high.	5	5	0
1302	A processional crucifix of metal, gilt, with emblems of the Evangelists at the points, and crocketed edges. German work. 15¼ inches high.	1	18	0
1304	A beautiful steel coffer, with arched lid and bands of Gothic ornaments in open work, standing on four lions. 7½ by 4½ inches	14	10	0
1308	Two small candlesticks of copper, one with a bell in the stand.	4	4	0
1310	A priest's cross, in frame of silver-gilt, set with turquoises and jacinths, the cross of boxwood, minutely carved with subjects of the Flagellation and Crucifixion. 7½ inches high.	16	10	0
1312	A cross of thin silver plates nailed on wood, the front gilt, with filagree ornaments set with imitation gems. 8½ inches high.	4	15	0
1314	An altar candlestick of metal gilt, with embossed circular ornaments. 10 inches high.	3	5	0
1315	An altar candlestick with spiral bosses.	2	18	0
1316	A little enamelled case for a carved boxwood tryptic.	10	0	0
1317	A head of a crozier, of copper-gilt, enamelled, with trellis-work and crocketed edge; within the circle of the crook are figures of the Virgin and the announcing angel; the boss surrounded by lizards in high relief. 12½ inches long.	46	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1324	A small badge, gilt, with a bishop and female saint in relief, under Gothic canopied niches, three small chains attached above. 13½ inches high, 1½ wide.	21	0	0
1326	A Gothic chalice on hexagonal foot, with small castles at the angles; flower bosses on knop centre, the crucifix in relief on the foot, and seven shields of arms.	17	0	0
1327	A Gothic chalice on hexagonal circular foot pieced, the bowl engraved with flowers, twelve bosses of flowers enamelled in relief. 15th century. 7 inches high.	16	0	0
1328	A silver monstrance, on hexagonal foot, in the form of a tabernacle, with Gothic pinnacled buttresses, surmounted on a crucifix on a ball on the spiral roof. Early period, 15th century. 11 inches high.	16	0	0

Antique Jewellery.

1360	A silver-gilt eagle, with extended wings, a coronet on its head, and collar round the neck, with chain, ruby eyes, and a coloured pebble or glass on the top of the head. Gothic period.	7	10	0
1371	An Italian ornament, intended to be worn suspended, of chased gold or silver-gilt, an oblong tablet with scrolls, masks, and pearls attached, with the letters D. A. in relief, with shields of arms enamelled. Of the Cellini period.	25	10	0
1373	A papal ring, set with a large crystal.	8	15	0

Ornamental Silver Plate.

1381	A small blue essence-bottle, of stone ware, mounted with bands and rims of silver-gilt, with chased filagree ornaments. 7½ inches high.	7	10	0
1383	A triangular gilt saltcellar, on ball feet, engraved with designs on each side. 4½ inches the triangle.	5	10	0
1389	A triangular gilt saltcellar, supported on three lions, with masks and arabesques on each side. 4½ inches high.	10	15	0
1390	A circular gilt saltcellar, on cherubs' heads, with Cupids, coats of arms, and masks, chased in high relief. 3 inches diameter.	13	5	0
1392	A gilt cup and cover, on ball-feet, the surface embossed with bulb-shaped ornaments, two small shields of arms enamelled on the lid. 9 inches high.	16	0	0
1393	A cup and cover, on foot with balls on spiral lozenge-flutings, the cover surmounted by a boy holding a shield, a rim of open work, Gothic design, beneath the bowl. German work. 11 inches high.	12	10	0
1394	A cup and cover of Gothic design, supported on three lions, with open work and friezes of Gothic tracery, surmounted by a figure of a savage in a group of foliage, a device enamelled inside the cover. 11 inches high.	55	0	0
1399	A silver spoon, with short handle, a shield of arms above the bowl, the shaft inscribed, "Hans Veit Von Harras," surmounted by a plume of feathers.	9	0	0
1408	A cocoa-nut, mounted with silver-gilt bands, with heads and arabesques, pendant rings, small malachite beads, the rim at the top engraved with the date 1585, and initials G. B. 9½ inches high.	46	10	0
1409	A cocoa-nut, carved with subjects, the cover surmounted by the figure of an armed man holding a shield. Date, about 580. 12½ inches high.	19	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1410	A cocoa-nut cup, with parcel gilt and silver mountings, the cover on hinges, surmounted by a Roman figure, bands ornamented, four silver medallions on the sides, on which are enamelled coats of arms of Italian work. Date, between 1480 and 1500. 10 inches high.	40	0	0
1412	An old stone jug, with hinged cover, in chased and engraved silver mountings, Hercules and Cerberus. Date, 1570. 6 inches high.	30	0	0
1413	A stone jug, with hinged cover and chased silver-gilt mountings. Date. about 1600. 10½ inches high	22	0	0
1414	A stone jug, with hinged cover and chased silver-gilt mountings. Date about 1580. 9½ inches high.	20	10	0
1423	Gilt cup and cover, bulbs and ornaments embossed, supported on a figure of a Swiss guard, cover surmounted by a knight holding spear and shield.	31	10	0
1431	A gilt cup and cover, surmounted by a figure of Minerva, with spear and shield.	15	0	0
1448	A small circular saltcellar, gilt, on scroll, feet with masks, the borders embossed with masks and fruits. 3¼ inches diameter.	3	15	0
1448*	A silver tazza, the bowl chased with the Judgment of Solomon, stem and foot with flowers and scrolls. Date about 1590.	45	10	0
1450	A gilt casket, of coffer shape, on four sphinx-feet, covered with pierced tracery or scroll work, enamelled in colours. Date about 1590.	38	0	0
1456	A gilt triangular saltcellar, on three ball feet, chased with birds and fruit. Date 1600. 1½ inches high.	27	0	0
1457	Gilt saltcellar of triangular shape, chased with birds and fruits, on three ball feet. Date about 1600. ¾ inch high.	27	10	0
1458	A gilt saltcellar, with four sides, chased with figures and two shields of arms, rim chased with birds of Italian work. Date about 1590. 1¾ inches high.	51	0	0
1464	A gilt and enamelled round box and cover, enamelled, on three ball feet. Date about 1580. 2 inches high.	10	0	0
1465	Silver tea-caddy, chased and engraved, with coronet and armorial bearings. 5½ inches high.	4	10	0

Enamels.

1479	A plate, with a sporting subject, illustrating the month of March, with arabesque border, and two medallions. Date 1565.	10	15	0
1486	An oblong plaque, with two classical male figures, and ornamented façade of a temple in colours. 5½ inches by 3 inches.	16	10	0
1490	A plate in black and white, with flesh-tints and gilding.	13	0	0
1494	An upright oval plaque, with a female bearing a staff surrounded by a snake, with grotesque Arabesques and foliage ornaments.	15	2	6
1496	A square plaque, with the death of Anchises, from Virgil. About 8 inches by 7 inches	15	0	0
1497	An upright plaque, with the Crucifixion in colours and gilding. 1509.	56	10	0
1498	An oblong plaque, with Silenus and fauns, black and white, with flesh tints. 1556. 6¼ inches by 3 inches	12	5	0
1509	An upright plaque, in colours and gilding, with the Adoration of the Magi. Nearly 6 inches by 4½ inches.	16	0	0
1513	An upright oval plaque, with St. Hubert praying. About 3 inches by 2¼ inches.	19	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1526	An oval purse, with male and female portrait in rich costume, coloured and gilt, with embossed ornaments at the top. Period, about 1680.	3	10	0
1527	An oval purse, with portraits in rich costume, and similar ornaments.	3	10	0
1528	Two similar ovals for a purse	4	0	0
1529	A circular priming powder-flask, with figures in black, partly gilt, relating to the chase, with original mountings, and gold brocade tassels. Date 1640. Diameter, 3 inches.	15	0	0
1539	An irregularly shaped circular plaque, with profile-portrait of Andreas Doria, in colours and gilding, in metal ring frame. 8 inches diameter.	27	0	0
1541	An oblong oval plaque, with a family repast, illustrating the month of January.	8	2	6
1545	An oblong oval plaque, with a banquet of deities.	50	0	0
1547	An oblong plaque, with Pan and Syrinx, by Laudin, in blue and white.	9	0	0
1549	An upright plaque, with Head of Christ in colours, with gilding, monogram on the back. Nearly 6 inches by 4 inches.	26	0	0
1553	A square plaque, with the Virgin and Angels in the Heavens, in colours with gold. About 6 inches by 5 inches.	13	0	0
1562	A tazza, with the Annunciation on the bowl, the foot has a subject with dancing figures. 4½ inches by 9¼ inches diameter.	82	0	0
1569	A pair of saltcellars of hexagonal form, the Labours of Hercules represented on the panels, and busts of Hercules and Deianira on the tops and bottoms.	42	0	0
1576	A pair of cups and saucers of Dresden-enamel, painted with Claude-like seaports, and floral embellishments.	45	0	0
1584	A two-handled flat basin of bronze, enamelled with scroll work in blue and red, on three feet. 6 inches diameter.	16	5	0
1586	A circular flat bottle, with globular neck and two handles of very early enamel; scroll ornaments in colours on blue ground. 9¼ inches high.	21	10	0
1590	A basin, with dragons, scrolls, and flowers in colours on blue ground, lined with white metal. 8¼ inches diameter.	21	5	0

STEEL KNIVES AND FORKS, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

1596	A large knife, with mother-o'-pearl and ornamented metal gilt handle, the lower part of the blade gilt and engraved; on the back edge, in raised letters, is "De la fidelité derive ma fortune."	8	0	0
1598	A large pair of steel scissors, with engraved blade, the handles of silver work on steel, with birds and shields of arms.	8	5	0
1599	A pair of steel sugar-breakers, the blades engraved with figures, with German inscription. Date 1644.	1	1	0
1600	A large pair of steel scissors ornamented with silver, with the arms of a bishop on the handle.	2	5	0
1601	Another pair of steel scissors, the handles of chased silver, with arms, cypher, and crest.	1	2	0
1602	A steel knife, with chased handle of a lion holding a shield of arms.	3	12	6
1603	A pair of steel knives, with handles of dark horn, mounted with brass, engraved with subjects, date 1608.	1	10	0
1607	A steel knife, with red shell on horn handle, mounted with silver, with devices of figures.	9	5	0
1608	A pair of shears, the blades engraved.	1	0	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1611	A steel knife, with dark shell or horn handle, mounted with silver scrolls and busts.	7	0	0
1615	A boxwood spoon, the bowl carved with an equestrian figure and a portrait with inscription and crown, dated 1676. The handle formed of a male and female figure seated on a mask; the virgin and child and other figures.	7	15	0

Ivory, Bone, and Wooden Combs, Carvings in Ivory.

1618	A square ivory comb, carved with subjects.	18	10	0
1619	An oblong comb, with large and small teeth, carved in ivory, with busts and arabesques.	17	0	0
1620	Another oblong comb, nearly similar, carved in ivory, with boys' masks and scrolls.	7	7	0
1623	A square ivory comb, two rows of teeth, carved with a decorated interlacing device, like a ribbon entwined with other ornaments.	8	5	0
1625	A carved boxwood comb, with two rows of teeth, and perforated tracery design inclining to the Gothic style, and French inscription in Gothic letters.	2	5	0
1631	A circular plaque of ivory, carved in relief with David's Mission to Bathsheba, in an ornamented border. Date from 1460 to 1480.	5	5	0
1635	A curious ivory carving of four busts, in three quarters proportion, representing a young man in health and prosperity, an imp deriding him when in a subsequent stage of his life he is dying, and with the figure of death, with Latin inscription in Gothic characters, referring to the love of the world, in red and black.	8	10	0
1641	A carved ivory top of a sceptre or baton of ceremony; two busts in high relief, the one of the Emperor, under the guise of Herod, and the other the daughter, as Herodias' daughter, with the head of St. John. Of the time of Maximilian.	15	10	0

Ancient Seals.

1644	Seal of Anthony d'Veranno, imperial governor of Parma, the Emperor seated with the orb and sceptre upon a Gothic throne, with two shields, one charged with the imperial eagle, the other the lion of Bavaria.	4	0	0
1645	The Virgin and Child seated between two trees upon a Gothic arch, below St. George upon horseback, in front figures.	2	17	0
1646	The Count of Hodenloch riding to the left, armed with a shield and pennon.	1	6	0
1547	St. Victor riding to the right, armed with sword and shield.	2	8	0
1648	St. George and the dragon in front, the princess behind, shield charged with a lion.	3	17	0

Wood Carvings, &c.

1659	A triangular altar, with satyrs at the angles, coloured black, surmounted by a sphynx bearing a shield of Venetian work, coloured. Date 1654. 13¾ inches high.	10	10	0
1660	A rosewater-dish and ewer, of white German stoneware, with borders of female busts, fruits, flowers, in relief, coloured. Diameter of dish, 14½ inches; height of ewer, 12½ inches.	13	10	0
1662	A rosewood box, inlaid with a shield of arms.	15	0	0
1667	An oriental matchpot of teakwood, incrusted with a tree, birds, and flowers, in mother-o'-pearl and colours. 5 inches high.	8	5	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1668	A two-handled rice cup, in imitation of jade. - -	1	11	6
1671	A circular ivory powder-flask, with a horseman, attendants with dogs, in relief, coloured. - - - -	10	0	0
1672	A curious horn, mounted, with rims and bands of copper-gilt, with a German inscription, as a drinking cup. -	12	10	0

IVORIES.

1676	A tall dice box, engraved with Susannah and the Elders, shaded with Indian ink, arabesques below on metal feet. 8 inches high. - - - - - -	5	0	0
1678	A small canette and cover, carved with two figures of Charity, a shield of arms with inscription and date, 1595. 7½ inches high. - - - - - -	12	10	0
1678	A circular stand in the form of a quiver, engraved with German emperors and knights, and frieze of hunting subjects in arabesques, containing 12 knives, the handles engraved with figures. 9 inches high. - - -	25	10	0
1685	A crozier, on ebony stem, the top carved with infant angels bearing shields, one of them wearing a mitre, and cherubs' heads at the edges. 6 feet 4 inches high. - -	20	0	0
1686	A papal staff of office, engraved with subjects, oval top, with portrait of a pope, and shield of arms. 5 feet 7½ inches high. - - - - - -	22	10	0

"CURIOSITIES."

1698	An ancient coffer, covered with plates of copper gilt, the medallions of female heads, and sphinxes. 8½ inches by 6 inches. - - - - - -	24	10	0
1699	An inkstand of copper-gilt, the cover in form of a basilica.	4	10	0
1700	A small iron chest, painted with two German portraits, and flowers on the lid. - - - - -	6	0	0
1701	A pair of altar-candlesticks, of metal gilt, on feet. 13 inches high. - - - - - -	9	0	0
1705	An ancient coffer of wood, with animals and scrolls in Gothic niches, iron mountings. 8 inches by 6½ inches. -	15	10	0
1706	A larger ancient coffer of wood, with figures and animals. 11¼ inches by 9 inches. - - - - -	15	15	0
1708	A circular stand and cover of copper, with frieze of figures dancing, in relief, and animals on the lid. 8½ inches diameter. - - - - - -	21	0	0
1709	A mortar of bell-metal, with inscription and date, 1545. 6½ inches high. - - - - - -	4	15	0
1710	A mortar of bell-metal, larger, and a pestle, with figures in relief, friezes of flowers, inscription, and date, 1511. 7½ inches high. - - - - - -	5	0	0
1711	A brass hand candlestick, embossed with figures, and a small brass hand-candlestick. - - - - -	1	18	0
1712	A pilgrim's bottle, covered with cuir bouilli, with animals, cupids, and foliage, in relief - - - -	14	10	0
1715	A small box covered with stamped leather, with initials, P. P., and brass mountings. - - - -	1	5	0
1716	A box covered with stamped leather, a shield of arms on the lid, and inscription around. - - - -	16	10	0
1717	A carved wood box of early Gothic work, with a cipher, and letters, and flowers, on damasked ground. - -	6	5	0
1719	A coffer of wood, covered with vellum, painted with arabesque designs in Gothic taste. 10¼ inches by 6 inches.	7	5	0
1723	A broad steel knife, the haft chased with head and scrolls, gilt, and black wood handle, in leather case. - -	4	0	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.	Appendix B.
1726	A pair of brass candlesticks, chased with arabesque ornaments. 7 inches high. - - - - -	20	10	0	Report of Curator of Museum of Art.
1736	An ancient German silver-gilt collar of office, composed of fifteen circular medallions, five of them enamelled with coats of arms, the others with archery emblems chased in relief, the three central medallions surrounded with masks, and one of them surrounded by a figure of St. Sebastian, a crowned bird suspended below Date 1554.	41	0	0	
1737	An oriental collar formed of beads of metal gilt, with a locket of butterfly-form, richly enamelled on silver, hanging from the heads of two monsters. - - -	3	0	0	

FAENZA.

1740	An early Italian plate, with dark blue ground ornamented with yellow, green, and other coloured arabesques, eagles, trophies, &c., the back of light blue, with circular lines of orange. Date 1520. - - - - -	10	0	0	
1744	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, in the centre a male portrait in the costume of the time, border of arabesques, on orange ground, the back white and blue circular lines. About 10 inches diameter. Date 1510. - - -	14	10	0	
1748	A small deep plate, with leaf ornaments, green and white on light blue ground. 7½ inches diameter. - - -	5	0	0	
1754	A fine dish, with Alexander, attended by equestrian figures, meeting Diogenes, blue on white ground, with blue and arabesque border. 5½ inches diameter. - - -	25	0	0	
1756	A scalloped dish, in imitation of malachite. 12½ inches diameter. - - - - - -	4	4	0	
1758	A plate with sunk centre, blue ground, with Cupid on a horse, on the edge a Roman medallion, and two dolphins. 8½ inches diameter. - - - - -	5	15	0	
1759	A plate with sunk centre, with scroll, blue and green on orange ground. 9 inches diameter. - - -	4	0	0	
1760	A plate with bust of Moses in the centre, on orange ground, and light blue arabesques in purple ground on the border. 9¼ inches diameter. - - - -	5	10	0	
1761.	A deep plate, with bright blue circles on orange ground, and inscription in the centre. 9¼ inches diameter. -	4	0	0	
1762	A large dish, with Hannibal at the battle of Cannæ, the subject described on the reverse. 17½ inches diameter. -	12	1	6	
1763	A dish of early Gubbio ware, with shield of arms in the centre, with gilt embossed radii towards the edge, with bosses between coloured blue and orange, on orange diapered ground. 17 inches diameter. - - -	15	10	0	
1765	An inkstand, octagonal form, with the four Evangelists at the sides, and rich embossed borders of masks and scrolls, with two cavities for drawers, writing implements painted in the tray above. Dated 1520. 15 inches diameter. -	26	10	0	
1774	An early Italian dish, with ornaments of various coloured trophies, in the centre a Cupid. Date 1560. -	6	5	0	
1780	An early Italian plate, M. Curtius leaping into the gulf, border of orange colour ground, with blue and white arabesques, at the back a description, and crude ornaments in blue colour, with the date, 1550. 9 inches diameter. - - - - -	15	15	0	
1781	A dish with sunk centre, an old man, Cupid, and a young female with a lute, in the centre a coat of arms of Hercules and the lion, on the back the date, 1531. 7 inches diameter. - - - - - -	7	0	0	

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1782	A dish, with a sunk centre, Venus and Mars in the centre, a coat of arms of cardinal, with the Medici quartering and negro's head in colours, description at the back with yellow lines. Date 1530. 8 inches diameter	5	5	0
1783	An early Italian dish, a female portrait in costume in bright colours, with inscription round. Date, about 1510. 8½ inches diameter.	8	0	0
1784	An early Italian plate, in bright colours, a trophy in the centre, a curious border. Date, about 1520. 8 inches diameter	8	5	0
1787	A plate, subject the metamorphosis of Myrrha, &c. in gay colours, description at the back. Date about 1540. 10 inches in diameter	5	10	0
1789	An early Italian plate, with deep centre in metallic lustre coloured figures in the costume of the time, buildings, &c. on the back, rude ornaments, with the date and monogram of the artist, 1525. 7 inches diameter.	0	0	0
1790	An early Italian dish, dark blue ground, a female portrait in costume, with inscription. Date, about 1510. 8 inches diameter.	15	15	0
1795	A plate, Pan and Apollo, description and yellow lines at the back. Date, about 1540. 10½ inches diameter.	5	5	0
1796	A plate, the finding of Moses, with a description on the back. Date, about 1535. 10½ inches diameter.	8	8	0
1798	A plate, with a sunk centre, the subject from Ovid, description and yellow lines at the back, with the date, 1545. 9¼ inch diameter.	8	8	0
1799	Plate, with a sunk centre, the burial of Leucothoë; description at the back, with date, 1540, and monogram. 10½ inches diameter.	10	5	0
1800	A similar plate, with a sunk centre, Jupiter and the fallen Dionysius of Syracuse; description at the back, with monogram. Date, 1549. 10 inches diameter.	10	15	0
1801	A similar plate, Tiberius Gracchus at table, a dragon appearing; description, with yellow lines, at the back, with date and monogram, 1540. 10½ inches diameter.	9	9	0
1802	A similar plate, the Discord of Italy, the description at the back, with date, 1536. 10⅛ inches diameter.	11	3	6
1803	A plate. Apollo and Marsyas; description and yellow lines at the back. Date, about 1540. 10½ inches diameter.	7	17	6
1804	A similar plate, with a sunk centre, the metamorphosis of Actæon; description at the back, with the date and inscription, "Fra Xanto Rovigo I Urbino," 1533. 10 inches diameter.	6	16	6
1805	Similar plate, the same subject differently treated. Date, about 1540. 10½ inches diameter.	11	11	0
1810	A dish, with sunk centre, Mars, Vulcan, and Venus. Date, about 1535. 11⅛ inches diameter.	44	0	0
1811	A plate, Cain and Abel, yellow lines at the back. Date, about 1540. 10¼ inches diameter.	6	16	6
1815	A similar plate, marine deities and sea views, coat of arms on the right hand side, on the back description and yellow lines. Date, about 1540. 10¼ inches diameter.	11	0	6
1818	A plate, in metallic lustre colours, Romulus and Remus with the wolf, the back rudely ornamented. Date, about 1530. 10¼ inches diameter.	10	0	0
1820	A similar plate, in metallic lustre colours, a woodman cutting a tree in which a Dryad appears, back rudely ornamented. Date, 1533. 9 inches diameter.	7	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1829	A drug-vase, with spout and handle, having an inscription with the name of the drug, subject of three naked females on orange ground, two of them being crowned, and the third lying between them. Date, about 1540. Height, 9½ inches; width, 9⅝ inches.	11	0	0
1831	Two jugs, with handles, highly glazed, with bright green, blue, and white ornaments. Height, 10¾ inches, diameter 7½ inches.	15	0	0
1836	A large jug, with handle, of early Italian ware, with rich scrolls of various colours on a blue ground, having a large circular medallion, in blue and white, of a trophy and masks. Date, about 1520. 15½ inches high, 14 inches diameter.	12	1	6
1837	A large jug, with handle and spout, of early ware, brown colour, highly glazed, with rude ornaments in relief of pale yellowish drab colour of masks and heads; above the spout is a tablet with a griffon. Height, nearly 13 inches.	10	10	0
1839	A dish, of early ware, with embossed ribs and knobs in metallic lustre, in the centre a lion in white on the metallic ground, with white stars, the back ornamented. Presumed date, 1520. 18 inches diameter.	11	0	0
1840	A dish of the same ware, ornamented with leaves in metallic lustre and blue colours in the centre, a shield of arms, being a lion rampant, on the back a large spread eagle and scrolls in metallic lustre. Date, 1510. 17½ inches diameter.	7	7	0
1842	A large round bottle, highly coloured, with ornaments.	23	0	0
1844	A vase, highly coloured, with medallions, heads, and emblematical figures, Justitia, &c.	17	0	0
1846	A massive jug, of early ware, highly ornamented, in bright colours, with foliage, rich heraldic bearings of the Medici arms and quarterings of fleurs-de lys, surmounted by the papal tiara and keys, red cross, &c., under the handle a double Y. Presumed date, 1520. Height, nearly 19 inches; diameter, 12½ inches.	60	0	0
1847	An early Italian dish, the border of dark blue, relieved by various, coloured arabesque ornaments, with the letters S.P.Q.R., in the centre a landscape, and a naked boy falling from a tree, his head downwards; the back is much ornamented by blue escallops, and has a mark in red, 1525.	50	0	0
1848	Plate, in very vivid colours, a cavalier and a lady seated in the studio of an artist, who is occupied in painting a plate; the costumes of the artist and of the visitors is that of the time—blue and orange; circular lines on the back. 9¼ inches in diameter.	120	0	0
1853	A jug, of early ware, with an heraldic device of stags' horns, on blue ground in green border, with yellow fruits, the back with blue flower ornaments; under the broad handle is the date, 1541. 13½ inches high, 11 inches diameter.	15	0	0
1855	A dish, with large oval shield of the Medici arms, one of the balls with three fleur-de-lys on blue, with blue and orange borders. 20½ inches in diameter.	8	10	0
1861	Early Italian fluted dish, with ornaments of various coloured foliage, with the Virgin in the centre, back of like character. Date, about 1530. 11 inches diameter	6	10	0
1862	A dish similar in character, in the centre a saint. Presumed date, about 1530. 11 inches in diameter.	6	10	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1863	A plate, banquet, with tritons attending; on the back the description, with blue and yellow lines. Date, about 1550. 11½ inches diameter. - - - -	10	0	0
1864	An early Italian dish, bright blue ground, much ornamented with green wreaths, and white, dark, blue, yellow, &c. ornaments, in the centre a coat of arms, five balls with fleur-de-lys and three crescents, perhaps the Medici arms; the back is ornamented with rude dark blue scrolls, and has a mark in dark blue. Date, about 1540. 15¼ inches diameter. - - - - - -	10	0	0
1866	A dish, dark blue ground, with grey and white musical trophies, &c.; the back having blue ornaments on a grey ground, rudely painted. Date, 1555, and mark in dark blue on the back. 13 inches in diameter. - - -	7	10	0
1874	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, in metallic lustre colours, in the centre a coat of arms, consisting of pig passant. Date, about 1530. - - - -	16	0	0
1876	An early Italian plate, in the centre a man, bareheaded, in classical costume, armed, &c., in a landscape, a border of arabesques on dark blue ground; on the back yellow and blue circular lines. Date, about 1520. 12½ inches in diameter. - - - - - -	61	0	0
1879	An early Italian dish, having a figure in high relief, embossed in metallic lustre colours, of a saint; on back, metallic lustre lines. Date, 1500. 6⅝ inches in diameter.	11	10	0
1880	An early Italian plate, dark blue ground, with male and female heads, in costume of the time, within wreathed circles, trophies, animals, and birds, in various colours, at the top the initials M. A. T. M. Date, about 1500. -	26	10	0
1881	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, light blue ground, with green and other coloured wreaths round a military trophy, in the centre dark blue and white ornaments; on the back, which is of light blue, there are rude scrolls in dark blue. Date, 1540. 9½ inches diameter. - -	7	10	0
1883	An early Italian plate, in metallic lustre colours, having arabesque ornaments and armorial bearings of a tree, and two lions; metallic lines on the back. Date, about 1510. - - - - - - -	10	0	0
1884	An early Italian plate, in metallic lustre colours, dark blue ground with arabesques, in the centre a coat of arms; on the back rude metallic scrolls. Date, 1531. - -	10	10	0
1886	An early Italian plate, of dark blue ground, borders with light blue and white arabesque ornaments, in the centre a coat of arms, in colours, on light blue ground; the back of light blue, rude ornaments and mark in dark blue. Date, about 1520. 9⅜ inches diameter. - - -	12	0	0
1887	An early Italian dish, with a naked boy in the centre, a border of blue, green, and yellow foliage. Date, about 1520. 7 inches diameter. - - - -	8	5	0
1888	An early Italian plate, dark blue border, with light blue and white arabesque ornaments, in the sunk centre, and a coat of arms, in colours, within an ornamented circle; the back of light blue, with rude dark blue ornaments. Presumed date, about 1520. 9½ inches diameter. - - -	9	0	0
1890	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, arabesque border, with landscape in medallions; on the back, blue, yellow, and orange lines. Date, about 1520. 9¼ inches diameter.	7	0	0
1891	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, border of orange-coloured ground, with military trophies in blue and white in the centre, St. Genevieve; back ornamented in various colours. Date, about 1520. 9⅝ inches diameter. -	23	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1893	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, curious varicoloured border, and on which are two coats of arms tied by a ribbon, with a coronet between, in the sunk centre a coloured star with diaper pattern round; the back much ornamented with rude dark blue ornaments. Date, about 1500. $9\frac{6}{8}$ inches diameter.	8	5	0
1897	An early Italian plate, border of dark blue, with light blue and white arabesque ornaments, in the centre a youth in costume of the period, within an ornamented border, light blue back, with dark blue circular lines. Date, 1530. 9 inches diameter.	8	10	0
1904	A dish, with a sunk centre, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; the back has yellow lines. Date, about 1550. $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.	6	5	0
1909	A dish, with an assembly of deities on Olympus; the back ornamented with a subject of Minerva and Medusa, with a border of Cupids and camei. Date, 1550.	16	0	0
1911	A plate, Myrrha flying from her father, on the back description in blue, with rude yellow scrolls. A mark, and date, 1548, in yellow.	4	14	6
1918	A Raffaelle-ware dish, Pan and Syrinx; on the back a description, yellow lines. Date, about 1540. $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.	10	10	0
1919	An early Italian dish, in blue and white, with figures and trophies, &c.; on the back blue ornaments. Date, 1550. 18 inches diameter.	5	5	0
1922	A plate, Cato, Ascanius, Dido, &c., at Carthage, description at the back, with yellow lines. Actual date, 1546. $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter.	5	10	0
1929	A dish, with a sunk centre, Hercules and Dejanira. On the back a description, and yellow lines. Date about 1540. $7\frac{6}{8}$ inches diameter.	5	10	0
1932	Antique Italian steel stand for a basin.	16	0	0
1938	A dish, in vivid colours. Subject of Pompey and Cleopatra, with cupids, &c.; on the left side a coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet; at the back of the dish there is a description of the subject and the date, 1533, "Fra Xanto da Rovigo P. Urbino." 18 inches diameter.	50	0	0
1940	A dish of early Italian ware, light blue ground, with variously coloured ornaments of flowers, &c.; in the centre a camel. The back of dish light blue, with dark blue ornaments. Date about 1540. $11\frac{6}{8}$ inches diameter.	6	0	0
1941	A dish of Italian ware, of a light greyish blue ground, with scrolls of blue round the border, within the centre of which is sunk a coat of arms; on the back, scrolls round the centre, and mark X in blue colour. Date about 1560. $10\frac{6}{8}$ inches diameter.	2	0	0
1942	A dish of early Italian ware, with sunk centre, having green, white, buff, and drab scrolls, arabesques, masks, &c. Date about 1535. 10 inches diameter.	2	8	0
1943	A plate or dish of Raffaelle ware, with sunk centre; subject, three Graces at a fountain. On the left side a coat of arms. Date about 1540. $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.	15	10	0
1945	A plate of Raffaelle ware; subject, Cain killing Abel. On the back a description. Date about 1540. 11 inches diameter.	8	0	0
1947	A deep plate, with St. John on the island of Patmos, inscribed beneath. $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.	8	5	0
1950	A plate, with tritons and sea-nymphs, shaded, in metallic lustre, with ornaments on the bottom, and initials of Maestro Giorgio, 1525. 8 inches diameter.	21	0	0

Appendix B.

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Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
1953	A tazza-shaped dish, with the judgment of Solomon and inscription, with blue and white ornaments outside. 9½ inches diameter.	22	0	0
1957	A tazza or bowl of early Italian ware, with paintings of St. John, &c., and various coloured ornaments within. Date about 1520. Between 4 and 5 inches high. 10 inches diameter.	27	0	0
1958	A basin of Raffaelle ware, on steel stand, ornamented with classical figures and subjects within the basin, and landscapes on the outside; a mask at the bottom. Date about 1540. 12 inches diameter.	34	0	0
1965	A deep dish, of early ware, with light buff-coloured ground, ornaments in green and yellow colour; in the centre is the device of a lion passant, carrying a flag. Date about 1500. 20½ inches diameter.	6	5	5
1967	A dish of early ware, with ornaments and leaves, in metallic lustre colour, covering the entire front, in the centre armorial bearings on black ground, on the back a large spread eagle in metallic, lustre colour, covering the whole surface. Date 1500. 18 inches diameter.	6	10	0
1968	A dish, of early ware, with sunk centre, blue ground, with yellow and green scrolls and foliage; in the centre, a figure of justice, &c., on the back circular blue lines, and a mark A. Date about 1520. 18½ inches diameter.	10	0	0
1969	A dish, of early ware, with metallic lustre and blue foliage; in the centre a shield of arms. The back has ornaments in metallic lustre. Date about 1500. 18½ inches diameter.	7	10	0
1980	A dish, with large female portrait in yellow and other colours, on green ground, S. A. L. and other initials at the side, and blue and white arabesque borders. 20 inches diameter.	15	0	0
1982	A very curious dish, of early ware, with a lady and two cavaliers, one of them playing the guitar, on orange ground, with green festoons of leaves, and border of crossed bands, brown, orange, and green. 20½ inches diameter.	40	10	0
1984	Another small dish, of early French ware, with Christ and the woman of Samaria, inscribed, "Da. Mi. Chi." 7¾ inches diameter.	20	0	0
1985	A plate, with shield of arms in centre and scroll border, with acorns, orange on purple ground. 9 inches diameter.	5	0	0
1986	A deep plate, with hands crossed in the centre, the border with minute ornaments in oval medallions, blue and orange. 9½ inches diameter.	8	5	0
1986 *a*	A deep dish, with a mask supporting a basket of fruit and surrounded by fruits, in colours. On the bottom is a light female figure in blue. 18 inches diameter.	10	0	0
1986 *b*	A two-handled vase, with inscription and arabesques, on yellow ground. 7½ inches high.	16	0	0
1987	A deep plate, with the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii, a town in the back ground, 11¼ inches diameter.	5	18	0
1989	A dish, with two horsemen and a man carrying a child before them; arabesque border of blue and white, 16 inches diameter.	11	0	6
1990	A deep dish, of early ware, with a male portrait of the period in the centre, and borders of flowers and scales, 15 inches diameter.	2	15	0
1992	A small deep dish, with a shield in centre, and inscribed S. P. Q. R., 1535, on purple ground and white diapered border, 8¼ inches diameter.	6	0	0
1993	Another deep dish, with shield of arms in the centre, and arabesque border in brown on blue ground, 8¾ inches diameter.	5	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
2002	A plate, white, with two shields of arms and arabesques in colours.	4	10	0
2004	An early Italian dish, tazza-shaped, on foot, with Mutius Scævola, the armour and costume of the period of the dish, blue and red ornaments on the back. Date about 1530. 10 inches diameter.	5	10	0
2008	A plate, Glaucus and Scylla, description on the back, with yellow lines. Dated 1545. 9⅝ inches diameter.	6	0	0
2009	An early Italian plate, with portrait of a female in the costume of the period, border of a richly coloured escalloped pattern. Date 1520. 10⅛ inches diameter.	4	15	0
2013	An early Italian dish, in the centre a portrait of a female in a hood-mantle, with inscription, "Suora Fiore." The colours in metallic lustre and blue ground, with ornaments of foliage, metallic lines and mark at the back. Date about 1520. 13 inches diameter.	10	10	0
2014	A plate, Pyramus and Thisbe, description on the back. Date 1581, "Fra Xanto, A. Urbino." 10 inches diameter.	8	5	0
2024	An early Italian plate, of very curious character, Actæon and Diana in fine Italian landscape. The subject curiously treated, with a prevalence of blue colour. 11½ inches diameter.	19	10	0
2026	A dish, on foot, of the crinkled pattern, Laocöon. On the back a description, with yellow lines. Date about 1540. 10½ inches diameter.	12	0	0
2027	A dish, on foot, the Holy Family, in an interior of the period of the dish. Date about 1560. 10⅝ diameter.	11	10	0
2036	A Raffaelle ware dish, a landscape, village, and covered carriage of the time, with horses, a coat of arms at the top, yellow lines at the back. Date about 1550. 15½ inches diameter.	10	10	0
2038	An early Italian dish, Abraham and Isaac, border of blue and white masks and arabesques, on an orange coloured ground. Date about 1530. 14⅝ inches diameter.	21	0	0
2039	A Raffaelle ware dish, Phalaris attacked by his subjects, description and yellow lines at the back. Date about 1545. 15¾ inches diameter.	9	5	0
2046	A dish, with a sunk centre, Vulcan and Venus, description and yellow lines on the back. Date about 1535. 7⅝ inches diameter.	7	0	0
2051	An early Italian dish, with sunk centre, in metallic lustre colours; in the centre a coat of arms, rude figures and landscape on the border. Date 1522. 10 inches diameter.	13	10	0
2052	A similar dish. Cupid, &c., and Actæon metamorphosed. On the back the date, 1524. 10⅝ inches diameter.	15	0	0
2055	A dish, the death of Portia. Date 1541. 10½ inches in diameter.	10	10	0
2056	A dish, river god, and metamorphose of Daphne. Date about 1540. 16½ inches diameter.	5	0	0
2062	An early Italian dish, with a sunk centre, Cupid playing on a pipe in the centre, encircled by a rich border, diapered round the outer border of orange colour, with richly coloured ornaments of birds and devices. Date 1535. 7½ inches diameter.	21	0	0
2064	A dish, in the centre Venus and Cupid, in blue, grisaille arabesques, and cameo medallions. On the back a medallion of a horse and its rider, with ornamental border. Date about 1550.	15	0	0
2069	An Italian plate, with a border of curiously coloured foliage on spotted ground. In the centre two hearts, &c., pierced with arrows within a coloured wreath, and the motto "En Piu." Date about 1500. 11⅝ inches diameter.	5	10	0

Appendix B. Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
	Bernard Palissy Ware.			
2074	An oval dish, on a foot, with a rich border, a king on his throne, with females, 9½ inches by 7½ inches.	6	5	0
2075	An oval dish, on a foot, having five hollow pools, with ornamented borders, and figures of cupids in relief, 13 inches by 10⅜ inches.	26	0	0
2078	A "benitier," with coloured figures of the Dead Christ and the Virgin, in relief, and other ornaments. Dated 1620. 14½ inches high, 9 inches wide.	5	15	0
2082	A large bottle, of Raffaelle ware, intended for pharmacy, having an inscription of its contents embellished in various colours. Date about 1540. 17½ inches high, 8⅛ inches diameter.	26	0	0
2083	A similar bottle, of the same ware, with an old man in rich costume. 18¼ inches high, 9⅛ diameter.	28	0	0
2084	A plate, with Cupid supporting a shield bearing the imperial double eagle, the border purple, with arabesques in white, 9½ inches diameter.	8	0	0
2089	A pilgrim's bottle, with blue and white flowers and arabesques, and two shields, with lions rampant holding roses, 12½ inches high.	6	10	0
2098	A pilgrim's bottle with covered top, embossed snake-handles, with subjects of Perseus and Andromeda, and a shield of arms. Date, about 1545. 14 inches high by 8 inches wide.	31	0	0
2108	A plate, with a figure of Fortitude, on orange ground and flowered border, in scale compartments, 8½ inches diameter.	10	10	3
2109	A very curious plate, in the centre is a Cupid in a chariot, the border with children on dolphins' heads and scrolls, the figures raised in orange colour on blue ground, 18 inches diameter.	20	0	0
2111	A very curious dish of early Italian ware, with cupids climbing a tree and riding on griffins, and border of foliage, a large stag, and female medallions, other ornaments on the bottom, 15½ inches diameter.	40	0	0
2114	A curious dish, with a female shooting arrows at a male figure, a chalice and two hearts between them, blue and white, 16 inches high.	2	2	0
	Armour.—Swords and Daggers and Halberds.			
2159	A dagger, with broad blade, the cross guard chased with masks, the metal openwork sheath chased with the subject of the death of Virginia.	12	0	0
2162	A dagger, with the death of Virginia engraved on the sheath, which contain a knife and fork. Date, 1563.	8	0	0
2169	A dagger, with steel chased hilt, four-edged blade pierced.	9	5	0
2184	A matchlock rest, the steel part pierced and chased, the stock inlaid with mother-o'-pearl and ivory.	14	10	0
	Horse Trappings and Riding Equipments.			
2191	A pair of gilt stirrups, the sides boldly chased with figures in Italian taste.	10	0	0
2211	A bit, of curious form, with openwork sides.	4	14	6
	Guns.			
2215	A wheel-lock pea-rifle, inlaid with animals in mother-o'-pearl and ivory, with the case for charges; the barrel and lock are of blue steel, engraved and gilt. Date about, 1570.	14	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.	Appendix B. — Report of Curator of Museum of Art.
2218	A wheel-lock rifle, the stock carved and mounted with engraved metal, has the case for charges; the lock chased with battle subjects. About 1690.	8	5	0	
2219	A French fowling-piece for the left hand, the barrel of blued steel, gilt and ornamented, the lock and steel mountings are chased and partly gilt, on the stock near the breach are a ducal coronet and a shield of arms.	30	0	0	

Powder-Flasks, &c.

2229	A brass powder-flask, circular, with a chasing in silver, of Fame seated in a scroll ornament.	1	7	0
2230	Another brass powder-flask, circular, ornamented in colours.	4	10	0
2231	A powder-flask of tortoiseshell, silver mounted, and one flask with a chasing of a Lapitha and a Centaur.	5	5	0
2232	One circular powder-flask of ivory, carved with a group of animals.	8	10	0
2233	One powder-flask of wood, inlaid with ivory and engraved with a musketeer, the mounting engraved.	4	0	0
2234	A metal cartouch-box, with a chasing of the Judgment of Paris, engraved with scroll work, gilt.	15	0	0
2237	A powder-flask of metal to attach to the belt, chased with arabesque ornaments and gilt.	4	10	0
2238	Another metal powder-flask very elaborately chased with hunting subjects, with case for balls.	15	10	0

Stained Glass.

2259	Standard-bearer of Nuremberg. Dated 1538. 10½ inches by 6 inches.	8	5	0
2260	Two German cavaliers, 1594. 13¼ inches by 9½ inches.	4	15	0
2261	The adoration of the Magi in three compartments, each 43 inches by 4 inches	50	0	0
2262	Christ's charge to St. Peter. 58½ inches by 24 inches			
2263	St. Peter preaching. 58½ inches by 24 inches			
2264	The crucifixion of St. Peter. 58½ inches by 24 inches			
2265	A window, in two compartments, with the Duke and Duchess d'Arschout kneeling in prayer in a church, the Duke is in the robes and collar of the Golden Fleece, two dogs at their feet, Gothic canopies above and their shields of arms beneath. 93 inches by 39 inches.	97	0	0
2269	A panel, with a man on a camel. Date, 1572. 23 inches by 19¼ inches.	14	0	0
2270	Another panel, with a knight in armour and small subjects in medallions round. Signed H. B. Basle, 1579. 23 inches by 19¼ inches.	32	0	0
2271	Another panel, with shields of arms, figures, and scroll border. Signed Nuremberg, 1618. 23 inches by 18½ inches.	10	0	0

Swords and Daggers.

2277	A pair of rapiers, with cup-hilts, fluted and pierced, with cross guards, the blades are engraved with initials.	11	10	0
2278	Two rapiers, with cup-hilts, pierced and chased, cross guard, one of the blades is triangular.	15	10	0
2321	Two daggers, with chased metal hilts.	9	0	0

Guns.

2339	A wheel-lock pea-rifle, the butt is singularly curved, barrel and lock are engraved, the stock is inlaid with ivory and pearl in figures, on the butt are engraved some armorial bearings.	14	10	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
2340	A wheel-lock rifle, with case for charges, the stock inlaid with mother-o'-pearl and ivory, the barrel and lock are of blue steel, engraved and gilt.	13	10	0
	Powder-Flasks.			
2352	A powder-flask, circular, of boxwood, boldly carved with figures hunting a lion, a rose on the other side.	12	10	0
2354	A powder-flask of ivory, carved in high relief, with figures hunting wild animals,	15	0	0
2356	A cartouche box of wood and engraved ivory, steel mounted.	3	5	0
2358	A curious powder-flask of leather, embossed, with figures dancing.	9	5	0
	Halberds, &c.			
2375	A glaive engraved with a crown and armorial bearings, and the date 1620, and a halberd with engraved blade, and the date 1596.	19	0	0
2376	A halberd, with crescent blade, engraved and pierced, with a circle of spear-heads at the bottom of the spear.	8	0	0
2429	A breast plate, swelling in form and terminating in a figure, engraved with arabesque ornaments and a coat of arms; the bottom plate scalloped and engraved. Date, 1560.	21	0	0
	Swords and Daggers.			
2438	A small sword with blade, the curved cross guard fluted and grooved, and embossed with silver, and small ornamented pommel.	2	12	6
2451	A long rapier, the hilt and pommel pierced and chased, about 1570.	18	0	0
2458	A rapier, the cup-hilt panelled in six compartments, chased with flowers and chased pommel. 1570.	10	10	0
2470	A sword, with chased swept hilt and perforated cup, and round chased pommel and broad blade.	3	10	0
2484	Two four-edged daggers, with chased steel hilts.	10	0	0
2488	Two hunting-daggers, with carved wood handles and sheaths.	13	10	0
	Guns.			
2503	A wheel-lock rifle, the stock inlaid with birds and scrolls in brass, with case for charges. 1640.	10	10	0
	Powder Flasks.			
2520	A powder-flask formed of a stag's horn, carved with Samson destroying the lion, and described (Force 1574 Sanson).	5	0	0
2521	A powder-flask, the steel ornamented with flat chasing, with a leather bag for bullets attached.	8	10	0
2522	A powder-flask covered with embossed leather, and one of fluted steel.	4	0	0
	Swords and Daggers.			
2611	A couteau de chasse, the leather sheath embossed with animals, and an inscription, and silver mounted; the ivory handle is carved with subjects, the blade inscribed, "Rambald Comes Travisii."	5	15	0
2624	A rapier, the cup pierced in lines of foliage, straight cross-guard, and chased pommel.	5	15	6
2631	A dagger, the handle and mountings of the sheath of steel, chased, and partly gilt.	21	0	0
2636	A case with two-hunting knives, with silver handles, engraved and inscribed on one side, "Ave Maria gratia plena Dñs—te," the other "Memento mei Mater Dei."	49	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
	Guns and Pistols.			
2639	A wheel-lock rifle, with case for charges, the stock inlaid with ivory; engraved; on a shield is engraved a coat of arms.	6	15	0
2649	A wheel-lock rifle, the stock of red wood, with case for charges; inlaid with engraved ivory and brass ornaments; on the barrel is the date, 1606.	12	10	0
2671	A brace of long pistols, by Lazarino Cominaro, with engraved and fluted barrels, the stocks inlaid with steel, with hunting subjects of very minute work; the locks are chased.	10	0	0
2675	A brace of pistols, the ends of the barrels of blue steel, embossed with classical figures in gold; the locks, mountings, and breeches of the barrels are chased with subjects from Ovid, each pistol different; the stocks of light coloured wood are beautifully carved and inlaid with gold; the cocks are inscribed "Les la Roche aux Galeries du Louvre," the hammers are chased with the head of Louis XV.	107	0	0
	Powder-Flasks.			
2681	A powder-flask, a stag's horn, covered with seal-skin, and mounted with openwork steel; and one powder-flask covered with embossed leather.	7	0	0
2688	A powder-flask, with a chasing of the judgment of Paris, and a winder for a wheel-lock gun beautifully chased.	8	15	0
2691	A winder for a wheel-lock gun, chased with foliage; a powder-flask, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl; and a set of bandeliers and belt.	5	15	0
	Venetian Glass.			
2719	A small two-handled cup, with masks and bosses, and blue rim.	2	15	0
2720	A small essence-ewer on metal stand.	7	0	0
2722	A glass, on tall openwork stem, partly of blue glass.	7	0	0
2726	A tall drinking-glass, with two hands, and gilt edge.	3	0	0
2727	Another tall drinking-glass, with curious openwork stem.	5	0	0
2733	A glass on elaborate openwork twisted stem, with blue ornaments, 14 inches high.	17	0	0
	Venetian Vitro di Trina.			
2738	Goblet, with bulb-ornaments beneath.	4	0	0
2739	Goblet, with diagonal stripes of white.	6	15	0
2745	A glass, on stem, with crossed stripes.	5	0	0
2746	A low irregular vessel, with diagonal stripes of blue and green, and metal handle.	20	0	0
2747	A glass on stem, with diagonal stripes.	2	5	0
2757	A tazza, with crimson diagonal stripes.	1	10	0
2766	A bocale with diagonal stripes.	1	0	0
2770	A bocale, with diagonal stripes.	1	4	0
2772	Two goblets, with pink stripes, and one with blue stripes.	2	2	0
2773	A small jar and cover, with laced stripes.	0	10	6
2775	A drinking-glass, with boss ornaments on the bowl, mounted, with metal handle.	2	2	0
	Schwelze Glass.			
2787	A pair of small ewers, with ornamental handles, of opal colour.	8	5	0
2788	A small vase, the lip compressed on each side, with two ornamented handles of opal.	9	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
2789	A cup in imitation of gold porphyry. - - -	3	0	0
2791	A beautiful vase, with handle and spout of ruby, waved with green and other colours. - - - -	10	10	0

OPALIZED.

2793	A glass, with curious leaf-shaped curved lip, on stem, 8 inches high. - - - - - -	13	0	0
2796	A flat tazza, of yellow and other colours, 8½ inches high. -	3	5	0
2803	A small barrel-shaped vessel, red and white, frosted, Venetian glass. - - - - - -	3	3	0
2806	A large ewer, with straight spout and scroll handle, and basin; the basin 13¾ inches in diameter. - -	16	5	6

GERMAN GLASS.

2812	A tall goblet on stem, with cover, with arms and inscriptions, gilt. - - - - - -	3	5	0
2813	Another tall goblet, with landscape in Indian ink, 13 inches high. - - - - - - -	3	0	0
2814	A goblet and cover of green glass, engraved with imperial arms. - - - - - - -	3	0	0
2817	An oval ruby flat glass, enamelled, with inscriptions in white. - - - - - - -	4	0	0
2819	A green Weinstock glass. - - - - -	0	10	0
2826	A tall ribbed bocale, with inscriptions and wreaths of leaves, 12 inches high. - - - - -	4	0	0
2831	A glass, on high ornamented stem, with figures of birds, and coats of arms, 11 inches high. - - - -	4	0	0
2839	A tall Venetian glass, with twisted stem, with birds' heads and green combs, 14½ inches high. - - -	20	0	0

ENAMELLED GERMAN GLASS.

2844	A vidercom, with different trades, in compartments, inscribed, "Hieronymus Fisscher," 1679, 12 inches high. -	8	5	0
2849	A jug, with glass cover, with Christ and the woman of Samaria, the text inscribed, 1652, 13 inches high. -	9	15	0
2851	A bocale, with arms of Rocho Grasl, 1603, 10½ inches high.	1	15	0

GRIS DE FLANDRE.

2860	A white jug, reticulated with ornaments, heads, &c., with original silver mounting and lid, dated 1589 on handle, 7½ inches high. - - - - - -	5	10	0
2861	A jug, with original metal gilt ornamented mountings, the lid engraved T. S., date about 1600, 6 inches high.	1	13	0
2878	A circular glazed tazza, on foot, with six handles, and coloured ornaments in relief; within P. P.C., anno 1656.	3	15	0
2880	A tall white cannette, with scriptural and classical subjects; in the centre, date, 1574, and armorial bearings, crest, helmet, and B. I. V.; 17¾ inches high. - - -	12	10	0

GERMAN GLASS.

2887	A blue bocale, with a sportsman shooting a stag, 6½ inches high. - - - - - - -	4	0	0
2888	A blue bocale, with arms and cyher, 1678. - -	12	0	0
2893	A cut mug and cover, with two subjects of fountains before chateaux, and arabesques, 8 inches high. - -	11	0	0
2894	A small cup, with a landscape, gilt. - - -	1	1	0
2898	A tumbler, with arabesques, and red and green gem bosses.	4	0	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
2900	A pair of flat-sided bottles, engraved with arabesques 10 inches high.	17	0	0
2904	A small globular bottle, with painted neck, enamelled with two shields of arms, and scrolls.	33	0	0
2905	A fine bocale and cover, the surface waved, surmounted by the imperial eagle ; 21 inches high.	36	0	0
	Venetian Glass.			
2920	A tall glass, richly engraved with scrolls, 6½ inches high.	2	2	0
2921	An oblong basin and hexagonal ewer, with small landscapes, arms and arabesques, length of ewer 7¼ inches.	15	0	0
2923	An oval-shaped glass, with landscapes engraved.	7	10	0
2927	A glass in the form of a beehive, mounted with a metal bell, 7½ inches high.	2	10	0
2928	A glass, mounted with silver sphere, with a die in it, a figure of fortune above, 9 inches high.	8	0	0
2932	A globular vase and cover, with projecting drop ornaments of red, blue, and green.	8	0	0
	Vitro di Trina.			
2953	A mug, with handle, blue chain bound round the surface, and raised ornaments.	6	15	0
2957	A tazza, with laced lines, 6½ inches diameter.	12	10	0
2959	A vessel, in the form of a porpoise.	7	5	0
2961	A globular vase, with maroon and white stripes, 8 inches high.	4	4	0
2963	A square bottle, with blue and white stripes and flutings.	1	1	0
2968	A bocale. with blue and white stripes, 6¾ inches high.	4	10	0
2970	A bocale, with blue and white diagonal stripes, 8 inches high.	4	0	0
2972	A large dish, with crossed spiral lines, 16 inches diameter.	11	0	0
	Ruby Glass.			
2974	A tazza, the border engraved with arabesques, deep crimson, 7½ inches diameter.	3	3	0
2975	A tazza, one larger, with flowers, and arms inscribed M. S. S. G. B., 9 inches diameter.	3	7	0
2977	A goblet, crimson, spirally fluted, on stem, embossed with masks and festoons.	13	10	7
2978	A very curious ornament, a pyramidal oval, on stem, gilt, 9 inches high.	5	5	0
2979	A fluted upright bottle, of deep colour, the surface coarsely frosted, 7½ inches high.	5	5	0
2992	A small fluted cup, on metal stand, and a smaller cup engraved.	5	5	0
2993	Two small opal glasses, on ruby stems.	10	5	0
3002	A pair of vases, of double globular form, 9 inches high.	12	10	0
3007	A tall fasceted goblet and cover, on stem, 13 inches high.	2	2	0
3008	A tazza, with fluted rim, of rich light colour, 8½ inches diameter.	2	2	0
	Delft Gris de Flandre and Cologne Ware.			
3009	A blue and white Delft stone jug, with lid, pewter mounted, a horse painted on the lid, date about 1680, 8 inches high.	8	10	0
3011	A blue and white stone jug, pewter mounted, with kings' and queens' heads under arches, 1587, 8½ inches high.	2	10	0
3012	A jug, with pewter mountings, figures of musqueteers, masks and ornaments of blue and white, date 1630. 12½ inches high.	3	10	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3020	A Delft basket, with yellow handle, with animals and wreaths in colours, the cover perforated, 13 inches high.	4	7	0
3024	A blue and white jug, with fluted ornaments, silver mounted, the lid chased with heads, and a glass star in the middle, inside an engraved coat of arms. 10 inches high.	9	0	0
3028	A blue and white stone jug, pewter mounted, and arabesque ornaments, about 1570. 9¾ inches high.	3	3	0
3032	A blue and white stone jar, with blue embossed ornaments and tablet. Dated 1591.	6	0	0
3038	A blue and white stone jug, with military figures under arches, dated 1598. 9½ inches high.	4	4	0

German Enamelled Glass.

3051	A small bocale, with the arms of Saxony. 1687.	9	0	0
3057	A small bocale, with cover, enamelled with birds, in gold and white ornaments.	5	10	0
3058	A bocale with two square medallions of flowers, and inscription in white, and a very small glass.	6	10	0
3060	A jug, with the lamb and flag and foliage. Date, 1668. 7½ inches high.	5	10	0
3070	A tall bocale, with two shields of arms, and gold rim. 10 inches high.	2	2	0
3071	A jug, with a cavalier pledging a lady, inscribed, "Hanns Gasmant." 1655. 10 inches high.	9	10	0

Vitro di Trina.

3096	A bocale, with crossed stripes. 11½ inches high.	1	11	6
3103	A flat glass, on open-work stem, with two white bosses.	3	10	0
3107	A glass, with bosses on the bowl, and laced stripes.	4	10	0
3109	A small goblet, with diagonal stripes, on tall feet.	1	10	0
3117	A bocale, with fine diagonal stripes. 5½ inches high.	2	15	0
3119	A bocale and cover, with fine crossed lines. 8½ inches high.	3	13	6
3124	A tall cup and cover on stem, with crossed lines. 10½ inches high.	9	10	0

Enamelled Venetian Glass.

3131	A globular vase, enamelled with flowers and spots, and gilt rims.	9	5	0
3136*	A circular bottle, painted with flowers, and silver top, and one square with flowers embossed.	9	5	0

Venetian Schmelze.

3141	A flat sided bottle, red, green, and white, on green ground, with two green handles. 9 inches high.	27	0	0
3143	A globular jug, orange red, fluted beneath. 7 inches high.	9	10	0
3147	A flat-sided lapis-lazuli bottle. 10 inches high.	21	0	0
3149	A small ewer, red and white, on blue ground.	6	10	0
3152	A cup, with handle, red and white diagonal waved lines on clear white ground.	2	5	0
3154	A small ewer of lapis-lazuli tint. 8 inches high.	57	0	0

Gris de Flandre and Cologne Ware.

3168	A canette, with pewter lid, arms imperial, Bavarian and Saxony. Initials, L. W., 1576. 9½ inches high.	5	10	0
3169	A canette, with Samson and Delilah and other Scriptural scenes. Signed H. H. 11¼ inches high.	4	15	0
3181	A brown tankard, pewter lid, on stem, dated 1634, on lid. 9 inches high.	4	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3189	A curious brown vase, with four handles, with silver rims. 10 inches high.	2	15	0
3191	A gris jug, pewter cover, two lions supporting a coat of arms, with a knight, J. E., 1594. 9 inches high.	2	10	0
3195	A brown canette, with metal stand and rim, three coats of arms, masks and arabesques, H. D. C., 1592. 10¾ inches high.	5	0	0
3201	A curious highly glazed barrel-shaped bottle, with two handles and spout, a mask on one end, and a shield, and three fleurs-de-lys and crown on the side. 6½ inches high.	8	0	0

Cologne Jugs.

3205	A fine canette, of rude early design, with three upright hands, embossed with busts and arabesques, green, white or brown and orange ground. 12½ inches high.	6	15	0
3209	A German mug, with Cupid sleeping in a medallion, surrounded by figures and arabesques, mounted with lid of silver-gilt, crown and shield at the top. 10 inches high.	4	10	0

German Glass.

3240	A cup and cover, with shields of arms and gilt rims.	1	0	0
3242	A cup and cover, with views in arabesque compartments	4	10	0
3254	A tall green glass and stand, with allegorical figures of fire and water.	3	3	0
3255	A globular two-handled vase, within is a figure of an infant bacchanal, of opaque white glass, holding a bottle and goblet, and seated on a high stem of blue glass.	20	5	0

Enamelled German Glass.

3261	A set of nine cups, on ball-feet, with landscapes in Indian ink.	9	0	0
3263	A cup and cover, on ball feet, with three emblems and inscriptions in Indian ink.	1	0	0
3265	A fluted oval decanter, blue, with fleur-de-lys on a medallion.	14	0	0
3270	A tall glass, striped with white, with two coats of arms.	12	0	0
3278	A bocale, with a lady, and a ladder, on which a little boy is standing, with inscription.	1	8	0
3294	A tankard with two figures and arms of Naas Neithart, supported by griffins. 1661. Pewter lid 10 inches high.	5	0	0

Venetian Glass.

3310	A ribbed cup and cover, on high twisted stem 12½ inches high	8	5	0
3312	A small cup and saucer of coloured glass.	14	0	0

Vitro di Trina.

3316	A tall glass on stem, striped with crimson, blue and gold. 13 inches high.	16	10	0
3322	A tall bocale and cover. 13 inches high.	5	10	0
3323	A curious bulb shaped vessel, on or-moulu foot. 10 inches high.	5	0	0
3329	A square bottle, with pink, green and black lines.	1	13	0
3335	A small ewer, with spout and striped vase and cover.	8	15	0

Cologne Jugs and Gris de Flandres.

3342	A jug, with pewter lid, with four circles of different employments, ornaments, and wreaths in various colours. Date about 1680. A coronet engraved on the lid, J. C. R.	3	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3344	A jug, with various coloured ornament and gilding. Small busts 9¼ inches high.	10	15	0
3354	A jug, with pewter mounting, the lid chased with a portrait, drab ground, reticulated embossed heads and ornaments, light blue and white enamel. Date about 1650. 7 inches high.	8	0	0
3355	A jug, with rich ornaments and marks, a device in the centre. Dated 1622, inscribed B. S. G. F.	3	8	0
3362	A blue and white gris upright pot, with pewter handle, heads of Minerva in ovals, coats of arms and crest in centre. Dated 1594. 10 inches high.	4	0	0
3363	A brown jug, with pewter top, with renaissance ornaments, dancing figures and musicians in compartments. Dated 1596. 11½ inches high.	2	15	0
3365	A delft basket-shaped vase, with blue, green, and yellow foliage, and religious inscription. Dated 1640. 11 inches high.	4	15	0
3370	A brown pot, with handle and pewter lid, with crowned double imperial eagle in the centre. Dated 1583. 10¾ inches high.	4	0	0

Spoons, Knives, and Forks, &c.

3371	A silver gilt spoon, with chased angel's head, the stem ornamented with cut crystal, and silver-gilt fork and knife similar.	4	5	0
3373	A small fork and spoon, silver-gilt, the handles ornamented with enamelled leaves and filligree scrolls on silver.	4	0	0
3379	An agate spoon, with silver-gilt and enamelled mountings.	2	0	0
3382	A sugar tongs, of silver, with chased ornaments of foliage on the bow of the handle. The date (1666.)	1	8	0
3383	A silver-jointed spoon and fork, doubling back with a chased goat's head at the top, the stem fancifully engraved in Briot's style, the bowl engraved within with a female figure, foliage scrolls, in stamped leather case, gilt, shaped like a tortoise.	7	7	0
3385	A silver gilt spoon, the bowl and stem chased and engraved, on the top the figure of a bishop standing with his crozier, ornaments of masks &c., on the handle also a coat of arms with a bishop's mitre.	3	15	0
3399	A knife fork, and spoon en suite, with carved bowl and handles of ivory; the blade and prongs are of steel, in their original case of gilt and stamped leather.	4	10	0
3402	A knife, steel blade, partly engraved and gilt, the handle of rich embossed enamel work, and a similar handle for a fork.	3	10	0
3405	A knife and fork of steel entirely, with chased gold mountings between the handles and plates, the handles chased with figures of Silenus and Diana.	30	0	0
3409	A jointed fork of silver, and ornamented with garnets, moving on a hinge, chased all over with St. George and the Dragon in raised work, chasings of angels and Prince of Wales feathers, the top of the handle has a figure kneeling in prayer.	15	10	0
3416	A silver spoon, parcel gilt, with joint and moveable fork attached to the back, the inside of the bowl engraved with the Nativity and chased within the border with angels and scrolls; on the back of the bowl, fruit, &c. engraved; the stem of the spoon chased and ornamented. Date, 1624.	8	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3417	A silver spoon, with joint and moveable fork attached to the back; the stem chased and surmounted by a whole length male figure; on the stem, which is six-sided, various inscriptions are engraved. Genoa, anno 1592. - -	6	0	0
3418	A spoon, jointed and folding back, of mother-o'-pearl, mounted in chased silver. - - - - - -	1	11	6
3421	A spoon, silver-gilt bowl, the handle enamelled on gold with figures and heads in pink colour. - - -	8	0	0
3423	A spoon of silver-gilt, ornamented by enamel scrolls in colours, its bowl of crystal engraved with I.H.S. and a cross. - - - - - - -	8	15	0
3424	A spoon, with a bowl of white shell, the handle of some dark blue or enamelled substance, carved and chased silver-gilt ornamental mounting. - - - - -	2	15	0
3426	A silver spoon, squat shaped, with large bowl, the handle chased with leaves and ornamented with rings, the stem rudely engraved. - - - - -	1	10	0
3427	A silver spoon, parcel gilt, of similar shape, the handle chased with the Virgin Mary. - - - - -	10	15	0
3428	A silver spoon similar in shape, the bowl rudely chased, the handle chased with ornaments like fleur-de-lys. - -	3	10	0
3429	A spoon, silver-gilt, with chased ornamented handle, the bowl engraved with Christ rising from the tomb. -	10	5	0
3430	A spoon, parcel gilt, chased and spiral handle, rudely engraved on the large bowl, chased with arabesque work and initials. Date, 1611. - - - -	4	10	0
3435	A spoon, with silver-gilt bowl and shoulder ornamentally chased with heads, the inside of the bowl has a deeply cut ornamented scroll border, the handle is of a coral branch.	4	10	0
3437	A pair of steel scissors, with metal gilt handles, the bows ornamented with terminal figures. - - -	3	10	0
3438	A small steel knife, with chased steel handle, with tablets of mother-o'-pearl. - - - - - -	1	5	0
3439	A steel penknife, with metal gilt handle, and top chased with a winged figure and heads. - - - -	2	0	0
3442	A knife, with steel blade, and silver fork, with ivory handles inlaid with silver, inscribed, and date 1685, in brown leather sheath. - - - - - -	3	8	0
3443	A knife and fork, with steel blades and chased silver handles, engraved in the style of S. Pass, religious subjects. Dated 1607. Fish skin case. - - - - -	8	5	0
3444	A silver spoon, with handle of dark wood, with the top carved with a female figure in amber, silver-mounted. -	0	14	0

Bijouterie, &c.

3447	A flat circular silver seal, with a dragon to suspend it by, cut with a coat of arms and inscription. Date, 1581. -	10	10	0
3452	A silver-gilt badge, in form of a cross bow set with stones, whole length figure of St. Sebastian. Inscription 1551, 1554, 1565. - - - - -	8	10	0
3455	A silver-gilt diamond shaped ornament, with portrait of Charles V. of Germany, and Christ on the cross, with "Plus Ultra," "Misere mei Deus," 1547. - -	10	10	0
3461	A small oval gold and enamelled badge, with a whole length figure in armour crowned. Inscribed 1683. - -	3	15	0
3462	A small round gold brooch, with tongue complete, with letters raised on dark ground. - - - -	6	15	0
3463	A small round gold brooch with tongue complete, engraved with a knight in armour. - - - -	10	0	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3472	A square-formed ornament of gold and enamel, with narrow frame, with crystal panels covering two kneeling angels at an altar, in enamelled gold.	12	10	0
3473	A silver-gilt cylindrical étui, richly chased, chased with figures and devices, a rose diamond set in the top and another on the spring catch.	5	5	0
3479	A small silver gilt needle-case, pierced with scroll-work and enamelled.	3	0	0
3480	A small silver pomander-box, opening at both sides, of pierced work, with figures of a shepherd and a shepherdess. Date about 1640.	2	10	0
3485	A chased and coloured gold seal with a plain carnelian, the four pannelled sides enamelled with allegoric figures relating to France; the seal opens and discloses under a glass a view of a fortress. In fish skin case.	8	10	0
3487	A gold-mounted swivel-seal, with a blood stone, engraved with a triumphal procession, with the artist's name, Varan.	5	5	0

Gold-Mounted Seals.

3490	An antique black and white intaglio seal, of a figure, the stem a bust of a negro, of yellow agate, with white turban set with coloured stones.	8	5	0
3502	A red cornelian seal, antique intaglio, with a classical subject, the stem enamelled in raised flower-work.	4	0	0
3508	A miniature of bishops and saints, with angels singing, of early Venetian work.	17	0	0

Metal.

3514	A circular metal gilt bowl and cover, the surface chased with Moorish designs, surmounted by a figure of a later period.	10	10	0
3515	A metal-gilt bowl and cover, richly damascened with ornaments raised in white metal.	21	4	4
3516	A pair of figures of Hercules, of metal gilt, bearing celestial spheres. 16 inches high.	15	10	0

Ancient Metal Dishes and Plates.

3519	A circular brass dish, chased with inscriptions and designs. 11 inches diameter.	2	15	0
3523	A metal gilt mounting for a plaque on three feet, with cherubs' head, the border of open work of busts and chimæræ. 13¾ inches diameter.	8	10	0
3524	A curious brass stand, with double pierced rim, formed of German letters. 9¾ inches diameter.	6	6	0

Ancient Keys.

3535	A very large steel key, Gothic pattern, ornamented with cut and pierced openwork scrolls, and pierced for numerous wards.	2	5	0
3536	A steel key, renaissance taste, in the form of a pillar, with Corinthian capital, a rich scroll ornamented bow, cut and pierced with openwork and masks.	4	0	0
3537	A steel key, the bow finely chased, having pierced and cut openwork, with ducal coronet, surmounted by a coat of arms within a circle.	2	0	0
3538	A steel key, having a ducal coronet of the royal house of France, surmounting a coat of arms and three fleur-de-lys.	3	5	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3539	A steel key, the upright part is finely and ornamentally chased, the bow cut in openwork, scrolled, with a kind of coronet at the top.	2	0	0
3542	A steel key, the bow richly chased and ornamented, having the arms of the Lonvois family, three lizards and a ducal coronet. Date, about 1680.	4	0	0
3544	A steel key, with chased openwork bow, ducal coronet surmounting a coat of arms. Date, about 1680.	1	15	0
3546	A steel key, Gothic form, with a moveable bow, the key having two ends for different locks ; the bow is a pierced openwork, having on one side the letters A V A M R A and on the other I H S	3	0	0
3547	A steel key, Gothic form, with a cut and pierced openwork bow, brass ribbed ornament under it.	1	10	0
3548	A gilt metal ornament, like a long buckle or clasp, handsomely chased with masks, figures, and reticulated openwork.	5	5	0
3549	A small brass square formed ornament, open like a case, to be worn suspended, on one front are engraved heads of a male and female.	1	10	0
3550	A steel mount for an escarcelle, chased and damascened with gold, ornamented with trophies in the renaissance taste. 1540.	5	0	0
3552	A chased steel key, damascened with gold, for winding up some musical instrument, ornamented with musical trophies.	1	11	6
3553	A steel key, pierced and ornamented bow, Gothic taste, circular ornament like a rose-window, with openwork, and pierced for many wards.	2	12	6

Chamberlain's Gilt Metal Keys.

3556	A key, with chased and pierced bow, having the double Austrian eagle, with crown and cypher on one side, and another cypher on the other.	1	1	0
3558	A key, with chased bow, having the arms and crown of Bavaria.	1	7	0
3559	A key, with chased and pierced bow, having the Mayence arms and crown.	0	15	0
3562	A small key, with chased and pierced bow, the key richly chased and engraved all over.	1	8	0
3564	A key, with chased and pierced bow, scrolled work and masks.	1	3	0
3568	A similar key, richly ornamented, and having in the bow double ciphers, apparently G. P. W.	4	4	0

Knives, Forks, &c.

3572	A steel knife and fork, partly gilt, engraved with the Saviour on the Cross, the Virgin, the handles of tesselated squares of mother-o'-pearl and black shell, with yellow scrolls. 1623.	2	0	0
3573	A steel bladed knife, partly gilt and engraved, with ivory handle, fluted with ribbon pattern of silver.	2	5	0
3574	A steel knife and fork, with silver gilt handles, with cut and pierced scroll tops.			
3576	A steel knife, partly engraved, the handle of mother-o'-pearl, with chased steel ornaments formerly gilt.	7	10	0
3577	Another steel knife, the handle of worked brass, enamelled in colours, an animal's head at the top.			

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3579	A steel knife and fork, with carved horn-handles, and goat's head tops, mounted with gilt.	4	4	0
3580	A steel knife and fork, with bone-handles, mounted with chased silver, and inlaid with crests, the handle unscrews and makes a corkscrew.			
3585	A knife and fork with steel blades, and variegated Venetian glass handles, mounted with engraved silver, gilt.	2	2	0
3587	A knife and fork, with steel blades, the handles of carved ivory, with boys and fruit.	6	5	0
3590	A knife and fork, with steel blades and bone or ivory handles, the top carved with heads of animals.	1	12	0
3597	A small pair of steel shears, in chased steel case, of scroll pattern.	1	13	0
3599	A steel knife with carved box-wood handle, with a figure of St. Matthew, sheath of box-wood, carved with eight religious subjects; German inscriptions. Date 1587.	3	0	0
3600	A steel knife and fork, with German silver handles worked and pierced at the top, in fish-skin case, mounted with German silver, with subjects and scrolls.	3	5	0
3604	A pair of small steel shears, partly gilt, with figures engraved on the blades.	1	5	0
3609	A curious knife, with flat steel blade, appropriated originally to some Hebrew rite, the handle of silver, partly gilt, and engraved with a sort of rude niello-work, with inscription in old Hebrew characters.	5	5	0
3614	A set of four pieces, consisting of two knives, a pair of scissors, and a pair of tweezers, of steel, partly gilt, the handles of steel gilt, the blades partly engraved in gilt, in black leather-case.	1	13	0
3616	A cuir bouilli case, richly ornamented with a coat of arms, surmounted by a cardinal's hat.	5	5	0
3617	A knife with steel blade and gold ferule, and ivory handle, with carved lion's head with Garnet eyes, on the blade is cut "Du roy à Langres," in green fish case.	0	12	0

Snuff Boxes.

3621	An oval basket-shaped box, green, with four subjects of Chinese figures, gilt inside, gilt mounted.	5	10	0
3625	An oval box mounted with gilt, painted with seven views, with Oriental figures in pink, in green borders.	8	0	0

Boxes Painted in Enamel on Copper.

3632	A square box, with its original chased and gilt metal mounting, Cupids, &c., in colours outside. Venus and Cupids inside of lid.	6	0	0
3638	A square box, fluted, silver gilt mounting on the outside and inside of the lid, classical subjects, in colours.	5	5	0
3654	A square box, original gilt silver or metal mounting; outside, a rich classical figure, subject, Cupids, &c., in colours, ornamented with gilt and crimson scrolls; inside, the subject of Pan and Syrinx.	6	0	0

Dresden and other Porcelain Boxes.

3674	A box of octagon shape, original gold mountings, pink ground, gilt inside, seven medallions, in colours, of seaports and figures on the top and inside lid, sides, and bottom, and four small medallions in red colour within border on the top.	9	10	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3680	A square box, original chased gold mounting, views in colour of Meissen, with figures on the outside and inside, ornamented with raised scroll-work. - - -	10	0	0
3687	A box of oval shape, original chased gold mountings, subjects in colours, outside and inside, ornamented with raised scrolls, &c. - - - - -	6	0	0
3688	An oblong box, with original gold mounting, military subjects on the lid; inside the lid, marine subjects in colours. The box is gilt inside. - - - - -	7	5	0
	Carved Spoons of Wood.			
3700	A boxwood spoon, with its original silver-gilt and chased handle of a female figure, having on her back a shield with armorial bearing, Italian work. - - -	3	0	0
3706	A boxwood spoon, having on the back of the bowl engraved "I. H. S.," the handle carved with the whole length figures of the twelve Apostles. - - -	1	0	0
	Ivory or Bone Spoons.			
3712	A jointed spoon and fork, in ivory, finely carved in architectural taste on the stem, the top being a winged head supporting a basket of flowers, the bowl of an antique shape. - - - - - - - -	5	0	0
3713	A short spoon, the bowl large and of a spotted sea-shell, mounted in its original silver gilt, slightly engraved, with a handle of Gothic design, having a crest enamelled in colours on the top. - - - - -	0	15	0
3714	A spoon, the shell, bowl, and handle mounted, silver-gilt, and enamelled. - - - - - -	1	0	0
	Other Objects in Carved Wood.			
3722	Two long steel knives, with silver handles, elaborately engraved and chased with Flora, Janus, &c, flowers, and animals, in stamped gilt leather-case. - - -	7	0	0
	Snuff-Boxes.			
3736	A square box, plain gold mounting, the ground outside painted in bright lake-colour, scale pattern, top, bottom, and sides having classical figure subjects in colour within scrolled medallions; inside, a large subject of Venus and Adonis. - - - - - - - -	9	15	0
3760	An oblong trunk-shaped box, silver-gilt mounting, ground painted in green, with shaded white ornaments, medallions of aquatic birds, in colour, outside and inside. -	5	0	0
3804	An oval box, with chased and gilt metal mounting, and enamelled flower ornaments, Sevres China, on the top a painting of a female with a basket of flowers, surrounded by a dark blue and gilt border, paintings of flowers within dark blue border on the sides. - -	7	7	0
3816	A square box, engraved silver or metal mounting, outside figures, subjects in flowers within scroll-raised borders, heads with lake-colour, scale pattern green, within a Watteau subject in colours. - - - -	6	0	0
	Watches.			
3848	An octagonal watch, crystal front and back, sides, panelled in turquoise coloured glass or composition, gilt metal mountings, dial-circle for hours of silver on metal gilt plate; name, Conrad and Kreiger; it opens both in back and front. - - - - - -	4	10	0

Appendix B.

Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3854	An octagonal gilt silver or metal watch, the back and front of opaque blue glass or composition, enamelled in colours, with gilding in flowers, the hours noted on silver circle, on an engraved gilt plate, A. B. L., opens back and front.	5	0	0
3856	An octagonal silver watch, parcel gilt, sides, front, and back engraved, hours noted on a silver engraved circular plate. C. Carncel, à Strasbourg.	10	10	0
3859	A round crystal watch, with gilt silver or metal mounting, the crystal cut in diamond-shaped panels, the dial-plate of silver, engraved; maker, "Chas. Bobinel;" it has an outer black shagreen silver-mounted case.	11	10	0
3865	A cross-formed watch, crystal, with gilt silver or metal mounting, engraved; a group of figures apparently added at the top, opening back and front, engraved dial, N. R. Elizabeth.	13	10	0
3875	A round silver watch, chased and embossed like a rose, the dial, with the hours noted, chased "Benjamin Rotherodd," outer case of black and brown, ornamented with silver studs.	7	15	0
3879	A round gold chased repeating watch, with ornamented gold dial, the inner case pierced and chased, royal arms surmounted by a crown, the outer case is finely chased with a subject of the king hunting the wild boar, and chased ornaments; maker's name, Z. Michau George Albrecht.	15	0	0
3882	A large gold enamelled round hunting-watch, enamelled on front and back, with Charity and Faith round the sides, on the dial and inside the case, landscapes; maker's name, "Nicholas Bernard," Paris.	15	15	0
3890	A round gold mounted agate watch, hunting-shape, ornamented with enamel, the dial of gold, and enamelled in part with coloured ornaments, two rubies on the dial.	15	18	0
3895	A round gold and enamelled watch, on the back, subjects enamelled of the Elector and Electress of Brandenburgh, &c., in classical attire, in the centre of the dial is an enamel of Diana and Endymion, round the sides enamels of landscapes in medallions on blue ground, a tablet shagreen in the middle, "Les deux frères Heraut de son F. F." à Berlin.	14	10	0
3897	A round watch, ornamented in the front, back, and sides in raised and pierced enamel-work of coloured flowers on gold or gilt metal, hunting-shape, dial plain gold or gold metal, maker's name, Claude Pascal, à la Haye	33	0	0
3903	An oval silver watch, with gilt metal mountings, the sides round are pierced in gilt metal, with scrolls, figures, and animals, front and back engraved with subjects of "Vera opulentia," "Curiositas;" chased borders of figures, scrolls at inside of top; case engraved with a landscape, dial-plate of gilt metal, engraved with landscapes, silver circlet for the hours in the centre, maker's name, Niel Hubert, Rouen.	5	10	0
3904	A silver watch, shaped like a shell and fluted, the dial is chased and engraved in scrollwork, and figures in neillo; maker's name, Pierre Combret, à Lyon.	8	10	0
3905	An oval-shaped silver watch, front and back finely chased with birds, scrolls, &c.; the sides of gilt metal, engraved with leaves, the dial-plate of gilt metal, chased with ornaments; maker's name, R. Ridgette.	4	0	0
3913	A large round metal gilt watch, having chased circular ribs on the back and sides, the sides are pierced and chased with flowers, the dial-plate engraved with the entombment of Christ, maker and date, Nicholas Lemandre, à Blois, 1630.	10	0	0

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
3916	A round silver watch, chased with flowers, and pierced back and sides, with a bell, &c., dial silver, and engraved gilt circumference hours marked or enamelled in black, maker's name, Estienne Hubert, Rouen.	6	5	0
3917	A round silver watch, engraved in scrolls and flowers on the sides and back, dial plate engraved, hours and days of month noted thereon, maker's name, J. Bock.	9	10	0
3924	A round gilt metal repeating watch, ornamentally chased and pierced at the back in scrolls, and at the sides with hunting subjects, the dial gilt and engraved, maker's name, Thomas Taylor, in Holbourn.	3	10	0
3930	A small round gold watch, enamelled in blue, with raised floral coloured border, with an oval centre medallion of Minerva inside case, enamelled in turquoise blue flowers in the middle, dial-plate enamelled in blue raised flowers, maker's name, Pieter Wresback, Haghe, 1680.	6	0	0
3931	A small round gold watch, enamelled in blue, with coloured border of flowers, in the centre a medallion of Minerva, the dial has hands set with sparks enamelled blue, with flowers, inside case a female portrait in oval, turquoise blue ground, maker's name, Pierre Duhamel, 1680.	10	15	0
3492	A round gold watch, with a chased gold dial, in a chased gold outer case, maker, Debauffre, London.	11	10	0
3946	A small fruit-shaped watch, in a heart-shaped locked case, enamelled, name, Constantine.	5	5	0
3948	A round silver watch, by Jean Rousseau, the back and sides engraved with figures of the seasons and flowers.	3	5	0
	CLOCKS.			
3963	A clock, in metal gilt, dome-shaped case of openwork on square plinth, engraved with Scriptural subjects.	9	10	0
3964	A clock, in scalloped crystal case, on stem, the plinth of crystal, mounted with metal gilt, movement in the plinth, signed, "J. Wolf, Wien."	14	0	0
3969	A clock in hexagonal scalloped case of metal gilt, with glass panels bordered with silver, on feet, with repeating movement.	11	0	0
3979	A clock in handsome metal gilt case, in the form of a square temple, with dome top, surmounted by a figure of Hercules and the lion, engraved with fruits and flowers, on lions' feet, dial on both sides.	19	10	0
3980	A clock in elegant case of metal, gilt, the form of a temple, chased and engraved with figures and arabesque, surmounted by a figure standing on a globe, on ball and claw feet, with winged horses at the angles, and dials on either side.	90	0	0
	MEDALS.			
4080	Alphonso, King of Naples, a large medal, DIVUS ALPHONSVS REX, MCCCXLVIIII.	4	0	0
4081	Louis XII., his bust crowned, fleur de lys in the field, below a lion; reverse, his Queen veiled and crowned.	11	0	0
4082	Andrea Doria, two varieties, Anthony Alvarez, John Valetta, Ludovico Ariosto, G. Caraffa, and others.	3	0	0
	SILVER MEDALS.			
4084	Henry IV., R. Christ, Maria Augusta, their busts.	5	5	0
4086	Charles V., King of Spain and Emperor of Rome.	24	10	0
4087	P. O. Virgilius, bust to the left, dated 1434; reverse, a skull with a leg bone in the jaw.	2	5	0

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

Lot.		Price. £	s.	d.
	FURNITURE.			
4103	A pair of carved and gilt brackets, each with two mermaids and shells.	15	10	0
4143	A pier glass in carved and gilt frame, by Chippendale, scroll pattern, with birds, festoons of flowers with foliage, the ornaments dividing it into several parts, with branches for three lights. Extreme height, 77 inches, width, 43 inches.	50	0	0
4149	An oval-shaped pier glass, in carved and gilt frame, by Chippendale, with birds and flowers at the sides, surmounted by a vase of flowers, the glass divided by the scroll-ornaments into several compartments, with three branches for lights. Extreme height, 86 inches, and 55 inches wide.	36	10	0
4216	An oval pier-glass, the frame carved with Cupids and festoons of flowers, a figure of Juno seated at the top, Jupiter and Neptune on either side, and a figure with cornucopia beneath. Height, 63 inches, by 55 inches wide.	18	10	0
4231	An old coffer of pear-wood, on stand, ornamented with plates of metal, chased with birds and flowers.	32	10	0
4239	A very elegant octagonal stand, of metal gilt, on tripod feet, formed of open work of foliage of Gothic design, with metal lines. 32 inches high.	33	0	0
4247	A pair of bellows, carved with masks and a figure holding a shield partly gilt, the nose of chased bronze.	28	0	0
4267a	A beautiful backgammon-board, of old marqueterie, the inside engraved, the borders carved with figures playing games, and 29 pieces carved with animals.	10	10	0
4268	A pair of old steel fire dogs, with basket-tops and chased masks of ormolu.	16	16	0
4269	An iron fender, an ancient pair of tongs, two pokers, and a shovel, with handles of figures.	12	10	0
4270	A pair of ancient bellows, carved with the Adoration of the Shepherds, in high relief, in oak.	21	10	0
4271	A pair of girandoles of steel, formed of mermaids bearing branches for two lights each.	101	0	0
4276	An old metal gilt chandelier, of Gothic design, with foliage, branches for twelve lights, surmounted by an angel holding a shield.	13	10	0
4284	An ancient carved oak arm-chair, the back with arabesques and coat of arms, the arms formed of dolphins resting on masks, the seat covered with tapestry.	15	10	0
4920	A pair of carved stands, with hooks for small arms.	4	15	0

VII.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM OF ART, 1855.

FILLINGHAM, — Esq.—Piece of ancient printed chintz.

GOMM, — Esq.—Oriental steel padlock and key.

LAYARD, Captain, (Commissioner for Ceylon at the Paris Exhibition.)—Four Cingalese fans, and five pieces of earthenware.

MASKELL, W., Esq.—Pair of cinque-cento bronze snuffers.

PALLISER, Mrs.—Chiselled iron bolt. French work, circa 1550.

SMITH, MARTIN TUCKER, Esq., M.P.—Ancient painted mediæval coffret. (Lot 1663, at the Bernal sale).

VIII.

LOANS to the MUSEUM OF ART, 1855.

CAMPBELL, Sir H. H., Bart.—Italian, 15th century niello-work plaque

FOUNTAINE, Andrew, Esq.—Hunting horn, in carved ivory, cinque-cento work. Majolica (Faenza) ware plate. Dated 1508.

GOODALL, Rev. J. G., Denton Hall, Aylesbury.—Two pieces of ancient embroidered silks.

HAWKINS, Matthew Rhode, Esq.—Cinque-cento, Venetian, engraved brass vase.

MACDONALD, Major.—Collection of antique Greek jewellery, comprising upwards of 40 specimens.

NEVILLE, Lady Dorothy.—Ten pieces of ancient lace.

STUART DE ROTHESAY, Lady.—Two Italian majolica ware vases. Italian, 16th century. Inkstand, in ivory and ebony. Flemish carved ivory tankard. Tazza and cover, in lapis lazuli, mounted in silver-gilt. Ancient Florentine coffer and stand, mounted with lapis lazuli and jewels.

IX.

EXTRACTS from CATALOGUE of CIRCULATING MUSEUM COLLECTION.

(COPY of CIRCULAR.)

BOARD OF TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

August 1854.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are desirous that Local Schools of Art should derive all possible advantages from the Central Museum of Ornamental Art, and are prepared to afford assistance in enabling them to do so. Their Lordships are of opinion, that if articles belonging to the Central Museum were circulated among the schools of art, and publicly exhibited, the instruction given in the schools would be aided, the formation of local museums encouraged, the funds of the schools assisted, and the public taste generally improved.

With these views my Lords have directed that selections should be made of articles from each of the divisions of the Central Museum, comprising glass, lace, works in metal, ivory carvings, pottery, woven fabrics, &c.; and that they should be sent in rotation to local schools which make due application, and express their willingness to conform to the following conditions:—

1. That adequate provision be made by the committee of the local schools for exhibiting the collection, during a limited period, to the students and the public, both in the daytime and the evening.

2. That the committee of the school endeavour to add to the exhibition by obtaining loans of specimens from the collections of private individuals in the neighbourhood.

3. That the students of the school be admitted free; but that all other persons, not students, pay a moderate fee for admission, which should be higher in the morning than in the evening. To enable artizans, and others employed in the daytime, to share in the benefits to be derived from the collection, the fee on three evenings in the week should not exceed one penny each person.

Appendix B. — Report of Curator of Museum of Art.

4. That any funds so raised should be applied,—1st, to the payment of the transport of the collection to the school, and other expenses of the Exhibition; and, 2nd, that the balance be appropriated in the following proportions; namely, one quarter to the masters fee-fund; one half to the purchase of examples for a permanent museum, &c.; and one quarter to the general fund of the school. Committees of schools desiring to receive the collections are requested to make application in the accompanying form.

(Signed) Henry Cole.
Lyon Playfair.

Marlborough House, 11th August 1854.

(Form of Requisition.)

Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art.
August 1854.

Requisition for Collection of Specimens selected from the Central Museum for Exhibition in Local Schools.

Sir,

On behalf of the committee of management of the School of Art, at_____, I have to request that the selected collection of specimens from the museum, may be sent for the purpose of public exhibition; and to say that they will be exhibited according to the official rules.

_____ Secretary.

The Secretary of the
Department of Science and Art.

[To be filled up and returned.]

Introduction to Catalogue.

During the last three years, a collection of works of Art has been in process of formation at Marlborough House, the basis of which consisted of a selection from the most notable objects of a decorative character contributed to the Great Exhibition of 1851, on which occasion Government granted the sum of 5,000*l.* for the purchase of specimens with a view to the foundation of a National Museum of Ornamental Art, the design now being carried out. The opportunity thus embraced was entirely unprecedented; never before was there such an assemblage of all that is rare and admirable in the contemporaneous handicraft of man; and it may be safely said that, within the limits of the means of command, and considering that public opinion had already been fully expressed in respect to every work of note exhibited, a more effectual instalment towards realizing this project, could, in no other way, and at no other period, have been effected.

The objects acquired were of a very diversified character, comprising works in almost every material and class of ornamental manufactures, both European and Oriental; they were, however, similar in one respect, being all works of the present day—modern—and so representing but one phase in the numerous epochs of Art. For this reason later additions to the collection, which have been very numerous, have mainly consisted of works of bygone periods.

The object of the Department of Science and Art being fundamentally educational, the Museum is likewise essentially a teaching institution, actively instructional, as far as the nature of a permanent collection will allow; at the same time it is not to be regarded as a mere auxiliary to schools of Art; it is addressed in equal measure to the general public, and even to the collector, whose pursuits it is, for many obvious reasons, clearly a national duty to countenance and encourage. The collection now commenced at Marlborough House, in short, has a definite object in view, which may be briefly stated as—*the illustration, by actual monuments, of all art which finds its material expression in objects of utility, or in works avowedly decorative.*

This comprehensive scheme will obviously include works of all periods, and all countries, from the earliest dawnings of art in classical antiquity, or the most rudimentary efforts of aboriginal nations, to the elaborate articles of contemporary art industry.

It is not necessary to go further into detail on the particular methods of classification adopted, or to describe the present state of the Museum. In some of the established divisions considerable progress has been made, whilst others have been barely commenced, these inequalities having been determined by the relative facilities for obtaining the several classes of specimens. The collection on the whole, however, is now deemed to be sufficiently advanced to warrant the adoption of a measure always contemplated as one of its most important objects—it is that, for the first time perhaps in the history of Museums, of rendering moveable the treasures acquired, and of bringing home to the millions of the land opportunities for the study of the beautiful in art, which have hitherto, at least in the same degree, been the privilege only of dwellers in metropolitan cities. This intention it is thought may be carried out with little injury to the Museum as an unity, and with great gain in the direction of the chief object of its foundation. The experiment indeed has already, on many occasions, been made of lending, for limited periods, small selections of objects of a portable nature to the various provincial schools of art, and now a complete and systematic selection from the entire Museum is intended to be circulated in a similar manner.

It is thought that the bringing home to students and the general public in the provinces, of even such a collection as is now put in circulation, will have a result more than proportionate to the actual extent of the undertaking; at any rate, that the opportunity of the leisurely and repeated examination of a limited series of selected specimens, will be more than equivalent to rare and hurried holiday visits to even the greatest of metropolitan museums, when the mind of the student, excited by novelty and the multiplicity of attractions, too often abandons itself to the merely pleasureable excitement of the moment.

Another and not less important object, which it is hoped will also be subserved, is the stimulating local endeavour in the formation of art museums, and with this intention, the sending of the collection to any locality has been made dependent on a collection being, at the same time, got together in the neighbourhood; and it is, perhaps, not too much to hope, that in some localities the occasion may be embraced of establishing at least the nucleus of a permanent museum. This subject indeed is as

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REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

interesting as it is important, and although this is not the place for any lengthened remarks, there are some points to which it may be allowable to call attention. The first of these is the ease with which works of art, often of the highest importance and value, might be obtained on temporary loan—following the example of Her Majesty the Queen, who has graciously allowed several of the costliest and most beautiful pieces from her unrivalled collection of old Sèvres porcelain, to be sent round with the present series, and judging from the readiness which possessors of fine works of art have always evinced in lending them to the Marlborough House Museum, there can be little doubt but that in every large town, were the foundation of a collection once established, permanent interest and usefulness might be secured to it from this source alone. The efforts, moreover, which are being made by the Department of Science and Art, to render more available for the multiplication of objects of art the various re-productive processes, such as photography, the electro-deposit process, gelatine moulding, &c., are worthy to be taken into account, as offering facilities for the acquisition of correct copies of the most admirable specimens, at a comparatively nominal cost. But in reference to local endeavours, the special art industry of any of our great manufacturing towns offers in itself a particularly interesting field for exertion; an undertaking of the greatest importance in a practical point of view would be the formation of historic collections of any one of our great industries, on the very spot of its development, where alone the requisite materials and illustrative knowledge could be gleaned. The monumental art also of any town, country, or district, properly illustrated by drawings, casts, or actual specimens, rescued it may be from destruction, could not fail to be a real and appreciable gain to art in the abstract.

Nor should art industry of the present period be forgotten; in every town the "chefs d'œuvre" of the day, accompanied with a due record of designers, manufacturers, and even skilled workmen associated in their production, should meet with a public and abiding recognition in the placeof their manufacture. The temporary location of this collection will doubtless be the means of bringing together in each town many specimens of little intrinsic worth to their possessors, but which might, nevertheless, form invaluable links in a special series; and an earnest hope is expressed, that the practical and entirely practicable direction of provincial endeavours now suggested will find favourable acceptance, and lead to some tangible results,—the continuance or extension of the system of Government co-operation now attempted depending entirely on correspondent local action.

In respect to the present selection of works, a catalogue of which follows, it is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that a more complete and convenient arrangement, as well as increased interest as respects particular specimens, will doubtless be suggested by time and experience.

General Arrangements for Exhibition of the Selection from the Museum in Provincial Schools of Art.

The collection is distributed as follows:—

1. Five glazed cases, containing the greater number of the specimens, are so constructed as to fit together and form a stand, intended to occupy the centre of a room. These cases are elevated on a platform formed of square boxes, which are fitted as packing cases, and will contain all the objects not permanently secured in their places in the cases, and likewise the series of glazed frames hereafter mentioned. The ground space occupied by this central stand is 12 feet by 6 feet, and the extreme height height 7 feet.

2. In addition to the above there are seventy glazed frames containing specimens of textile fabrics, lace, photographs, drawings, &c. These are suspended on nine stands of portable wooden framing sent with the collection, each of which may be put up or taken down in a few minutes ; the size of each of the stands is 9 feet 6 inches by about 8 feet, and the entire wall space occupied is about 700 square feet.
3. The specimens in the glazed cases are, in the majority of instances securely fastened in their places with wires, &c. so as to travel without risk of breakage or displacement; other very valuable or fragile objects are packed in cases fitted with cells or compartments made to contain the objects separately and which, as already stated, are placed in the boxes forming the pedestal or platform of the centre case.
4. Every specimen, in addition to the catalogue number, is accompanied by a label card, on which is printed as much of its title or description as is comprised in the heading of the entry in the catalogue.
5. A carriage or truck, constructed especially for the purpose, and adapted to travel on all railways, contains the collection and all appliances.
6. An officer of the Department accompanies the collection and remains in charge during the period of its exhibition in each locality.

The series was first exhibited at the Birmingham school ; and the following is a summary of the results.

A Return of Visitors, &c. at Birmingham.

1855.	No. of Days the Exhibition was open.	Visitors.					Catalogues.	No. of Drawings made from Objects in the Collection.	Total Receipts for Admission.
		Morning.		Evening.		Total.	Marlborough House and		
		Paid.	Cards.*	Paid.	Cards.				
From February 26th to April 12th inclusive	39	2,247	1,075	8,072	1,317	12,711	1,384	323	£ s. d. 74 6 10

Total receipts including sale of catalogues . £96 8 7

Average attendance each day :

Paying visitors	265
By cards, &c.	61
Total . .	326

Number of objects contributed from the locality, a separate catalogue of which was issued . . 306

The following regulations for admission, &c., were adopted by the Birmingham committee :—

" *Mornings* (except Saturday) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at Sixpence each person. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday *evenings* from 6 to half past 9, and on Saturdays from 12 to 6 p.m , One Penny each person, in accordance with the stipulations of the Board of Trade. Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 6 to half past 9, will be devoted to students of the school of art and season-ticket holders attending for the purpose of drawing from the examples only. The public, however, will be admitted at 2*s.* 6*d.* each person.

" Season tickets (not transferable) 5*s.* each, available at all times during the period of the Exhibition, and giving the holder the privilege, if desired, of drawing from the specimens exhibited under certain necessary regulations. These tickets, however, are not available for Tuesday and Thursday evenings, except the holder avails himself of the privilege of drawing."

* The term " Cards " includes visits of students of the School of Art, who have right of free admission.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

CLASSIFICATION of CIRCULATING MUSEUM COLLECTION.

The classification, in some respects, has necessarily been made subordinate to the convenience of arrangement in a limited space.

CLASSES.

Works in Metal—Various.
Goldsmiths' Work—Decorative Plate.
Damascene Work.
Decorative Arms.
Watches, &c.
Jewellery, &c.
Coins, Medals, and Seals—Engraved Gems.
Pottery—Italian Majolica Ware.
„ Stoneware, German and Flemish.
„ Stoneware and Earthenware—Various.
„ Porcelain—Various.
„ Antique Earthenware.
„ Enamelled Earthenware (Mediæval)—Palissy ware.
Glass.
Enamels.
Sculpture in Ivory, Wood, &c.
Leather Work.
Mosaics.
Japanned or Lacquered Works.
Basket Work.
Porcelain—Oriental (China, Japan).
„ Old Sèvres.
„ English.
Old Wedgwood Ware.
Porcelain—European—Various.
Textile Fabrics.
Lace.
Works in Metal—Electro-deposit Copies.
Casts of Carvings in Ivory.
Photographs—Decorative Furniture.
„ Decorative Arms.
„ from Marlborough House and Private Collections.
Drawings from the Exhibition of 1851.
„ from Gore House Furniture Exhibition.
Engravings—Russian Antiquities.

Note.—A complete Catalogue of the Collection is printed by the Queen's printers, and sold at 4*d.*

X.

WORKS IN METAL specially selected from the MUSEUM at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE for EXHIBITION in SHEFFIELD. *January 30th*, 1856.

1. Cocoa-nut mounted in silver gilt, enriched with elaborate arabesque work, and set with malachites. On the rim are the initials G. B. German. Date 1585.—(2,116).
2. Stone jug mounted in silver gilt. English work (?) Date, about 1600. —(2,120).
3. Silver tea-caddy. Dutch, circa 1700.—(2,131).
4. Ewer, in copper repoussé work. Italian, 16th century.—(2,583).
5. Venetian engraved dish. Circa 1550.—(2,062).
6. Flat-bowl, with raised centre. Saracenic engraved work, 15th century. —(2,292).
7. Metal-gilt circular stand, pierced and chiselled arabesque open work border. German. Date 1530.—(2,293).
8. Venetian chased and damascened bronze candlestick, decorated with interlaced arabesque work. Circa 1550.—(2,184).
9. Italian brass candlestick, with pierced and engraved scroll foliage. 16th century.—(2,074 A).
10. Brass hand candlestick, the handle enriched with allegorical figures. French or Italian, 16th century.—(2,177).
11. Small hand candlestick. French, circa 1700.—(2,177 A).
12. Small candlestick. Saracenic work, 15th century —(2,095).
13. Small circular priming-flask, gilt brass, enriched with appliqué scroll ornaments in white metal. German, circa 1570.
14. Powder-flask in bronze gilt, elaborately chiselled with hunting subjects. German, 16th century.—(2,203).
15. Powder-flask, enriched with arabesque cartouch ornaments in relief. German, circa 1580.—(2,202).
16. Powder-flask mounted in engraved steel, with a bag attached for bullets. Circa 1600.—(2,234).
17. Silver gilt triangular salt cellar. German work, circa 1580.—(1,259).
18. Wooden tankard, inlaid with scroll work in pewter. German, 17th century.—(1,643).
19. Miniature frame in or-molu. Italian, circa 1680.—(2,028).
20. Frame for a miniature, in gilt copper, executed in repoussé work. Italian, circa 1700.—(2,087).
21. Gilt-bronze stirrup, enriched with arabesque ornaments in relief. Italian work, circa 1530.—(2,191).
22. *Pax* in bronze gilt. Italian cinque-cento work, circa 1500-30.—(1,205).
23. Silver-gilt missal cover, enriched with arabesque open work ornament. Dutch, circa 1700.—(2,639).
24. Wheel-lock rifle, with carved walnut stock and chased brass mountings; the lock elaborately engraved with a Turkish battle-scene. German work, circa 1700.—(2,194.)
25. Wheel-lock rifle, stock inlaid with arabesque work in brass and silver. 17th century.—(2,232).
26. Tongs
26 *a*. Shovel
26 *b*. Fork ("Tirtifeu")
} French or Italian, 16th century. { (2,395). (2,395 A). (2,394 B).
27. Italian cinque-cento carving-knife, mounted in bronze gilt. Circa 1560. —(2,183).
28. Knife or dagger, with ivory hilt and iron damasquiné sheath. Recent; manufactured by Roucou, of Paris.—(169).
29. Dagger, carved ivory hilt. Italian work, circa 1550.—(1,639).

Appendix B.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUM OF ART.

30. Knife, with broad short blade, the hilt in silver, parcel gilt, and inlaid with niello ornaments; Hebrew inscriptions in niello work. German, 16th century.—(2,329).
31. Large knife, chiselled steel, and mother-o'-pearl hilt. The blade engraved and partly gilded, inscribed on the back edge, "De la fidelité derive ma fortune." French, circa 1560.—(2,132).
32. Knife and spoon mounted in carved ivory. Dutch, circa 1680.—(2,253).
33. Knife, carved ivory hilt, pommel carved with a grotesque head of an animal. Dutch or German, 17th century.—(2,324).
34. Knife with brass enamelled hilt, dragon's head pommel. Circa 1630.—(2,319).
35. Knife, with chiselled steel hilt; lion rampant, holding a shield. 17th century.—(2,137).
36. Knife, with handle of Venetian millefiore glass. 17th century.—(1,567).
37. Knife, with hilt in raised enamelled work, flowers, insects, &c. Dutch, 17th century.—(2,254).
38. Knife, with chased steel and pearl mounted hilt. French or Italian, circa 1570.—(2,318).
39. Knife. Italian work, circa 1540–50.—(2,230 c).
40. Knife, hilt in boxwood (statuette of St. Matthew). Flemish.—(2,326). with boxwood (carved) case, ornamented with Scripture subjects, and dated 1587.—(2,326 A).
41. Knife, with tortoise-shell hilt, incrusted with raised silver piqué work, Arabesque ornament. German, circa 1700.—(2,141)
42. Knife, with hilt in rock crystal, mounted in silver gilt. 17th century.—(2,247).
43. Knife, with hilt in checquered marqueterie of mother-o'-pearl and tortoise-shell, the blade of the knife engraved with the Virgin and the Crucifixion. Dated 1626. German work.—(2,315).
44. Knife, with carved ivory hilt; Amorini with fruit Flemish, 17th century work.—(2,323).
45. Knife, with fluted hilt, inlaid with white metal. German, 17th century. —(2,316).
46. Knife, spoon, and saltcellar, mounted in filagree work and German onyx. Circa 1600.—(1,331).
47. Knife, with ivory hilt, carved lion's head at the pommel, the blade inscribed C. du Roy, à Langres.—(2,332).

47 *a.* Green fish skin case.—(2,322 A).

48. Knife, with engraved silver hilt. German, 17th century.—(2,347).
50. Penknife, silver parcel-gilt handle. Italian work, circa 1570.—(2,271).
49. Knife, with hilt covered with embossed silver foil. Italian, circa 1540.—(2,619).
51. Knife, with chiselled steel hilt, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Italian, 16th century work.—(2,270).
52. Knife, with brass-mounted hilt, the brass work engraved with Scriptural subjects. Date 1608. German.—(2,138 A).
53. Knife, silver-gilt hilt. German, 16th century.—(2,317).
54. Pen knife, bone hilt. Recent Hindoo work.—(2,638).
55. Leather case, containing two knives, scissors and tweezers. Italian work, circa 1540 to 1550.—(2,330 B).
56. Steel key, or winder for a wheel-lock rifle. Circa 1600.—(2,246).
57. Pair of Italian shears, with engraved blades. Circa 1540.—(2,140).
58. Silver-gilt spoon mounted in rock crystal. 17th century.—(2,247 B).
59. Fork, with engraved silver hilt in the style of Theodore da Brie. Dated 1609.—(2,273 A).
60. Fork, with hilt in Venetian millefiore glass. 17th century.—(2,322 A).
70. Knife, with ivory hilt, and large carving fork. Circa 1660.
71. Knife, with engraved steel gilded hilt. Italian work, 1660.
72. Pair of knives with engraved ivory hilts. German, circa 1570.
73. Large fork, ivory hilt, mounted and inlaid with engraved silver work.—(2,321).
74. Fork with carved horn hilt. 17th century.—(2,320).

75. Fork, with ivory hilt inlaid with silver piqué work. English, dated 1685. —(2,272 A).
76. Fork, with chiselled steel hilt. 17th century.—(2,255).
77. Carved ivory spoon. French, 16th century work.—(2,575).
78. Silver parcel-gilt jointed fork, with spoon attached. Engraved with arabesques. Dated 1624.—(2,257).
79. Silver parcel-gilt spoon. German work, circa 1600.—(2,215).
80. Parcel-gilt silver spoon. German, circa 1480.—(2,264).
81. Siver-gilt spoon chased and engraved. German, circa 1600.—(2,252).
82. Spoon, with hilt enriched with silver filagree work and enamel. Dutch, 17th century.—(2,248)
83. Jointed spoon in mother-of-pearl. Dutch, 17th century work.—(2,259).
84. Pair of scissors, with silver-gilt bows. Italian, circa 1580.—(2,269).
85. Pair of cinque-cento Italian bronze snuffers.—(2,081).
86. Pair of steel scissors. Recent Indian work.—(2,637).
87. Pair of sugar tongs. English work, 17th century.—(2,250).
88. Pair of shears in chiselled steel sheath. Italian, 17th century work.—(2,325).
89. Pair of large scissors. German, 17th century.—(2,135).
90. do. do. —(2,133).

LIBRARY REPORT, 1855.

IT will be seen by the accompanying Tables that during the past year, as in the two preceding, the increase in the number of subscribers to the Library has been maintained.

It has been daily frequented by as many subscribers and students as could be conveniently accommodated in its present situation. And, provided with a more spacious reading-room and greater facilities for consulting the books, a larger number of the public might be expected to participate in its advantages.

The total number of visits made to the Library during the year 1855, by the subscribers, students, and others, exclusive of the officers of the Department and masters of the Schools, amounts to 7,242.

The classified Catalogue prepared by Mr. Wornum, and issued in the early part of last year, has greatly facilitated the use of the books, by at once placing before the reader the titles of all the works in the Library on any subject on which he may desire to consult it. Whilst it has thus fully answered its more immediate object, it has been of no less service in supplying the art-student, the workman, and the manufacturer, at a distance from the Library, with a practically-useful catalogue of works relating to and illustrative of the history, theory, and practice of the decorative arts and ornamental manufactures. The Catalogue may be purchased, for sixpence, in the Library, or of the publishers to the Department, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

By purchases and donations upwards of 550 volumes have been added to the collection during the past year. Amongst the donors have been His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., Mrs. Merrifield, Hodder Westrop, Esq., J. L. Roget, Esq., the Committee of the City of London Library, and the Smithsonian Institute. The following works are among the more important acquisitions :—

Britton, J.—Cathedral Antiquities, 5 vols. 4to. London, 1836.
Britton, J.—Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, 4to. London, 1830.
Canina, Cav. L.—Descrizione dell' antico Tusculo. (Privately printed.) Folio. Rome, 1841.
Canina, L.—Ricerche sul Genere di Architettura proprio degli antichi Giudei, ed in particolare sul Tempio di Gerusalemme. (Privately printed.) Folio. Roma, 1845.
Canina, L.—L'Antica Città di Veii descritta e dimostrata con i Monumenti. (Privately printed.) Folio. Roma, 1847.
Ceci, C.—Piccoli Bronzi del Real Museo Borbonico, ob. folio. Naples, 1854.
Chiari, A.—Pitture a Fresco di Andrea del Sarto, e d'altri celebri Autori, folio. Firenze, 1847.
D'Anisy, L.—Extrait des Chartes, et autres Actes Normands ou Anglo-Normands, qui se trouvent dans les Archives du Calvados, 2 vols. 8vo. text, 1 vol. ob. 4to. Atlas. Caen, 1834–35
De Viel Castel, Le Comte H.—Statuts de l'Ordre du Saint-Esprit. Manuscrit du 14me Siècle, conservé au Louvre. Avec une Notice sur la Peinture des Miniatures et la Description du Manuscrit, folio. Paris, 1853.
Didron.—Annales Archéologiques, 15 vols. Paris, 1844, *et seq.*
Fergusson, J.—Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India, text, 8vo. Atlas, folio. London, 1845.
Fergusson, J.—Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan, folio. London, 1848.

Fergusson, J.—The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture; being a concise and popular Account of the different Styles of Architecture prevailing in all Ages and Countries; with 850 Illustrations on wood, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1855.

Ganneron, E.—La Cassette de Saint Louis, donné par Philippe le Bel à l'Abbaye du Lis, folio. Paris, 1855.

Giacchieri, P.—Commentario Storico degli Ordini Cavallereschi aboliti ed esisteni negli Stati di Santa Chiesa, 4to. Roma, 1853.

Goibanoff.—Antiquities and Objets d'Art in the Collection of Count Goibanoff, Moscow, folio. Moscow, 1849.

Hooker, Dr. J. D.—Illustrations of Himalayan Plants, folio. London, 1855.

Labarte, J.—Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, as applied to the Decoration of Furniture, Arms, Jewels, &c. Translated from the French of M. Jules Labarte, with Notes, &c. Copiously illustrated. 8vo. London, 1855.

Louvre.—La petite Gallerie du Louvre du Dessein du feu M. Le Brun, folio. Paris, 1695.

Lübke, W.—Geschichte der Architektur, 8vo. Leipzig, 1855.

Luxembourg.—La Gallerie du Palais du Luxembourg, peinte par Rubens, folio. Paris, 1710.

Lysons, Revs. D. and S.—Magna Britannia, 8 vols. 4to. With 150 extra Plates. London, 1806–22.

Lysons, Rev. D.—Environs of London, 6 vols. 4to. London, 1792–1811.

Minutoli, Dr. A. F.—Vorbilder für Handwerker und Fabrikanten. Text, and 150 sheets of Photographs of Art-Manufactures, &c. (Presented by H.R.H. the Prince Albert.)

Minutoli.—Reise zum Tempel des Jupiter Ammon, text, 4to. Atlas folio. Berlin, 1824.

Overbeck, Dr. J.—Pompeji in seinen Gebäuden, 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1855.

Passerini, Cav. L.—Sommario Storico delle Famiglie celebri Toscane, 4to. Firenze, 1855.

Perret, L.—Catacombes de Rome. Architecture, Peintures murales, Inscriptions, Figures et Symboles, des Pierres sepulchrales, Verres gravés sur fond d'Or, Lampes, Vases, Anneaux, Instruments, &c. des Cimétières des Premiers Chrétiens, 5 vols. folio. (Published by order of the French Government.) Paris, 1851, *et seq.*

Pieraccini, F.—La Piazza del Granduca di Firenze co' suoi Monumenti, small folio. Firenze, 1830.

Reichensperger, A.—Fingerzeige auf dem Gebiete der Kirchlichen Kunst, 8vo. Leipzig, 1855.

Ridolfi, C.—Le Maraviglie dell'Arte, overol e Vite de gl' illustri Pittori Veneti, e dello Stato, &c., small 4to. Venetia, 1648.

Roulez, J.—Choix de Vases peints du Musée d'Antiquités de Leide, folio. Gand, 1854.

Seré, F.—Les Arts Somptuaires du 5me au 17me Siècle, 4to. Paris, 1853, *et seq.*

Silvestre, J. B.—Paléographie universelle. Collection de fac-simile d'Ecritures de tous les Peuples et de tous les Temps, tirés des plus authentiques Documents de l'Art graphique, Chartes, et Manuscrits existant dans les Archives et les Bibliothèques de France, d'Italie, d'Allemagne, et d'Angleterre, publiés d'après des Modèles écrits, dessinés et peints sur les lieux par M. Silvestre, et accompagnés d'Explications historiques et descriptives par M. Champollion-Figeac et Aimé Champollion fils, 4 vols. folio. Paris, 1839.

TABLE I.—VISITS to the LIBRARY.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1852	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	83	125	284
1853	153	120	181	197	121	225	322	215	8 5	923	912	771	4,425
1854	934	853	799	465	844	774	769	.	.	895	954	655	7,942
1855	794	705	665	393	677	711	843	.	.	828	938	688	7,242

Total number of visits from January 1 to December 31 :—

1853	. . .	292 days	. . . 4,425
1854	. . .	248 „	. . . 7,942
1855	. . .	245 „	. . . 7,242

Average daily attendance :—

1853	 15
1854	 32
1855	. . . . . 30*

TABLE II.—SUBSCRIBERS to the LIBRARY.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1853	3	2	5	3	4	5	21	15	11	37	43	21	170
1854	33	28	29	22	23	13	12	.	.	25	30	20	235
1855	21	23	25	19	26	24	31	.	.	49	40	26	284

Total number of subscribers for,—

1853	. . .	12 months	. . . 170
1854	. . .	10 months	. . . 235
1855	. . .	10 months	. . . 284

R. LASKEY,
Clerk to the Library.

* The library is now uniformly closed on Saturday evenings, and the attendance is nearly confined to the first five days of the week, the average for Saturday being seven only.

REPORT of the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY for the Year 1855–56, by Sir ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., Director of the Museum.

Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin,
12th February 1856.

CONSIDERABLE additions have been made to the illustrative collections of the Museum during the past year, and the methodical arrangement of the several groups of substances employed in manufacturing processes has been considerably facilitated.

The progress of classification has had also the advantage of indicating more precisely the classes of objects in which the collections are as yet deficient, and for supplying which it is expedient that arrangements should be made.

The collections of chemical technology have been augmented by a very beautiful series of illustrations of the metal aluminium, in its various forms and applications, the materials from which it is obtained, and the substances used in the preparation of it.

The completion and arrangements of the series of copper ores and smelting products, of the metallurgy of lead and zinc, and of the alloys of those metals, has made considerable progress.

The collection of specimens illustrating the nature and uses of substances used as fuel, and the history of the manufacture of iron has been greatly increased, especially as regards the Irish coals and ironstones. This collection now embraces not only samples of workable coal and ironstones of the five important coalfields of Ireland, but also excellent series of specimens illustrative of the nature of the different beds of culm, shales, clays, and sandstones associated with them. A very interesting feature of this collection is a complete series of the raw and roasted ironstone, the pig iron, cinder and slags, &c., from the Leitrim district, representing the manufacture of wood charcoal as conducted in the 17th century, and that of coal iron in 1832 at Arigna, and at Creavella in 1853.

The collections illustrative of the iron manufacture of Great Britain are already extensive, but arrangements are in progress, by which this department may be expected to be soon rendered very complete.

A valuable commencement has been made of a collection illustrating the important manufactures of France and Belgium. Dr. Sullivan, chemist of the Museum, having contributed very complete collections made by him of iron ores of the valleys of the Sambre, Meuse, and Ourthe, the coal and coke employed at Seraign, near Liège, and the pig and bar iron, and puddled steel, manufactured at those great works; also the fluxes, slags, and other products of the smelting and forging processes.

A very valuable collection of the iron ores of Sweden has been presented to the Museum by Professor Andreas Grill, of Stockholm. Those specimens possess the peculiar advantage of having

Appendix B.

Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

attached, in every case, the result of their chemical analysis, exactly determined. It is proposed, that, according as the time of the chemical officers may allow, all other specimens of metallic ores in the Museum collections shall have similarly attached the numerical results of their chemical analysis.

Arrangements are in progress for completing the collections of economic mineralogy, and, in the meantime, the classification of the series of specimens already obtained is being proceeded with. In the general arrangement, the method of Dufresnoy has been chiefly followed, but for the family of the silicates, an attempt is being made to classify them on strictly chemical principles. This work will, however, require considerable time for its completion.

Some, but not considerable, additions have been made to the collections of organic materials and textile fabrics.

The number of persons who visited the Museum between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, was 14,416. The number of visitors in the evenings, when the Museum was open during the lecture season was 10,592, making a total of visitors to the Museum during the year, of 25,008.

Since last report, there has not been any considerable amount of analytical work completed in the Museum laboratory ; this was partly due to the assistance of the chemical officers being required for the systematic arrangement of those parts of the Museum more immediately connected with that department, and for collecting and arranging the series of specimens of the Irish coals and ironstones sent to the Paris Exhibition, in accordance with the official instructions of the Board of Trade : also that the preparation of diagrams, tables, and other arrangements preparatory to the various courses of lectures which the Professor of Chemistry was required to deliver, as well in the Royal Dublin Society as in this Museum, absorbed a very large proportion of his time. It is expected, however, that in future, the professional functions of the chemist will not, to any serious extent, trench upon the time required for the important duties of laboratory investigation.

Two interesting trains of research, previously commenced, have, however, been considerably advanced during the year ; 1st, an inquiry into the relative economic values of large and small grown agricultural roots ; and 2nd, an inquiry into the composition of the Felspathic, and Hornblendic rocks of the county of Wicklow.

The former inquiry, which originated in observations made during the examination of the chemical composition of the sugar beet as grown in Ireland, which has already led to results of much practical interest, both as regards the influence of special manures upon crops, and the feeding qualities of roots grown under various conditions. Those results have received much attention and apparent confirmation by chemists and scientific agriculturists on the Continent. But before preparing finally to report on a subject of so much complexity and magnitude, it is proposed to carry out a further series of trials of culture and analysis on a still

more extensive basis, and for this purpose, it is hoped that, with the co-operation of the Commissioners of National Education, through Dr. Kirkpatrick, Head Inspector of Agricultural Schools, facilities will be obtained for instituting experiments of cultivation in different conditions of manure and soils, by which the materials necessary for the final chemical analysis shall be supplied.

In regard to the second inquiry which the chemical officers have in hands, it is not merely the determination of the average composition of those species of rocks, or the relative proportions of the several alcalies in the granites, interesting as those questions may in themselves be supposed to be, which form the subject of those investigations; but to determine generally, how far chemistry can aid in the classification, and explain the formation of the numerous closely related rocks, which, under the names of felspars, traps, greenstones, &c., are so largely developed in the Wicklow and Waterford districts. The nature of the alcalies in the felspars, not alone of those rocks, but also in the main and sub-masses of the granite axis of Wicklow, is of course determined, but such determination forms but a secondary element in the discussion of a very extensive problem.

The chemical officers of the Museum will not fail to devote themselves to the completion, as soon as possible, of those important researches, but I have to express my concurrence in the propriety of their intention to defer any publication on the subject until the complete report can be officially submitted to the heads of the department.

The arrangements for the delivery of courses of lectures, as well systematic, as public and introductory, devised by the Board of Trade, as described in last report, has been carried on with farther developments, and with increased success during the year now closed. That year included the closing period of the session of 1854–5, and the commencement of the session 1855–56. In the former period, a systematic course of twenty lectures was delivered by each of the four Professors to the Museum, for admission to which, a small fee was charged, in order to test the reality of the wish to learn on the part of those attending, and to establish the principle of moderate contribution by the public, to the expense of providing those educational advantages which the Department of Science and Art affords through this institution. The attendance on those paid courses of lectures was as follows;

Professor Jukes, on Geology, commenced on Monday, January 8th, the number of tickets sold was 102, and the average attendance at lecture was 44. Professor Allman's courses of lectures on Natural History, commenced on Tuesday, January 16th, the number of tickets sold was 36, and the average attendance each evening was 15. Professor Sullivan's course of lectures on Chemistry, commenced on Monday, 19th March, the number of tickets sold was 55, and the average attendance was 17. Professor Barker's course on Physical Science commenced on Tuesday, 20th March, the number of tickets sold was 70, and the average attendance was 21.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

The educational business of the session of 1855–56, was commenced on November 1st, when I delivered an introductory address as Director of the Museum on the recent progress of industrial science, which was attended by 410 persons. The general arrangements for the business of the session, consisted in the delivery of short public introductory courses by two Professors in the beginning of the session, and similar short public courses by the other two Professors towards its close. The intervening principal part of the session being occupied with the delivering, by each of the four Professors, of a full systematic course of 30 lectures on the respective departments of Science, for which moderate admission fees were to be paid.

It was also arranged, in order to promote the formation of three student classes among the attendants upon those paid lectures, that at the close of each course examinations should be held, and premiums awarded to the best answerers, which will be publicly conferred at the termination of the session.

The results of these arrangements so far indicate a highly satisfactory amount of progress, even compared with the last year. Professor Jukes' course of public lectures on Geology, was attended on each evening in average by 201 persons ; and Dr Barker's course of public lectures on the application of Electricity to the Arts, had an average attendance of 365 persons. For Dr. Sullivan's paid course of thirty lectures on Chemistry, 143 tickets were sold, and the average nightly attendance was 62. For Professor Jukes' paid course of sytematic lectures on Geology, the number of tickets sold was 92, and the nightly attendance was 49.

A copy of the programme of the educational arrangements of the Museum for the current session, and a list of the several donations received during the past year, will be found annexed to this report.

I have finally to report the very great zeal and attention with which the several Professors and officers of the Museum have devoted themselves during the year, to the performance of their respective duties, whereby the efficiency of the several departments of the Institution has been much increased, and the success of the arrangements devised by the Board of Trade for the advancement of industrial education in Ireland has been very materially promoted.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.

LIST of DONATIONS made to the MUSEUM of IRISH INDUSTRY, during the Year 1855.

Series of specimens presented by Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, chocolate makers, Bristol.

1. Flower of the theobroma cacoa.
2. A whole pod.
3. Section of the pod, showing the fructification inside.
4. Wood of the theobroma.
5. Specimens of the cocoa nuts from different districts.
6. Cocoa shell, cocoa nibs, roasted nuts, &c.
7. Vanilla used to flavour chocolate.
8. Manufactured chocolate.

Clay, ironstone ball, presented by His Grace the Duke of Leinster.

Forty-four specimens of iron ores from Derbyshire, Denbighshire, and South Wales, presented by the geological survey of England.

Two hundred and sixteen specimens presented by the geological survey of Ireland :—

Four illustrating crystals of carbonate of lime and quartz in cavities in limestone, (Co. Louth).

Fifty-four illustrating the igneous rocks of the neighbourhood of Black Ball Head, (Co. Cork).

Seven illustrating some of the carboniferous rocks of the Millaow district, (Co. Cork).

Seventeen illustrating the rocks of the borders of Wicklow and Carlow.

Thirty-five illustrating the volcanic rocks of central France.

Thirty-two illustrative of the tertiary rocks of France.

Two illustrating slickensides in fault in coal measures, (Lancashire).

Fifty-eight specimens illustrating igneous and other rocks in the Berehaven and Castletown districts, (Co. Cork).

Seven illustrating igneous rocks in the Killarney district.

Specimens added to the Museum collections by Dr. Sullivan.

Series of five specimens, illustrative of the manufacture of chemical iron from the pisolithic ore of the Jura, (Val Moutier, Switzerland).

Series of forty-three specimens of iron ores of the valleys of the Meuse, Ourthe, and Sambre; coal coke from washed small coal, pig-iron, bar-iron of various qualities, and puddled steel made at Seraign near Liège, representing the iron manufacture of the Liège district, Belgium.

Series of four samples representing the manufacture of pig-iron with raw turf.

A collection consisting of twenty-six series of specimens of hemalites and clay ironstones, sixty specimens of coal, sixty of the associated grits, shales, &c,, representing the character of the coal and iron ores of the Leinster, Tipperary, Cork, Leitrim, and Tyrone coalfields.

Series of the iron stones, raw and roasted, &c., of the slags produced in the smelting of the clay ironstones of Lough Allen, in the seventeenth century.

Series of specimens of raw and roasted iron ore, the slags, and white grey pig iron made with these, and the flux employed at Creavella, Lough Allen.

Series of the raw and roasted ores, slags, two pigs of iron, and some casting, moulding sand, fire clays, &c., employed at Agrina works, Lough Allen, when last at work.

One hundred specimens of the characteristic traps, green stones, &c., from the coast of Waterford.

Annual Report of the Royal Dublin Society for the Year 1855.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship the Report of this Society for the past year, being the 124th from the period of its foundation.

Although the changes in the functions of the Society, effected by the adoption of the Minute of the Board of Trade of April 11, 1855, have been in more complete operation than during the previous year, yet their effects are not as yet so striking as to call for any special observation.

It will be necessary, in the first place, to refer briefly to certain passages in the Report of the Department of Science and Art for 1854, which would lead to the supposition that a desire existed on the part of the Society to avoid a literal fulfilment of the obligation which the adoption of their Lordships' Minute referred to necessarily involved.

After referring (p. l.) to the conditions upon which the vote to the Society was taken, the following passage occurs:—

"The limits for the collections of the two Museums were fixed as follows:—

"As respects the Museum of Irish Industry, it was determined —'That its collections shall, in future, be confined to the illustrations required by a technological Museum having reference to the Industrial Arts, and to such collections as may arise during the progress of the Geological Survey with which it is connected;' while the funds voted to the Royal Dublin Society were 'to be devoted only to the purchase of such objects as may be necessary for a Museum of Natural History, including Botany, Zoology, and a Mineralogy, viewed in their scientific, but not in their technological relations, and also for a Museum of Agriculture.'

"The Royal Dublin Society gave a full consideration to the Minute of the Board embodying these views; and after suggesting some modifications in regard to the lectures which were adopted, agreed to accept its vote under these conditions.

"It will, therefore, be sufficient, to prevent any future misunderstanding on the application of the public funds voted by Parliament, if your Lordships drew the attention of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society to those cases in which a waste of public money may be incurred by a want of distinctness between the objects collected in the Museums of the two Institutions. With this view the Council of the Society should be informed, that the New Museum of Economic Botany, referred to in their Report, and a Museum of Manufactures which is stated to be in contemplation, embrace objects precisely similar to the collections of the Museum of Irish Industry, and that the funds voted by Parliament for each Institution are given in the full faith that they are applied to the distinct purposes specified in your Lordships'

Minute, approved of by the Treasury, and subsequently sanctioned by Parliament."

In reference to this subject the Council desire to observe, that since the adoption by the Society of their Lordships' Minute, the most scrupulous care has been taken to avoid the expenditure of money on objects which appertain more especially to the province of the Museum of Irish Industry, in support of which assertion they beg to refer to the fact, that not a single item in the accounts, which have been sent monthly to the Board of Trade, has been questioned on the grounds of the impropriety of the outlay of which it is a record.

The Council wish to state that the Museum of Economic Botany at the Society's Garden was established prior to the date of their Lordships' Minute, since which period not a single object has been purchased for the collection; still the Council have much pleasure in reporting, that in consequence of the liberality of their correspondents, this Museum has been considerably extended, and is now most attractive to the visitors and students at the gardens. The Council apprehend that the acceptance of donations, of whatever kind, is no violation of the Society's engagement with their Lordships, the Minute of the Board stating,—"This limitation refers to future additions by purchase, but it does not extend to the collections already possessed by these Museums, or of which they may in future become possessed by donation."

The Council are ignorant upon what foundation it is stated that the Society had in contemplation the foundation of a Museum of Manufactures, no such department having ever been under the consideration of even any Committee of the Society.

They are aware that in the published list of donations to the Society for the years 1853 and 1854, a number of articles are enumerated under the head of "Museum of Manufactures," this designation having been employed merely for the sake of classification, no such separate department as a Museum of Manufactures being in connexion with the Society.

At page li. of the Report of the Department of Science and Art, attention is drawn to the terms of admission of the public to the Botanic Garden, Library, and Museums; and it is stated that the recommendation of opening the Museum and Library more freely to the public did not appear, by the Report of the Society then presented, to have been carried into effect. The Council would here observe that, by an accidental omission, it was not stated that the Museum of Natural History had been open to the public from November previously, under the same regulation as the Botanic Garden, namely, on three days in the week free, and on two days at 6*d.* for adults, and 3*d.* for children.

As regards the Library, it is apprehended that the advantages of this department are as fully secured to the public as those of any similar institution, public readers being admitted freely on *every week day* from eleven to five o'clock. As soon, however, as the building intended for the Museum of Natural History shall have been erected, and the present suite of rooms, now occupied

by the Museum, placed at the disposal of the Committee entrusted with the care of the Library, the advantages of this department to the public will be far more freely secured than can be afforded while it is so restricted for space as at present.

With reference to the observations in the Report (p. lii.) before quoted, upon the diminution in the number of visitors to certain departments in the year 1854, as compared with the year 1853, it should be observed that the diminution is more apparent than real; the year 1853 being that of the Great Industrial Exhibition in connexion with the Society, the number of visitors to the several departments was fully one-third above the average: this may be seen in the following table.

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Botanic Garden	34,832	70,234	40,634
Museum of Natural History	3,342	35,090	21,427
Library	10,060	11,283	10,562

The Council have, however, to remark upon the decrease in the number of visitors to certain of the departments during the past year, a fact which may partly be accounted for in consequence of the pre-occupation of the public mind by the events of the past year, and the occurrence of the French Industrial Exhibition, which diverted the current of visitors from Ireland towards the French capital.

I have now the honour to submit in detail the Reports of the several departments of the Society for the past year.

Botany and Horticulture.

Lectures.

Professor Allman, as the deputy of Dr. Harvey, who is still absent, delivered, under the direction of the Committee of Lectures, one course of twelve lectures in the theatre of the Society, attended by 1,207 persons, averaging 100 each lecture, and one course of six lectures at the Gardens, attended by 762 persons, the average being 127 at each lecture.

Botanic Garden.

With respect to the condition of the Botanic Garden, the Council beg leave to submit the annexed satisfactory Report of the Curator, which was laid before them by direction of the Committee having the superintendence of that department.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In submitting to you again a brief Report on the state of your Botanic Garden, it is gratifying to observe the improvements that continue to take place from year to year in this department. When I had last the honour to address you, I stated that the

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conservatory, which had then been built for the cultivation of the *Victoria regia* and other tropical aquatic plants, had not had sufficient time afforded to prove its efficiency for this object; the experience, however, of this year has proved how well it is suited for the purpose of a stove aquarium. On the 10th of last March some seeds of the Victoria regia were sown, which soon vegetated, and the young plants were sufficiently grown to transplant them into the large tank on the 15th of April; they continued to increase rapidly until the 13th of August, when the first flower was produced, the large leaves being then fully 5½ feet in diameter. The plant continued to produce a succession of flowers until the middle of September, growing freely, however, until the heat of the house was discontinued in October.

"Another large aquatic plant, nearly related to the former, namely, *Euryale ferox*, was sown about the same time as the Victoria, and within three months it flowered and perfected its seed, the leaves being then nearly six feet in diameter. As an experiment the plant was carefully removed from the aquarium about the second week in July, and planted in the pond in the open air, where it lived six weeks, and flowered during that period. *Nymphæas, Nelumbiums*, and other remarkable tropical aquatic plants succeeded equally well, thereby rendering the house a source of more than ordinary attraction to the public.

"The principal improvement I have to report upon, as having been effected this year, is the erection of the new conservatory just finished. The Committee of Botany, with a view of keeping pace in some degree with the advanced state of the science, saw the importance of having a second range of hothouses lower than those in the first or principal range, in place of the old houses, which are fast falling into decay, so much so that the collection of orchidaceous plants and ferns, which are now so much used as examples for design in works of art, could no longer be cultivated in them. I need hardly remind you that, on this subject being represented by the Royal Dublin Society to the Board of Trade, a special grant of money was liberally made for building a portion of the proposed range as part of a general plan. The portion now built is 90 feet long by 22 feet wide, forming one wing of those conservatories, which, when finished, will consist of another wing and centre, the remainder of the old houses, which are filled with valuable plants, being so frail and unsafe that I feel it incumbent on me to press on the Council the importance of making a special appeal to the Government for means to remove and replace them by finishing the range which is now partly built. It ought to be kept in view that the British Association will most probably meet in Dublin during the autumn of 1857, when it would be very desirable to have all *débris* resulting from the buildings cleared away, and thus permit the garden to appear to the best possible advantage.

"After the statement I made last year respecting the Botanical Museum then commenced, I fully expected that funds would be provided for its adequate maintenance. In consequence of there having been no means for heating the house during the severe

frost of last February, a number of valuable specimens were lost from the liquid in which they were preserved having frozen and burst the bottles. It is greatly to be regretted that means are not supplied for maintaining this department in a state of efficiency whence so much instruction can, at a very trifling outlay, be provided for the public. In the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, a large additional public grant is being applied for enlarging the already extensive space occupied by the Museum of that establishment; and judging from the crowds of visitors who throng the different rooms, one is led to the conviction that no better application of public money could be made. The Museum attached to the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh is also well supported from the public funds.

"The loss of trees and shrubs caused by the intense frost of last February, has been endeavoured to be repaired, as far as possible, by planting young plants in the place of those killed but it will be many years before these specimens acquire the size attained by some of those destroyed, The want of so many evergreen shrubs makes the garden present, in some parts, rather a bare appearance, whilst in others the clearance made was an undoubted improvement.

"The herbaceous plants suffered also considerably, a good many of the more tender kinds having perished, which for the most part have been replaced by others collected during my visit to England last August.

"Among the plants cultivated in the experimental department this season were two kinds new to British gardens, namely, the Chinese yam, *Dioscorea Batatas*, and the sugar Holcus, *Holcus saccharatus*. Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Pineapple Place, London, I procured six small tubers of the former, about the size of marrowfat peas, three of which were planted in pots, and placed in the conservatory, where they soon sprouted, and by the beginning of April had made stems a foot high. About the middle of the month, two of these were planted, and the other kept in a pot, the former of which were taken up in November, when they had each produced a bundle of four or five thick fleshy roots, about four inches long and half an inch diameter; from these much larger roots may be expected next season. In France the Chinese yam has been cultivated with considerable success, and is likely to become of much value as a culinary esculent; roots have already been grown near Paris nineteen inches long, weighing upwards of two pounds each; it is, however, in warm dry climates, such as occur in many parts of Australia, that this vegetable will prove to be of most importance, and with this view I sent two of the small tubers I received from Mr. Henderson to the Director of the Botanic Garden at Sydney, who is now propagating them for distribution in the colony.

"The sugar Holcus appears to be too tender for being perfected in the climate of Ireland. The plants which were planted out in May all perished, whilst those kept in the conservatory until the end of June only began to grow freely in August,

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and had not reached to a state of maturity when they were destroyed by frost in September.

"Another year's experience of the cultivation of a large number of kinds of seedling potatoes, which I alluded to in my report of last year, gives promise of some excellent sorts being added to our old stock of standard kinds; specimens of some of the best are now being exhibited at the show of farm and dairy produce on your premises.

"The few experiments made on manures last summer were chiefly for the purpose of testing the comparative value of that called Irish guano. Equal weights of it, Peruvian guano, and superphosphate, were applied at the rate of ten cwt. to the statute acre on crops consisting of mangold wurzel, Swedish turnips, and potatoes. The manures were mixed with fine coal ashes, and put in holes with a large dibbler. The seeds germinated strongly and equally in each of the three kinds, but within ten days after the first appearance of the young plants, every one of them sown in the Peruvian guano and superphosphate disappeared, whilst those in the Irish guano grew freely and produced a good crop; the cause of this result was no doubt a too plentiful application of the two former manures at the rate applied, and about the correct quantity of the latter which appears calculated to produce good root crops. The potatoes were not destroyed by the large quantity of Peruvian guano and superphosphate, but they produced mostly all stems with very few tubers. The portion grown in the Irish guano, on the contrary, had an average number of tubers.

"Considerable additions of plants have been made to the respective departments in the garden, being principally the proceeds of my late tour in England, when I visited nearly all of the botanical gardens and most of the nurseries. About 700 species of plants were collected among the different establishments, some of which are both rare and valuable.

"Amongst these I may mention the extraordinary Coniferous tree, called *Wellingtonea gigantea*, which was discovered a few years ago in Upper California, and is found to be sufficiently hardy for cultivation in Britain. Another large Conifer, *Thuja gigantea*, from the upper districts watered by the Sacramento, in California, where it attains to a height of 140 feet, has been added. *Thujopsis borealis*, and some of the recently discovered species of Conifers from the Oregon territory are also considered valuable additions. The Chinese palm, a species of *Chamærops*, which, in different parts of England, and which has resisted the frosts of the last two winters, was procured. Should this palm really prove to be hardy enough for our climate it will not only be a great acquisition, but quite a new feature among out-door ornamental plants.

"Donations of plants and seeds from abroad have been considerable this year. Richard O'Reilly, Esq., and Mr. March, of Jamaica, continue to send from time to time Wardian cases filled with valuable plants, as well as parcels of seeds from that island Mr. Moore, the director of the Sidney Botanic Garden, has lately sent some rare plants from that quarter of the globe. The death

of Sir W. Jeffcott, late Recorder of Penang, will cause a sad loss to this, as well as other departments of the Royal Dublin Society.

"The total amount of species of plants received during the year is 1,044, and seeds 372.

"Donations to other institutions have been effected with a corresponding extent of liberality. Besides the transmission of Wardian cases filled with useful plants to Australia, Trinidad, &c., 1,900 species of plants, and 157 kinds of seeds have been distributed during the year. Of the former, 240 were to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, to assist in forming there a new arrangement of herbaceous plants, and 322 to the Queen's College, Cork, for a similar purpose.

"Good supplies of plants and flowers have been sent at different periods of the season to illustrate the lectures on botany delivered in the theatre of the Society, and in the Museum of Irish Industry.

"The professors of botany at the Royal College of Surgeons and at Peter Street School of Medicine, have also had supplies for their lectures, and the students attending their classes have been freely admitted to the garden.

"Flowers and plants have been duly sent twice every week to the School of Art at the Royal Dublin Society, and the students have had free admission to the garden when they sought it.

"Specimens are now being sent once a week to the Government Normal Lace School in Harcourt Street.

"The plan of opening the garden free to the public on three days in each week in place of two, as formerly, and charging a small sum for admission on the other two days, has had some beneficial results.

"Monday being an open day enables more of the artizans and middle class of the community to take advantage of this public establishment than has hitherto been the case, since a larger number of those classes are observable among the visitors on that day than on any other.

"The total number of visitors to the gardens during the year ending 31st December 1855, has been 30,850.

The following is the List of Presentations to this Department, for the Year 1855.

Botanic Garden.

E. Vaughan, Esq., 12, Rutland Square :—12 kinds of South American seeds.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Pineapple Place, London :—Tubers of Chinese yam, *Dioscoræa Batatas*; 40 packets of rare seeds; 40 kinds of valuable plants.

Institution of Civil Engineers, Dublin :—200 kinds of seeds; and vegetable products from East Indies.

Dr. Thornton, Assistant Surgeon, R.A. :—12 kinds of seeds from the Crimea; box of bulbs from the Crimea; 25 kinds of plants from the Crimea; packet of seeds from a tree growing in Sebastopol; 25 packets of seeds and two plants from Bulgaria and the Crimea.

Mr. Evans, Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, Edinburgh :—25 kinds of plants.

Mr. Charles Moore, Director, Botanic Garden, Sydney :—One Wardian case of valuable plants.

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W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., East Hill, Wandsworth :—40 kinds of rare plants.

Doctor Macaulay, Royal Hospital, Phœnix Park :—Two kinds of seeds.

Mr. Bridgeford, Nurseryman, Dublin :—50 kinds of pansies.

Richard A. O'Reilly, Esq, M.R.D.S., Jamaica:—Wardian case of plants from Jamaica.

Mr. Shepherd, Botanic Garden, Liverpool :—28 species of plants.

John Knowles, Esq., Theatre Royal, Manchester :—15 kinds of epiphytic plants.

Messrs. Rollison and Footing, Surrey :—21 kinds of rare plants.

Sir Robert Harty, Bart., M.R.D.S. :—One package of mixed seeds from South America.

Edmund P. Brenan, Esq., M.R.D.S., Golden Ball :—A *Pæonia arborea*; a collection of orchidaceous plants.

Professor W. H. Harvey :—25 kinds of seeds from Van Diemen's Land one packet of Australian seeds; nine kinds of Australian seeds.

Lady Gough, Loughcooter Castle :—16 kinds of seeds.

Mr. Baxter, Botanic Garden, Oxford :—Three plants: one packet of seeds; 70 kinds of plants; 50 kinds of succulent plants; 11 kinds of water plants.

Edward Senior, Esq., M.R.D.S., Poor Law Commissioner :—50 kinds of seeds from Cape of Good Hope.

Richard Edward Fitzgibbon, Esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, Gambia :—20 kinds of seeds from Gambia.

M. Otto, Director, Botanic Garden, Hamburgh :—200 packets of seeds; six kinds of stove aquatic plants.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Albert Training Farm, Glasnevin :—Two kinds of American seeds.

Mr. Campbell, Director of Botanic Garden, Manchester :—Two plants of Victoria regia; 10 kinds of plants.

Mr. Urquhart, Nurseryman, Dundee:—41 valuable trees and shrubs.

Mrs. Webb, 46, Lower Mount Street, Dublin :—One packet of seeds; one packet of seeds from the Crimea.

Mr. McMahon, Hollymount:—109 kinds of seeds.

Mr. Tweedie. Buenos Ayres :—A collection of seeds from Paraguay; 75 packets of seeds.

Mrs. Denroche, Louisville, Alleghany, United States :—23 packets of seeds; four kinds of seeds; 25 packets of seeds.

Mr. Leach, Clapham Park, London :—Some roots of a rare terrestrial Orchid from the Cape of Good Hope.

Bellinder Ker, Esq., Solicitor to Woods and Forests Commission :—27 kinds of valuable plants.

Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, M.R.D.S. :—Two kinds of plants.

F. W. Brady, Esq., M.R.D.S., 22, Leeson Street, Dublin :—One plant and eight kinds of seeds.

Sir William Jackson Hooker, Kew Gardens :—36 kinds of plants.

Mr. Marnock, Director, Regent's Park Gardens :—64 kinds of plants and nine of seeds.

Mr. Moore, Botanic Garden, Chelsea :—22 kinds of plants.

Mr. Low, Clapton, London :—32 kinds of rare plants.

Professor Lindley :—39 kinds of plants and cuttings.

Messrs. Cunningham and Frazer, Edinburgh :—11 kinds of plants.

Mr. Stratton, Botanic Garden, Cambridge :—33 kinds of plants.

Museum of Economic Botany.

Miss Mallett, Delville, Glasnevin :—A package of tea made up in goat's skin, from Cashmere

Simon Foot, Esq., M.R.D.S. :—Section of sago palm.

Robert Jones Gardner, Esq., Marlborough House, Toulridge :—A number of articles manufactured of woods and fibres by the Zulus, from Natal.

Miss Hamilton, 23, Portland Street :—Papyrus, with writing, from Ceylon.

Thomas J. Franks, Knocklong, Limerick :—A collection of dried specimens of ferns, from Singapore.

E. Wright, LL.D., M.R.D.S., Donnybrook:—Piece of petrified wood, from Cairo; four doom palm seeds, from Upper Egypt; one piece of date cake from Egypt.

Doctor McVittie, Sydney (through Mrs. Harkness, Glasnevin Lodge):—One New Zealander's sun fan, made of stems of plants; one New Zealander's bag, made of stems of plants; one New Zealander's meat mat, made of stems of plants.

Charles Doyne, Esq., Newton Park:—Fine branch of Seville oranges, and two apples grown in.

Mr. Gordon, Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick:—18 kinds of specimens of Coniferous plants.

William Wight, Esq., M.R.D.S.:—Two kinds of tea, from the Himalayas.

Mrs. Webb, Lower Mount Street:—One fruit of alligator pear, *Laurus gratissum*; one *Lycopodium lepidophyllum*.

(Signed) D. Moore,
Curator.

Natural History.

Lectures.

John Scouler, M.D., professor of mineralogy and geology to the Society, delivered one course of eight lectures, which was attended by 332 persons, averaging 41 at each lecture.

J. Beete Jukes, A.M., F.R.S., professor of geology in the Department of Science and Art, delivered, by direction of the Committee of Lectures, one course of twelve lectures, on geology, in the theatre of the Society, which was attended by 2,105 persons, averaging 175 at each lecture.

Museum.

The director has been unceasingly engaged in naming and arranging the specimens already in the Museum, as well as those presented in the course of the year to the Society. This work the overcrowded state of the rooms and cases necessarily materially impedes. The council, however, have much pleasure in reporting that this evil is not likely to be of long continuance, as the works connected with the erection of the new museum have been already commenced by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Cockburn and Son.

The council beg to submit the annexed Report of the director of this department.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since I had the honour of submitting my last Report to the council and members of the Royal Dublin Society on the state and progress of the museum of natural history, although many and important donations have been received, yet from want of proper accommodation I have not been able to exhibit them for the benefit of the public, who are consequently left in ignorance of the advances that are daily being made in the science of zoology, as well as of the number of new specimens constantly adding to the collection.

"This state of things, I have every reason to believe, will now be of short duration, as the contract has been signed for the erection of a new and spacious building in the Society's lawn, wherein

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will be ample room for displaying the donations of many kind and liberal friends, as well as the purchases made for this department. And when the entire collection shall be arranged in scientific order, there can be very little doubt but that the museum will be a most important adjunct to the educational system now in progress of establishment in this country.

" The collection has, during the last twelve months, been carefully gone over, and all the specimens exhibited to the public have been correctly named, and in every proper case the English names attached to each specimen, with a view to the instruction of the public at large, especially the humbler classes, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that this class—who from their constant occupation have but brief periods for recreation—spend much of their holiday time and leisure hours in the study of the animals in the museum, as well as of the living specimens in the gardens of the Royal Zoological Society.

" Particular places in the museum have been assigned to the birds, mollusca, crustacea, and radiata, which are peculiar to the British islands. This plan has been found to add great interest to this portion of the collection, and it is pleasing to notice how many young inquirers linger around the cases, where the fauna of their native country can with great facility be studied.

" To enumerate in detail all the additions made to the collection since my last Report would be tedious; but I should wish to call attention to some of the more remarkable of them. Commencing with the mammalia, the following donations deserve notice.

Mammalia.—" This class has been enriched by an important donation from the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, many of them comprising specimens of both males and females, as well as the young animals; among which may be noticed two varieties of the agile monkey (*Hylobates variegatus*) which, together with those already in the museum, render the series of this animal very complete. The majority of the specimens in this donation are in very good condition, and will fill up several vacancies in the collection.

" Dr. Quigly, late surgeon in the Royal Artillery, presented a very fine head and horns of the Caribon variety of the Tarandus rangifer, from Nova Scotia.

" To Staff Assistant Surgeon Carte the Society is indebted for a very perfect skeleton of the two-humped camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) from the Crimea.

" Among the donations from the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland may be mentioned a very good specimen of a llama (*Lama pacos*), a wolf (*Canis lupus*), and several other animals.

" Sir William Jeffcott, with his wonted liberality, forwarded a very fine specimen of the black variety of the panther (*Felis pardus*, var. *melas*), and also the *Artictis binturong*, both from Java.

Birds.—" A very valuable donation has been received in this department from Lieutenant Edward L. Bland, of the Royal Engineers, Halifax, Nova Scotia, consisting of 164 specimens, collected in that country, and containing some excellent skins of rare species.

"Also a small collection of Canadian birds from H. W. Stewart, Esq.

"From Jamaica, a collection containing 42 species, consisting of 91 specimens, presented by William Thomas March, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for Kingston, as a first contribution of a general collection of the ornithology of that island.

"The Hon. the Board of Directors of the East India Company has, through the director of their museum, Doctor Horsfield, with the greatest liberality, presented a most valuable collection of their duplicate birds, consisting of 145 species, 195 specimens, all in good preservation.

Birds' Eggs.—"A collection of British birds' eggs, containing 54 species, has been presented by Edward Percival Wright, Esq., and some valuable additions have been made by William O. Carlile, Esq., of Belfast, Robert T. Montgomery, Esq., county of Louth, and Edward Burton, Esq., of Clifden, county of Clare, who also presented to this collection the egg of the bridled guillemot (*Uria lachrymans*). This being the first instance of the bird having been discovered breeding in Britain, the specimen may therefore be considered as unique. The bird itself was taken at the breeding place with two or three others, which are now in the society's collection of British birds.

'Captain McClintock, R.N., has also given to this part of the collection a specimen of the egg of the ivory gull (*Larus eburneus*). This egg was taken by him on the 21st of June 1853, in lat. 77° 25′ north, long. 116° west. He perceived an ivory gull seated on her nest on a bare patch of gravel near the beach, and on disturbing her, he found the egg in it. This is the only egg that he found during his journey in the Arctic regions, and consequently there can be no doubt as to its identity.' I cannot find any record of this egg being in any other European collection.

Reptiles.—"From Sir William Jeffcott three specimens of the feinged tree gecko (*Phychozoon homolocephala*); one male whose tail is imperfect, with simple edge; one female with the tail complete, and a second specimen of a male with the tail also complete, both having the tail scalloped on each side. These specimens were taken by Sir William in the porch of a cottage on Penam Hill, Singapore, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. He describes them as being extremely active, springing with the greatest ease from the roof of a cottage to the ground, a height over twenty feet. When taken, nothing could exceed their fury; fiercely biting at everything brought near them. The female was the first taken, and one of the males was captured when vainly seeking for its mate.

"Sir William Jeffcott also sent a very fine specimen of the hooded cobra, and some other snakes.

"Doctor Tuohill presented a small collection of reptiles from the East Indies. And the Rev. Doctor Philip, of Alexandria, also forwarded from Egypt some specimens of the Egyptian land tortoise, chamelions, &c., &c.

Fish.—"In this class the donations have been but few; the only one of interest is that of the European file fish (*Balistes capris-*

Appendix B. — Report of Royal Dublin Society.

cus), presented by Alexander Gordon Melville, M.D., professor of natural history in the Queen's College, Galway. This fish was captured in Galway Bay, and is a rare visitor to the British shore The present specimen is the first that has been taken on the Irish coast, with the exception of a mutilated individual in the collection of Irish Ichthyology in the University Museum.

Insects.—"The collection of British Lepidoptera has received some valuable additions from the Rev. Joseph Green, who it may be remembered presented this department last year with a very large collection of native Lepidoptera made chiefly by himself, and also from Mr. Richard Shield, Associate Member of the Dublin University Zoological Association.

"The nucleus of a collection of British Coleoptera has been formed by the donation of several hundred specimens by Edward Percival Wright, Esq., which, together with the species sent by other naturalists, among whom I would mention George Guyon and Edward Newman, Esqs., have been arranged in a cabinet similar to that containing the British Lepidoptera, and I have every anticipation that in time the British Entomological Collection will be deficient in few classes of insects.

"A donation of 252 species of Coleoptera, consisting of 432 specimens, from Mons. Felix Lienard, Directeur de Museum de Société Philomatique, Verdun, has been added to the European collection, and contains fine examples of *Calosoma sycophanta*, *Carabus auronitens*, &c., &c.

"There have also been added interesting series of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera taken at Balaclava by Staff Assistant Surgeon Carte.

"To the Asiatic collection there has been added by Sir William Jeffcott a valuable collection of both Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from Singapore.

"The West Indian collection has received some additions by a donation of Coleoptera from Captain Smyth, 69th Regiment, the specimens in which were in the finest state of preservation.

"The original Entomological collection of this Society was purchased by a grant from the Irish Parliament, and known by the name of the 'Leskean Collection,' and which sustained considerable damage in consequence of the falling in of part of the roof of the former museum in Hawkins Street, has been carefully revised and compared with the catalogue printed at Leipzig, by J. J. Zschachi M. Bacc. in 1788. This collection which in 1788 was said "ut ei, exceptis paucis generibus, pauca adhuc deficere potuissent," has during the last half century suffered very materially from the want of proper cabinets to secure it against decay, as well as the ravages of mites and mildew.

"The Coleoptera have in a great measure withstood all these ravages remarkably well, and are in process of re-arrangement and classification. An idea of the advance made in this particular class of the natural sciences may be gleaned from the fact that this portion of the collection, about which the foregoing quotation more particularly refers, contains only 1,005 species, while the Coleoptera now known to exist in the British islands alone amount to nearly three times that number.

The Orthoptera will also, in the majority of instances, be capable of identification. But the Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera, owing (as before stated) to the want of being kept in properly constructed cabinets, and secluded from the sun's light, have been completely bleached and otherwise greatly injured; consequently, I regret to say, will have to exist hereafter only in name.

"Nevertheless the Entomological portion of the Museum has made considerable progress within the last twelve months.

Mollusca.—"A collection of land and fresh-water mollusca, containing 116 species, 480 specimens, has been received from Mons. Felix Leinard, Directeur de Museum de Société Philomatique, Verdun, and makes a very interesting addition to the collection of European mollusca. The specimens were chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Verdun, Meuse.

"The Australian collection has been augmented by donations of some marine species from Philip D. Vigors, Esq., 11th Regiment, from Sidney; and from Doctor John Robert Kinahan, presented through Edward Percival Wright, Esq.

"The British collection has received some valuable species from Edward Waller, Esq., and from William W. Walpole, Esq.; among the mollusca presented by the former may be mentioned a fine series of Irish specimens of *Succinea oblonga*, a shell which must be regarded as a rare one in this country.

"I may here, perhaps, be permitted to remark that any malacologist or conchologist who would present to this collection specimens of some of the local *Rissoa, Odostomia, Chemnitzia*, or other species not in the collection, would materially aid the science, as this section of the Museum is much frequented by our young naturalists.

"A small series of land and fresh-water mollusca has been presented from the Crimea by Staff Assistant Surgeon Carte, and been added to the general collection."

Zoophytes—"Under this head I have to announce the arrival of four cases of corals from Singapore, forwarded by Sir William Jeffcott; and also a very splendid specimen of Neptune's cup, (*Alcyonium pocculum,*) measuring nearly four feet high and six feet in circumference."

Ethnology.—"This department has received some very important additions by the donation from Sir William Jeffcott of a large collection of the musical instruments, weapons of war, besides models of the canoes, war vessels, and various other interesting implements used by the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago.

"I cannot but deplore the loss that the Society has sustained by the death of Sir William Jeffcott, Recorder of Penang, and one of your Honorary Members, who with untiring zeal collected and forwarded from time to time, as opportunity offered, many most valuable specimens to the various departments of the Society.

"By his death the natural sciences have lost an enlightened patron, and this Society a zealous and indefatigable friend.

"In conclusion, it is with much pleasure I call your attention to the numerous and varied additions that have been made to the

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collection during the past year. Its progress the foregoing Report will, it is hoped, make manifest; and there can be little doubt that the number of the donations of the Museum would be much increased if there were some regular channel of giving publicity to the list of accessions thus received, and for making them available to the progress of natural science by the publication of descriptions (and when requisite illustrations) of the new species and other objects of interest and rarity.

Return of the number of Visitors to the Natural History Museum for the Year ending December 1855,

On public days	12,469
,, private do.	317
Total	12,786

The Museum was closed for cleaning, &c., from 3rd September to the 22nd of October.

Return of Donations to the Museum of Natural History of the Royal Dublin Society, for the Year ending the 31st December 1855.

To the British Collection.

Dr. Tuthill Massy, Worcester:—A small collection of fossils from the Wiltshire hills.

Mrs. Henry Sherrard, Thorndale, Drumcondra:—Specimens of lime-stone fossils, and a specimen of coal from Crenaghn near Dungannon. Presented by the Messrs. Hughes and Co.

William Sherlock, Esq., Ardreigh House, Athy:—A heron (ardea cinerea).

Richard Shield, Esq., 2, Nottingham Parade, North Strand:—28 specimens of British Lepidoptera.

Mrs. Henry Sherrard, Thorndale, Drumcondra:—A pied blackbird.

John Lionel Darby, Esq., Priory, Thomas Town, Kilkenny:—A kestrel (falco tinnunculus).

Walter Lindsey, Esq., M.R.D.S., Glen of the Downs:—A peacock.

John Robert Montgomery, Esq., M.R.D.S., 5, Ltinster Terrace, Rathmines:—Two eggs of the little grebe (podicips minor); one egg of the puffin (alca arctica;) one egg of the heron (ardea cinerea); one egg of the Sandwich fern (sterna Boysii).

William Andrews, Esq., M.R.D.S.:—Two young seals.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, V.P.R.D.S., Malahide Castle.—A slab of fossil ammonites (ammonites Conybearii).

Henry Pearson, Esq., Swinton Grove, Plymouth Grove, Manchester:—A very fine specimen of fossil fern (neuroptera heterophylla) from Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Marmaduke Taylor, Esq., Castleknock.—Two species of native birds' eggs.

Edmund Davy, Esq., M.D., M.R.D.S., Kimmage House:—Seven species of native mollusca.

Charles Farran, Esq., M.D., 9, Lower Mount Street:—A few species of native marine mollusca, and two native birds' eggs.

Edward Burton, Esq., Clifden House, Curofin, Co. Clare:—Three specimens of the bridled guillemot (uria lachrymans) taken on the coast of Clare.

Simon Foot, Esq., M.R.D.S.:—A cockchafer (melolontha hippocastani).

Henry Crozier, Esq., Seafield House, Donnybrook:—Seven species of native birds' eggs, and a few species of native Lepidoptera.

John Knight Boswell, Esq., M.R.D.S.:—The skeleton of a large otter (lutra vulgaris).

Leonard Thornhill, Esq., M.R.D.S., Monkstown, Co. Dublin:—A fine specimen of a tree wasp's nest.

John Casey, Esq., George's Street, Templemore:—Larva of elephant hawk-moth (chærochampa elpenor).

George Guyon, Esq., Richmond, Surrey :—76 species of British Coleoptera.

John B. Mullhall, Esq., 26, Great Brunswick Street:—Lava of deathhead hawk-moth (acherontia atropos).

Edward Newman, Esq., F.L.S., &c., &c., Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, London:—14 species of colymbetes.

Robert J. Montgomery, Esq., M R.D.S., 5, Leinster Terrace, Rathmines :—A few specimens of akera bullata, and three specimens of the lava of chærochampa elpenor.

Edward Waller, Esq. :—Some rare species of Irish fresh water mollusca from Finoe, Co. Tipperary.

Henry Hood Newenham, Esq. :—A white variety of snipe (scolopax gallinago).

William White Walpole, Esq., Suffolk Street:—12 specimens of native marine mollusca.

J. E. Nugent, Esq., Donore, Mullingair:—A hen harrier (circus cyaneus).

Robert Barton, Esq., Stonehouse, Donnybrook :—A few specimens of native lepidoptera.

Edward Percival Wright, Esq , Floravilla, Donnybrook :—A collection of British Coleoptera, consisting of about 200 species (436 specimens); a collection of British geodephaga, containing 50 species (110 specimens); 15 species of marine mollusca; a few species of native lepidoptera; a stuffed specimen of black-headed bunting (emberiza Schœniclus); a fieldfare (turdus pilares); a collection of British birds' eggs, consisting of 54 species (112 specimens).

William O. Carlile, Esq., Belfast :—34 species of British birds' eggs, containing 57 specimens.

Cooper Haffield, Esq., Burlington Road :—A few specimens of native Coleoptera, Lepidoptera and Diptera.

Alexander Gordon Melville, Esq., M.D., Professor of Natural History and Zoology, Queen's College, Galway :—A file fish (balistes capriscus).

To the General Collection.

Wm. L. D. Meares, Esq., 98th Regt., Meare's Court, Moyvore, Co. Westmeath :—The head of an equus kiang.

Philip D. Vigors, Esq., 11th Regt., Sidney, New South Wales :—A small collection of Australian shells.

J. E. D'Olier, Esq., Colognes:—28 birds' skins and two squirrels.

Société Philomatique, Verdun, Meuse, per Mons. Felix Leinard:—An interesting collection of land and fresh-water mollusca, consisting of 116 species, 480 specimens from Verdun. Also a collection of Coleoptera, containing 252 species, 432 specimens from Verdun and its neighbourhood.

Lieutenant Edw. L. Bland, Royal Engineers, Halifax, Nova Scotia :—A valuable collection of birds' skins from Nova Scotia, consisting of 164 specimens.

Doctor Quigley, Royal Artillery, Junior United Service Club, London :—Head, horns, and two forefeet of the caribon variety of the tarandus rangifer, two sawfish snouts (pristis antiquorum), some fossils from the Ionian Islands, and a shark's jaws and tail.

Captain Studdart, Bombay Engineers :—Three larvæ surrounded with the dry thorns of the babool tree from Bombay.

Wm. Thos. March, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for Kingston, Jamaica :—A collection of birds' skins from Jamaica, consisting of 42 species, 92 specimens.

Captain Smyth, 69th Regiment, Kilkenny:—A small but choice collection of Coleoptera, a small but choice collection of Lepidoptera, both from the West Indies. Also two specimens of the Argus frog (rana ocellata), and five birds' nests.

Doctor Thornton, Royal Artillery, Crimea:—A small collection of fossils from Inkerman heights.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, V.P.R.D.S., Malahide Castle:—An Australian bittern (botaurus Australis.)

Captain Knox, 75th Regt.—Three pheasants and three partridges from India.

Sir William Jeffcott, H.M.R.D.S., Recorder of Penang, Singapore:—Three cases containing a variety of musical instruments, canoes, models of boats, war implements of various kinds, and the top of a table very elaborately inlaid, all from the Indian Archipelago.

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William Carte, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Crimea:—The skeleton of a two-humped camel (camelus bactrianus). A small collection of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera from Balaclava, and some fossils from the heights of Inkerman.

Rev. Doctor Philips, Alexandria, per Ed. Percival Wright, Esq.:—Two snakes; a piece of petrified wood from the forest near Cairo; a roller; a kestrel; a heron of the Nile; two pipe fish; a chameleon; and two land tortoises.

Mr. Henry B. Stringer, Light Ship:—A snake from North America.

B.W. Richardson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.J., 2, North Frederick Street:—The skin of a bird of Paradise (Paradisea apoda).

James Walker, Esq., M.R.D.S., 73, Grafton Street:—A shark's jaws.

Josiah Booker, Esq., Liverpool, per J. G. Rathborne, Esq.:—The skin of a wandering albatross (diomedia exulans.)

Sir Wm. Jeffcott, H.M.R.D.S., Recorder of Penang, Singapore:—11 cases containing models of boats, serpents, corals, and a blow tube with poisoned arrows.

Richard Tuohill, Esq., M.D., M.R.D.S., 6, Merrion Square West:—Three jars containing serpents from the East Indies.

H. W. Stewart, Esq., 6, Lenister Street:—A few Canadian bird skins and two squirrels.

J. R. Kinahan, Esq., M.B.:—Mollusca from Port Philip.

Thomas Hayes, Esq., Wicklow Street:—500 card-boxes for preserving specimens.

The following Donations were received from the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

Twelve monkeys; two squirrels; two turtles; two rams' heads and horns; one racoon; two quails; two red-legged partridges; one porcupine; one ichneumon; one young seal; one wolf; one llama; one gazelle.

(Signed) Alexander Carte, A.M., M.B., M.R.I.A.,
Director.

Physics.

William Barker, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Physics in the Department of Science and Art, delivered, under the direction of the Committee of Lectures, one course of twelve lectures in the Society's theatre, which was attended by 4,634 persons, averaging 386 persons at each lecture. It was arranged by the committee that Dr. Barker should, conformably to the long established practice of the Society, deliver two courses of lectures in the theatre of the Society in this as well as in future years; but in consequence of illness, was unfortunately prevented from complying with this instruction.

Evening Meetings

For the Discussion of Subjects connected with Science and Art.

During the session extending from November 1854 to June 1855 inclusive, eight meetings were held.

At the meeting in November 1854, *Professor Scouler* gave an account of a collection of fossils brought from the Arctic regions by Captain M'Clintock, R.N., and Mr. Colomb, R.N. These fossils were collected in various places within the Arctic circle from the west coast of Greenland to Baring's Island, and belonged to a great variety of geological systems, comprehending the silurian, carboniferous, oolitic, and tertiary formations. At the conclusion of this important communication, an interesting dis-

cussion took place, in which Professors Jukes and Haughton took a prominent part.

Mr. B. A. Murray exhibited and explained the model of a machine for winding and spinning silk from the cocoons, which accomplishes at once the six separate processes to which the throwster has hitherto had to subject the silk.

At the meeting in December *Professor Scouler* read a paper on the natural history of the lepodisiren.

Mr. James Robinson exhibited experiments with Ruhmkorff's electrical coil.

At the meeting in January 1855, *Mr. Thomas Grubb* read the first part of an important paper on surface printing as applied in the production of bank notes.

At the meeting in February, *Mr. Grubb* concluded this communication, and was followed by *Mr. J. K. Boswell*, who read a paper on the artificial propagation of salmon, a process which he was then engaged in carrying, upon a large scale, into effect.

In March *Dr. Edmund William Davy* communicated a method he had discovered for ascertaining the quantity of nitrogen in guano. The process depends on the circumstance that when guano is treated with hypochlorite of soda in excess, its constituent nitrogen is evolved, the loss of which may, after careful weighing, be ascertained.

At the same meeting, *Mr. David Moore*, the Curator of the Society's Botanic Garden, read a communication on the effects produced on the outdoor plants in the garden by the severe and long-continued frost which occurred in February, when the minimum thermometer fell so low as 2° above zero. Mr. Moore concluded the paper by a list of casualties observed.

In April, *Professor Scouler* resumed his remarks on the fossils of the Arctic regions.

Dr. John Gray read a paper on a self-acting apparatus, of his invention, for flushing sewers, which was amply illustrated with working models and drawings.

Mr. David Moore exhibited a specimen, in full flower, of the *Megacarpæa polyandra* Benth., the seeds of which had been collected some years ago on the snowy range of the Himalayas, at an elevation of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and forwarded to the Society by Major Madden. The present is the first instance on record of the plant having flowered in Europe. The plant belongs to the natural order Brassicaceæ or Cruciferæ, and is remarkable for its stamens not being tetradynamous, but numbering from 11 to 15.

At the meeting in May, *Mr. Cheyne Brady* read an interesting paper on Schools of Industry, giving a detail of those of the Continent and in India, and suggesting means for their establishment in Ireland.

Mr. Henry Kemmis, Vice-President, read a paper entitled "An inquiry into those causes which have tended to produce the existing relations between the proprietors and occupiers of land, and which have affected the social condition of the people in the rural districts of Ireland." The object of the communication was to show that the operation of the ancient Irish law of tanistry and

gavelkind, which is still preserved by tradition amongst the people, has prevented the reception of the English code to which the Irish law is essentially opposed.

At an adjourned meeting held on Friday, June 7th,—

Mr. J. K. Boswell read a paper relative to a method of constructing an incombustible thatch.

Mr. James Thompson, of Belfast, read a paper on "The jet pump, and its application to the drainage of swampy lands or shallow lakes." The paper was illustrated by explanatory diagrams, and a model was exhibited which showed the practical working of the invention.

Mr. James Dillon, C.E., exhibited and explained a new theodolite, of simple construction, for measuring vertical as well as horizontal angles.

Chemistry.

Lectures.

Edmund Davy, Esq., F.R.S., delivered two courses of public lectures, one consisting of six lectures, one attended by 292 persons, being an average of 48 at each lecture; the second of twelve lectures, attended by 732 persons, averaging 61 at each lecture.

William K. Sullivan, Esq., Ph. D., delivered, by direction of the committee of lectures, one course, consisting of 13 lectures, on the elements of chemistry, which was attended by 509 persons, averaging an attendance of 39 at each lecture.

Laboratory.

Original investigations and analyses have been made as follows:—

1. "On a simple and expeditious method of determining the amount of nitrogen in guano and other nitrogenous manures."
2. "On a simple and inexpensive means of converting urine into a solid manure."
3. "On some new properties of glycerine."
4. "On the value of peat or turf as a means of promoting the agriculture and public health of the United Kingdom."
5. "On the comparative deodorising properties of peat charcoal, peat in its uncharred state, and other substances."
6. "On the comparative value of peat, and peat charcoal, for agricultural purposes."

Examinations and Analyses.

Analyses of two waters for the Board of Ordnance.

Analyses of ammoniacal salts.

Analyses and examination of guanos.

Examination of an intestinal concretion.

Examination of diseased and healthy urines and fecal matters.

Examination of matters vomited in disease.

Examination of bread suspected to contain improper substances.

Examination of several waters.

Examination of a number of marls, limestones, and soils.

The Council have issued the following scale of fees to be charged for agricultural analyses to be made in the laboratory by the professor.

	£	s.	d.
Analysis of a single sample of guano	2	2	0
Analyses of two or more samples of guano, each	1	10	0
Examining samples of guano, and determining whether they are genuine and of good quality, or adulterated, each	0	10	0
Analysis of artificial manures, including superphosphate of lime, crushed bones, &c., each	1	0	0
Examination of such artificial manures, to determine their value, each	0	10	0
Analysis of alkaline salts used as manures, including nitrates and sulphates of potash, soda, and ammonia, each	0	15	0
Examination of such alkaline salts, to determine if they are genuine, each	0	7	6
Analysis of soils, marls, clays, each	1	10	0
Examination of soils, marls, clays, to determine their nature and value for particular purposes, each	0	10	0
Analysis of limestones, phosphate and sulphate of lime, &c., each	1	0	0
Examination of such limestones, phosphate and sulphate of lime, &c., to determine their value for agricultural or other purposes, each	0	10	0
Analysis of a water	2	0	0
Ascertaining the quantity of carbonate and sulphate of lime in any water	0	15	0
Examining any water, to determine if it contain any noxious substance	0	10	0
Analysis of a metallic ore	1	10	0
Determining the commercial value of any metallic ore	1	0	0

Department of the Library.

The Council submit the following Report of the Librarian, relative to the condition of the department under his care :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The library is, in ordinary, open 311 days in each year, subject to the contingent closing for repair and other arrangements. During the past year the library was open on 296 days only. The average number of daily readers (exclusive of members of the Society) was 32; total for the year, 9,476. During the preceding year the average of daily readers was 35, while in a preceding year, the daily average was 42·75.

"The additions to the library since the last yearly return were—

Books presented as donations	87
Books purchased	537
Total	624

Periodicals and journals, 104; and the Parliamentary papers of both Houses for the session.

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REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

"Admission to the library is as free as that to the British Museum, and, in addition, any person requiring specific information on any subject, is as freely supplied with books during his visit as if permanently introduced as a regular reader.

"A supply of all the principal books required by candidates for commissions or for promotion in every arm of the military and naval service is maintained, as well as of those required by the undergraduates in the several universities in Ireland, who here have free access to books in advanced science, which they cannot easily obtain elsewhere.

"On *three Saturdays* in each year (in the months of March, June, and November) is laid on the library table a printed catalogue, in a *single alphabetical series*, of every book received into the library, from the year 1731 down to the preceding Thursday; in the interval the new accessions to the library appear in a manuscript alphabetical catalogue.

"Although the objects of the Society do not include theology, and, consequently, theological books cannot be purchased, yet they are freely accepted, as well as law books, as donations.

Public opinion, verified by more precise inquiry in every instance, vouches for the fact that this library has attained the confidence of the public, in consequence of its having been made as thoroughly useful and accessible as its limited resources can permit."

THE following is a LIST of the BOOKS presented to the SOCIETY during the Year ending November 1855.

From his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin:—

First Preaching of the Gospel by the Apostles, a short account of. 12mo. Lond. 1830.

Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte. Twelfth edition, 8vo. Lond., 1855.

The Light and the Life; or, the History of Him whose Name we bear. 12mo. Lond., 1851.

Village Conversation in Hard Times. Part 2, 12mo. Lond., 1831.

Dublin (Archbishop of) [*Richard Whately*], on the Origin of Civilization: a Lecture. 8vo. Lond., 1854.

Whately (Richard, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin). — Thoughts on the New Dogma of Rome: a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, at the visitation in June, 1855. 8vo. Lond. and Dub., 1855.

From the Rev. David Alfred Doudney, Bonmahon:—

Gill, (John, D.D.)— An Exposition of the Book of Solomon's Song, commonly called Canticles. Printed at the Bonmahon Industrial School. 8vo. Lond., 1854.

Gill, (John, D.D.)—An Exposition of the New Testament; in which the Sense of the Sacred Text is taken. Printed at the Bonmahon Industrial Printing School. 2 vols., 8vo. Lond., 1852.

Gill, (John, D.D.)—An Exposition of the Old Testament. Printed at the Bonmahon Industrial Printing School. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1852-3-4.

Hawke, (Robert).—The Poor Man's Morning Portion (followed in the same vol. by the Poor Man's Evening Portion), 8vo. Bonmahon and Lond., 1854.

Keach, (Benjamin). — Tropologia; a Key to open Scripture Metaphors. 8vo. Bonmahon and Lond. 1855.

From the Author:—

Cairnes, (John E., A.M., M.R.D.S.)—An Examination into the Principles of Currency involved in the Bank Charter of 1844. 8vo. Dub., 1854.

From the Venerable Henry Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, M.D.R.S.:—

Catesby, (Juliet, Lady).—Letters to her Friend Henrietta Campley. Translated from the French. Second edition, 12mo. Dub., 1763

From the Directors of the Hon. East India Company :—

Griffith, (William, F.L.S.)—Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum. Part 4, Dicotyledonous Plants (arranged by John M'Clelland). 4to. Calcutta, 1854.

Griffith, (William, F.L.S.)—Notulæ ad Plantas Asiatica. Part 4, Dicotyledonous Plants (arranged by John M'Clelland). 8vo. Calcutta, 1854.

Catalogue of Birds in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company. Vol. 1. Lond., 1854.

From Edmund Davy, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, R.D.S.—

Histoirie de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Années 1758-59-60-61-62-63-65-68-69-70-71-72. 4to. Paris.

From the Author ;

Haughton, (James), M.R.D.S.—A Plea for Teetotalism and the Maine Liquor Law. 8vo. Lond., 1855.

From the Dublin Statistical Society :—

Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society (eighth session) Part 1, Jan., 1855. 8vo. Dub., 1855.

Journal of the Dublin Statistical Society (eighth session). Part 2, April, 1855. 8vo. Dub., 1855.

From the Statistical Society of London :—

Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. xviii. part 1, March, 1855. 8vo. Lond., 1855,

Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. xvii. part 4, 8vo. Lond., 1854.

Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. xvii. part 3, Sept., 1854; vol. xviii. part 3, 1855. 8vo. Lond., 1854.

List of Fellows of the Statistical Society of London (session 1854-55). 8vo. Lond., 1854.

From Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., M.R.D.S., Secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland :—

Queen's University in Ireland, Degree and Honor Examination Papers for 1854. Six papers. Folio. Dub., 1854.

Queen's University in Ireland, Report of the Condition and Progress of, from September 1, 1853, to August 31, 1854. Folio. Dub., 1854.

From Richard A. O'Reilly, Esq., M.R.D.S., Jamaica :—

Transactions of the Jamaica Society of Art, Nos. 1, 2, 3, December, 1854, January, February, 1855. 4to., *s.l.*

From the Editor :—

Vegetarian Messenger, No. 65, March, 1855. 8vo. Lond., 1855.

From the Registrar General :—

Agricultural Produce of Ireland, Return of, in the year 1853. Folio. Dub., 1854.

From the Author :—

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From the Council of the British Association, by John Herbert Orpen, L.L.D., M.R.D.S. :—

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Report of the Meeting held at Hull in September 1853. 8vo. Lond., 1854

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London University Calendar, 1855. 8vo. Lond. 1855.

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Medical Charities, Ireland, Third Annual Report of the Commission of Poor Law, Ireland, under the Medical Charities Act. 8vo. Dub., 1855.

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Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, Parts 18, 19, 20 (1851–52–53), and Nos. 248 to 257, 1853. 8vo. Lond. s. a.

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Catalogue of Stars near the Ecliptic, observed at Markree during the Years 1852–1854, Vol. 3, 8vo. Dub., 1854.

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REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

From John Anster, LL.D., M.R.D.S.:—

Cotgrave, (Randle), a Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues. Folio. Lond., 1611.

From the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin:—

Dublin University Calendar, MDCCCLV. 8vo. Dub., 1855.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England:—

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From the House of Lords:—

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From the Author:—

Locke, (John,) M.R.D.S., Ireland's Recovery; an Essay. 8vo. Lond., 1854

From the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, by R.N. Matheson, Esq.:—

Militia Regulations made by the Secretary-at-War in pursuance of the Militia Acts, 1 Sept. 1804.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for the Year 1853–4. Vol. 6. Part 1.

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From the Board of Trade:—

Report on the Bavarian Educational Institution for Practical Science and Art, by Consul-General J. Ward.

From the Royal Astronomical Society:—

Royal Astronomical Society, Memoirs of. Vol. 22, for Session 1852–53. Lond., 1854.

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From the Author:—

Yates, (James), on the French System of Measures, Weights, and Coins. 8vo. Lond., 1854.

From Charles Granby Burke, Esq., M.R.D.S.:—

Where is it? A Dictionary of Common Poetical Quotations in the English Language. 8vo. Lond., 1855.

From the Author:—

Wright, (Charles H. H.) A Grammar of the modern Irish Language, with a Preface by the Rev. Daniel Foley. 8vo. Dub., 1855.

From El Observatorio de Marina de San Fernando:—

Almanaque Nautico para el Ano 1856. Calculado de órden de S. M. en el Observatorio de Marina de la Cuidad de San Fernando. 8vo. San Fernando, 1854.

From the Author:—

Brady, (Cheyne, M.R.I.A., M.R.D.S.), on Schools of Industry. 8vo. Dub. 1855.

From Horatio Townsend, Esq.:—

Burney, (Charles, Mus. Doc.)—Account of the Musical Performances in Westminster Abbey and the Pantheon, May and June 1784, in commemoration of Handel. 8vo. Dub., 1785.

Handel, (George Frederick,) Messiah; with an Analysis of the Oratorio, by G. A. Macfarren, 4to. Lond., s. a. 1855.

From the Author, by Louis de Burgraff, Consul de France:—

De Lesseps, (Ferdinand, Minister Plenipotentiary,) the Isthmus of Suez Question. 8vo. Lond. and Paris, 1855.

From the Royal Saxon Society of Science, Leipzig:—

Hansan, (P. A.)—Die Theorie des Acquatoreals. 8vo. Leipzig, 1855.

Geinitz, (Hans Bruno,) Darstellung des Hainichen Ebersdorfer und des Flæhaer Kohlenbassins, etc. (Mit XIV. Kupferfeln, folio). 8vo. Leipzig, 1854

Möbius, (A. F.) Die Theorie der Kreisverwandtschaft in Rein Geometrischer Darstellung. 8vo. Leipzig, 1855

Naumann, (C. F.) Uber die Rationalist der Tangenten Verhaltnisse tauto-zonaler Krystallflächen. 8vo. Leipzig, 1855.

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From the Author, by Mr. O. C. Marcus :—

Swellengrebel, (J. G. H.,) Analytische-geometrische über Allgemine Verwandschafts-Verhältnisse von Coordinuten Systemen. 4to. Bonn, 1855.

From the Author :—

Symonds, (Thomas Edward, Commander, Royal Navy,) Observations on the Fisheries on the West Coast of Ireland, &c. 8vo. Lond., 1855.

Presented through Messrs. Hodges and Smith :—

Tache, (J. C.,) Esquisse sur le Canada, consideré sous le Point de Vue Economiste. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

From the Author :—

Nicholson, (Rev. J. Aldwell J., A.B.,) Remarks on the Poetic Element. A Lecture delivered to the Cork Young Men's Association, on April 24, 1855. 8vo. Cork, 1855.

From the Author :—

Reid, (Thomas, M.D., T.C.D., M.D.R.S.) The Pathology and Treatment of Cholera Asphyxia. Second edition, 8vo. Dub., 1855.

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Fulton, (Henry,) The Sabbath Question, considered Scripturally, without reference to its Social, Political, or Sanitary Character. 12mo. Lond., 1855.

From the Executors of the late G. B. Greenaugh, Esq. :—

Greenaugh, (G. B.) General Sketch of the Physical and Geological Features of British India. Nine sheets. Lond., s. a.

From the Pathological Society of London :—

Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. 6 (Session 1854–55). 8vo. Lond., 1855.

(Signed) E. R. P. Colles, Librarian.

Department of Agriculture.

Spring Cattle Show.

The Annual Spring Show of the Society took place on the 10th April last and three following days, and may be pronounced to be the most important exhibition of its kind held on the Society's premises, greatly surpassing in point of numbers of the best breeds of cattle other agricultural exhibitions, not only in this country, but in England and Scotland.

The annexed Table exhibits the principal features of the show :—

		Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
			Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
			£ s. d.		
1	Bulls	193	28 0 0	9	—
2	Milch cows	44	— —	5	—
3	Heifers	63	— —	12	—
4	Fat stock	36	— —	7	2
5	Sheep (lots)	73	32 0 0	7	13
6	Swine (lots)	106	32 0 0	— —	7
7	Horses, &c.	33	8 0 0	6	1
8	Poultry (lots)	224	19 10 0	— —	16
9	Implements	28	— —	9	6
	Total	800	119 10 0	55	45

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Report of Royal Dublin Society.

In addition to these prizes, the Challenge Cup, presented to the Society by Messrs. Purdon, was permanently won by Charles Townley, Esq., who, with his usual liberality, has since presented one hundred guineas to replace this cup.

The Irish Tenant Farmers' Challenge Cup, also presented by Mr. Townley, was this year won the second time consecutively by Mr. John Christie, of Fort Union, Adare.

The number of persons who attended the show was 10,710.

Winter Show of Fat Stock, and of Farm and Dairy Produce.

The Society having, at the instance of the Committee of Agriculture, resolved to hold a show of fat stock, in conjunction with the usual exhibition of farm and dairy produce, this show was opened on Tuesday, the 18th of December.

Tht following Table exhibits the principal particulars relative to the Exhibition of fat stock:—

Description of Fat Stock.	Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
		£ s. d.		
Oxen - - - -	9	10 0 0	1	—
Cows - - - -	12	11 0 0	1	—
Heifers - - - -	20	22 0 0	1	—
Sheep - - - -	15	2 0 0	— —	—
Swine - - - -	29	17 0 0	— —	2
Total - - -	85	62 10 0	3	2

The show of farm produce far surpassed any similar exhibition of the Society; the following are the chief particulars in reference to this section of the exhibition:—

Description.	Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
		£ s. d.		
Green crops - - -	294	31 10 0	2	22
Cereals, pulse and seeds -	100	— —	18	3
Butter and honey - -	16	3 0 0	— —	2
Cheese - - - -	none.	—	—	—
Frieze - - - -	18	— —	2	1
General collections - -	4	— —	— —	1
Flax and hemp fibres -	6	1 0 0	1	1
Collections for special prizes	3	10 0 0	— —	—
Total - - -	441	45 10 0	23	30

Specimens were sent for exhibition from the following counties, viz.:—Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Dublin, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan, Antrim, Armagh, Wexford, Limerick, Queen's County, King's County, Tyrone, Roscommon, Galway, Kildare, Waterford, Cork. Thus, it will be seen, that

out of thirty-two counties, samples were contributed from no less than twenty-two; an important fact which indicates that the interest taken by farmers in these exhibitions is not confined to those resident in the neighbourhood of the city, but extends to agriculturists of the most distant counties of Ireland.

The show of poultry of the Dublin Amateur Poultry Society was, by previous arrangement, held in the lower apartment of the Agricultural Museum, and was remarkable for the number and excellence of the lots exhibited, especially of the class of Dorkings. The Committee of Agriculture contributed a sum of 25*l.* to that Society, to increase the amount of its prizes.

Arrangements were made for lighting the Poultry Show and Exhibition of Farm Produce with gas, to which the public were admitted in the evenings. The Council regret to state, however, that but few visitors attended, chiefly, they believe, in consequence of the severe weather which then prevailed.

The council would here remark that these winter shows cannot be expected to attract as many visitors as they would otherwise, until some means are adopted for providing more extensive shelter. They feel assured that if the entire of the cattle yard could be covered in, as in London and Birmingham, the important objects of securing for exhibition a larger quantity of valuable stock, and of attracting a large assemblage of visitors would be secured.

1,573 persons attended this Exhibition.

Agricultural Museum.

This department was visited during the past year by 24,763 persons, being an increase over the number of the preceding year of 10,200 persons.

Many valuable additions have been made to the machine, implement, and model sections, and also to the collections of seeds and fibres; and a complete collection of gypsum, in its various stages of preparation, from the polished block to the powdered state, has been formed.

The valuable collection of soils and rocks of the county of Dublin, presented to the Museum by Mr. O'Hara, has been re-arranged, and now forms a most interesting and instructive series.

The collection of grasses has been revised; and the arrangement of these, according to the nature of the soils to which the several species are naturally suited, affords an instructive lesson to the student.

The Curator attended the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Carlisle, as well as that of the kindred Society in Ireland, held at Carlow, where he was enabled to collect much valuable information, available for promoting the Agricultural Exhibitions of the Society.

Previous to the close of the Paris Exhibition, a deputation, formed by the Committee of the Agricultural Museum, proceeded to Paris, to wait upon the Imperial Commissioners, and to present to them samples of the green crops of Ireland. The deputation had interviews with Count de Morny, the Minister of Agriculture,

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Lord Cowley, and others; from the former of whom they had the assurance that he would use his influence in obtaining a portion of the Algerian collection for the Society. The collection of roots, &c., presented by the Society, were graciously received and deposited for public exhibition in the Imperial School at Grignon.

Appended is a list of the Donations to this Department during the past year:—

John Boyle, Esq., White Beck Scutch Mills, near Leeds.—Specimens of dyed flax of a peculiarly fine quality; specimens of flax in the raw and prepared state; and flax seed of a superior quality.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., Monastereven.—A hand-truck similar to those used by market-gardeners in London and its vicinity.

Phineas Riall, Esq., M.R.D.S.—A specimen of wood grown at Bray.

Sir Robert Harty, Bart., M.R.D.S.—A curious specimen of potato, illustrative of a singular instance of abnormal growth.

Henry O'Connor, Esq., Portarlington.—Specimens of hemp in the growing and prepared state.

Doctor Kirkpatrick.—The Journal of the Royal Albert Farm and Institution.

Mr. John Mason, Baggot Street Bridge.—Specimen of hemp, 12 feet high, in the growing state.

Charles Mackey, Esq.—Specimens of a new kind of pea, of apparent excellence, named "General Lord Gough."

James W. Mackey, Esq., M.R.D.S.—A collection of named and assorted grasses in the growing state.

Jasper W. Rogers, Esq.—A number of books relating to peat manure.

Doctor Taylor, Newtown Mount, Kennedy.—Specimen of white lamas wheat, weighing 64½ lbs. per imperial bushel.

John Borthwick, Esq., Belfast.—Catalogue of the North-east Agricultural Association of Ireland, with the rules and regulations of that body.

Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine.—Specimen of red carrot grown through an old ring.

Department of Manufactures.

Paris Universal Exhibition.

By reference to the last Annual Report, it will appear that the Committee of Manufactures were entrusted with the arrangements for securing an adequate representation of the industry of Dublin in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855; and regret was therein expressed that the labours of the Committee were not attended with a moregeneral response from manufacturers, a result attributed chiefly to the expense and risk attending the transport of goods from Dublin to France. Had their Lordships decided at an earlier period upon allowing Irish exhibitors the shipping expenses of goods intended for exhibition from Dublin to London, the Council have reason to believe that the number of Dublin exhibitors would have been considerably greater.

The Council, however, feel that much credit has accrued to the manufacturers of Dublin as a result of that Exhibition, twenty-three prizes having been obtained by them alone.

By the Report of the Prince President of the Imperial Commission, it appears that the proportion of successful competitors to the entire number of exhibitors was 9 to 25, that the proportion in the British section of the Exhibition at 12 to 25, while the Dublin exhibitors obtained prizes in the proportion of more than 20 to 25.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded to the Dublin exhibitors :—

Class I. Mining and Metallurgical Products.

*5. Richard Griffith, L.L.D. Silver Medal.

Class II. Forestry, &c., and Products obtained without Cultivation.

59. Board of Public Works. Bronze Medal.

Class V. Special Apparatus for means of Transport, &c.

176. William Lennan, 20, Dawson Street. Bronze Medal.
170. Samuel Hudson, 65, Dawson Street. Hon. mention.

Class X. Leather, Skins, &c.

606. Arthur Ord, 83, Cork Street. Silver Medal.

Class XII. Hygiène, Pharmacy, Surgery, and Medicine.

726. John Gray, M.D., 4, Princes Street. Bronze medal.
755. Alex. Carte, A.M., M.B., Royal Dublin Society. Hon. mention.

Class XIII. Naval and Military Arts.

838. Trulock and Harris, 9, Dawson Street. Silver medal.
840. William and John Rigby, 24, Suffolk Street. Silver medal.

Class XIV. Civil Engineering and Building.

59. Board of Public Works. Bronze Medal.
875. E. P. Gribbon, C.E., Lower Gardiner Street. Hon. mention.

Class XVI. General Metal Work.

1024. T. Hodges, 90, Abbey Street. Hon. mention.
1026. J. Murphy, Thomas Street. Hon. mention.

Class XVII. Goldsmiths' Work, Jewellery, and Bronzes.

1163. Waterhouse and Co., 25, Dame Street. Bronze medal.
1166. Cornelius Goggin, 13, Nassau Street. Bronze medal.

Class XX. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

1366. Richard Atkinson and Co., 31, College Green. Silver medal.
1375. Pim, Brothers, and Co., William Street. Silver medal.
1369. W. Fry and Co., 31, Westmorland Street. Bronze medal.

Class XXII. Flax and Hemp Manufactures.

1467. W. Dargan and Co., Chapelizod Mills. Bronze medal.

Class XXIII. Lace, Embroidery, &c.

1616. J. Forrest and Sons, 101, Grafton Street. Bronze medal.

Class XXIV. Furniture and Decoration.

1669. W. Fry and Co., 31, Westmorland Street. Hon. mention.

Class XXV. Objects of Fashion and Fancy.

1855. G. Austin, 6, St. Andrew Street. Hon. mention.

Class XXVII. Manufacture of Musical Instruments.

1984. J. Scates, 26, College Green. Hon. mention.

Exhibition of the Work of Irish Industrial Schools.

An Exhibition of the work executed in the Irish Industrial Schools was held during the week of the cattle show.

Sixty industrial schools, comprising about 8,000 pupils, of whom less than 200 were males, contributed specimens of the following kinds of work, viz.:—lace, crochet, and guipure, tatting, worked muslin, letterpress printing, bookbinding, woodcarving, embroidery, &c. The quality of the work was generally of a high character, the best work having been contributed by the schools represented as self-supporting, these, 17 in number, having 5,350 pupils out of a total of 60 schools with 8,000 pupils, having drawn about one-half of the 80*l.* given in prizes.

* The Arabic numerals correspond with the numbers in the catalogue.

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Report of Royal Dublin Society.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite visited the Exhibition.

During the cattle show visitors were admitted to this exhibition without extra charge; the day after the close of the former, however, the public were admitted to the Exhibition, when 118 attended.

School of Art.

In reference to this department, the Council consider it to be in as satisfactory a state as the system upon which it is conducted will allow.

The school has still to contend with the difficulties arising from a deficient number of qualified instructors. Of masters, there are but two in the school, a number manifestly inadequate for affording the requisite attention to so large a number of students as attend the several classes. In order to remedy, in some measure, this evil, the Council made applications to their Lordships for the appointment of certain of the more advanced students as pupil-teachers, in which, they regret to state, they were not successful. The consequence of this was, that the Council felt themselves obliged to appoint, at their own cost, three of the more advanced pupils, but who had not succeeded in obtaining the medal of the department as instructors in the elementary classes at the usual rate of remuneration. Hence the school, instead of being self-supporting, has become a charge upon the Society.

Although the Council cannot but concur with their Lordships in the reasonableness of the rule which requires that the eligibility of a student for appointment to a pupil-teachership should be evidenced by the fact of his having obtained a medal, yet the too rigid interpretation of the rule in the instance of this school, has not only prevented it from obtaining the pecuniary advantages arising from such a class of instructors, but has thrown their entire remuneration of the pupil-teachers (whose conduct is reported by the head master to be most satisfactory) upon the Society.

In reference to this subject, the Council represented to their Lordships that "although many of the pupils in the school have obtained medals from the Department, yet few, if any, of these are either willing or competent to impart instruction to others; yet it is equally certain that the school contains many pupils who have not succeeded in obtaining medals, who are well qualified and most desirous to teach in the elementary classes at the authorized rate of remuneration."

The Council considered it their duty to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the inadequate remuneration of the second master in the school, who, although he now holds the certificates of qualification in two stages, has been guaranteed by the Department for one year but 70*l*. The Council represented that the duties discharged by this officer occupied 26 hours of his time weekly, an amount of service for which, in their opinion, he has not been sufficiently remunerated.

Although it may be said the Society has ample funds provided by Parliament to enable it to guarantee a more liberal salary to the assistant master, yet the Council would observe that, according to their interpretation of their Lordships' Minutes of the 11th April, they do not consider that they are authorized in applying any part of the Parliamentary vote to the support of the Schools of Art.

Their Lordships will no doubt recollect that formerly the Society received an annual sum for the support of its drawing schools. In the Minute referred to it is stated, "The expenditure on this head, from which the Royal Dublin Society would be ultimately relieved," is (amongst other items enumerated) 480*l.* granted for the Drawing Schools. Subsequently, arrangements were made between Henry Cole, C.B., and the Council for the establishment of the School of Art on the system sanctioned by their Lordships, the document embodying such expressly stating,

"The object of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art is to render the Dublin School of Art self-supporting in the hands of the Royal Dublin Society, or of some other agents, for he benefit of the inhabitants of Dublin."

From these statements the Council do not suppose it to have been the intention of their Lordships that the Society should be required to employ any of the money voted by Parliament in making good any deficiency that might arise in the pecuniary maintenance of the school, an opinion in which they feel strengthened by the fact of its being required to transmit an estimate in each year of the proposed allocation of the grant to the Society, according to which the vote of Parliament is subsequently made and distributed.

The Council beg now to submit the Report of the head master on the progress of the school during the past year:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By direction of the Committee of the School of Art, I lay before you a report of the progress of the School of Art for the past year, from the 1st of January to 31st December inclusive.

"Two masters are engaged in giving instruction, namely, the principal and assistant, besides one female pupil-teacher, and two male pupil-teachers assist in the elementary classes.

The number of pupils on the book for the year is, namely, 249 males, and 172 females.

During the year the experiment of conducting this highly important school with but two masters has had a reasonable trial, and I am bound to say that whilst the present arrangement of separate hours for elementary geometric instruction is a decided improvement on the past, and an advantage to the public, the want of a master for figure or landscape, or a master for each, is materially felt; my endeavour to supply this want, together with my other duties, has seriously affected my health. Operations of this character produce contingencies which act injuriously upon the

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institution; for by overlooking the masters an injustice is done to the public, and to the individual overworked.

Experience has shown that in the absence of those manufactures which require artistic talent, the forcing of Art education directly bearing upon their requirements is simply loss of time. In a city such as Dublin, where the mass of those requiring instruction are of the professional and commercial classes, the education in Art must embrace all the higher branches, at once liberal and useful; this the Royal Dublin Society has carried out from time immemorial.

The present condition of the school demands an increase of masters, in order that the Society may continue its high educational character; my impression is, that with two more competent teachers the number of pupils, and, of course, the fees would be much increased.

Medals of the Department have been awarded to the following students:—

Nicholas Walsh, for a statue of Hercules.
Elizabeth S. White, for composition, showing the four historic styles of ornament.
Anna Wright, for elementary design.
Mrs. Smith, shading from the round ornament.
Nicholas Walsh, outline ornament from the round.
Patrick Guilfoyle, for practical geometry and perspective.

Four drawings made by the pupils were purchased, as examples, by the Department, Marlborough House. Twelve original designs by pupils were manufactured for room-papers, and six for lace. Three animals were modelled for a silversmith, to be placed upon an agricultural cup. Five ladies teach drawing, being qualified to do so by attending the school Five female and six male students have produced upwards of fifty finished studies of landscape from nature.

Thomas Holmes, James Healy, and John Kennedy were sent to Paris to report on the Exhibition of Manufactures to the Secretary at Marlborough House; this distinction was the result of competition with the other masters of the department. Charles Ryan, James Brenan, and John Lord are at present in the masters' class at Marlborough House.

The head master delivered twelve class lectures on elementary design, and twelve class lectures on colour, in the school lecture-room; also eleven public lectures delivered in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, at which 1,651 individuals attended; average at each lecture 150. The subject of the lectures was on the use of education in the formative arts:—drawing, light and shade, imitation, colour, drapery, composition, design, chiaro-oscuro, invention, styles. Average attendance at each lecture 141.

(Signed) "HENRY MACMANUS,
"*Head Master.*"

4,038 visitors were admitted to the statue gallery, and 714 attended the exhibition of the prize drawings of the students of the School of Art throughout the kingdom.

Several societies of a scientific character have permission to meet on these premises, a privilege of which they freely availed themselves during the past year.

In conclusion, the Council beg to submit the following summary of the attendance of the public at the various departments of the Society during the year 1855.

Botanic Garden - - - -	30,850
Museum of Natural History - - -	12,786
Agricultural Museum - - - -	24,763
Library (readers) - - - -	9,476
Statue Gallery - - - -	4,038
School of Art (individually instructed) -	421
Exhibition of Prize Drawings - - -	714
Evening Meetings (monthly) - - -	800
Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition - -	12,401
Distribution of Prizes, about - - -	400
Lectures on Physics - - - -	4,634
——— Chemistry - - - -	1,533
——— Natural History - - -	2,437
——— Botany - - - -	1,969
——— Fine Arts - - -	1,651
Total attendance of the public during the year 1855 - - - -	108,873

By order of the Council,
Wm. Edw. Steele, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

Report of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the period from the 1st May 1854 to the 31st December 1855.

The Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, in presenting the following Report to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, have thought it advisable to take up the subject from the date when the Society became the recipient of Government aid, through the medium of the Royal Dublin Society, to the termination of the year 1855, in order that this, with future reports, may form a connected history of the progress of the Society. The Council, in the first place, report that in compliance with the suggestions of their Lordships, and on conference with the Royal Dublin Society, the following arrangement was agreed to, viz :—

"That members of the Royal Dublin Society, who are not members of the Royal Zoological Society, be admissible without payment of entrance fees, being enrolled as annual members on payment of 1*l.*, and as life members on payment of 7*l.*

"The Council further resolved, that, for the benefit of the working people, the garden be open from 1st May, to 1st September, at six o'clock in the evening, for one penny, in addition to admission at that rate after two o'clock on Sundays. That students in the School of Design be admitted free, on presenting a certificate from the master of the school, stating that such admission is desirable for the promotion of their studies."

It will be seen from the return appended to this Report, that there has been a large increase of visitors, the number for the year 1855 being 138,019, which considerably exceeds that of any former year.

The Council has directed its attention, with great success, to the planting of the garden, so as to make it attractive at all seasons, and it now presents a very pleasing aspect in winter.

The Council has also been successful in the construction of aquatic vivaria, and in the adoption of a mode of ærating them, which appears to be attended with much advantage, and has facilitated the exhibition of several very interesting marine animals. The whole has proved eminently attractive, and it is hoped it will be made conducive to much useful instruction in the next summer.

A considerable expense, only partly defrayed, has been incurred in buildings. This expenditure the Council has incurred with a view to develop the collections in the course of the present year, in a manner which its limited resources hitherto forbade. In addition to a general fitting and rebuilding of houses, aviaries, and offices, a new range of cages for the vulturidæ, a commodious house for the psittacidæ, and a properly heated reptile house, have been constructed; a passage has been formed through the repository of carnivora, which, while it promotes the ventilation of that building, greatly facilitates the progress of visitors, who had often hitherto,

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—
Report of Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

with much personal annoyance, to force their way back through the thronging crowd. The passage referred to opens directly into an extensive rosary, which has just been planted, and from this visitors will come upon the house in which is displayed a skeleton of a plesiosaurus of unexampled magnitude and perfection.

The most important addition to the collection during the period of this Report has been a pair of lions, which have thriven remarkably well.

It may be here well to remark that a very erroneous statement has been made, that the feline animals in the Dublin Zoological Garden are remarkably short-lived. Now the exact reverse is proved to be the fact, by a careful comparison with the returns of many other institutions. None of these excel the Zoological Society in the Phœnix Park, in keeping such animals alive, while some fall very short in this respect. In proof of the foregoing, it may be stated that the only large feline animals possessed for a considerable time by the Society are a leopard, more than eleven years in the garden, and a jaguar and puma about five; all these animals appear now to be in better health than when they were received. It should be recollected that the diminution of animals of this kind in the collection is not to be attributed to death, but to the refusal of members to pay subscriptions in times of difficulty, through which the then Council struggled with unexampled perseverance. These difficulties not only forbade purchases of new animals, but necessitated the sale of the fine lioness and tigress possessed by the Society, and which sale, with the contributions of a few members, and the always energetic and gratuitous services of the Society's officers, saved it at the time from bankruptcy.

The Council considers that on the whole the conduct of visitors has been commendable, but it has occasionally found it necessary to address the well-conducted, to urge on them the necessity of aiding in the enforcement of decorous behaviour on the part of thoughtless and silly persons, who are guilty of teazing animals, stealing flowers, or breaking plants. These remonstrances have usually had a good effect; and did not well-dressed persons too often set a bad example, it is believed strict propriety of conduct would be obtained.

The Council annex for the information of their Lordships:

1. A statement of the accounts of the Society for the period in question.

2. A general abstract of the accounts and admissions from the commencement of the Society to the termination of last year.

3. A list of the present Officers and Council.

I.

RETURN OF ADMISSIONS from 1st May 1854 to 31st December 1855.

		£	s.	d.
Free	5,211	0	0	0
At 2*s.* 6*d.* each	524	65	10	0
At 1*s.* 3*d.*	48	3	0	0
At 6*d.*	14,695	367	7	6
At 3*d.*	3,162	39	10	6
At 1*d.*	178,931	745	10	11
	202,571	£1,220	18	11

ACCOUNT for the above Period.

CHARGE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts at the door	1,220	18	11			
Subscriptions and Admission Fees	303	6	0			
Government Grant per Royal Dublin Society	750	0	0			
Sale of young animals, &c.	22	10	8			
				2,296	15	7

DISCHARGE.

Incidental Expenses, including Printing for two years	301	1	8			
Paid for animals	576	4	10			
Provisions for animals	739	19	3			
Salaries and Wages	362	3	1			
Buildings	443	1	1			
				2,422	9	11
				125	14	4
Balance in favour of Society, May 1854				181	15	2¼
Balance in favour of Society, 31st December 1855				£56	0	10¼

II.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND, from its Commencement to the 31st December 1855.

YEAR.	CHARGE.						DISCHARGE.						No. of Persons admitted.		
	Admissions.	Subscriptions.	Donations.	Sale of young Animals.	Income.		Expenditure.	Sundries.	Animals.	Provisions.	Wages.	Buildings.	At One Penny.	Free.	Total, including various Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1832	912 0 0	508 5 0	—	—	1,420 5 0		1,331 9 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,497
1833	787 0 6	285 0 0	—	17 0 6	1,089 1 0		1,176 0 9	120 7 2	160 11 0	297 18 6	258 10 4	338 13 9	—	6,199	37,680
1834	—	—	—	—	1,423 3 8		2,564 4 1	534 12 9	301 16 2	547 6 0	434 4 10	746 2 4	—	7,711	64,647
1835	1,055 4 6	402 12 0	—	16 17 6	1,474 14 0		2,005 3 4	—	—	—	—	46 3 8	—	4,278	46,487
1836	1,480 9 0	516 0 0	200 0 0	94 17 6	2,291 6 6		2,110 18 1	258 10 5	304 12 9	557 16 1	530 14 5	459 4 5	—	—	43,209
1837	1,003 5 6	455 10 0	—	77 16 4	1,536 11 10		2,037 10 8	292 3 1	215 6 0	742 6 1	528 2 7	259 13 0	—	3,187	41,479
1838	750 8 9	878 2 0	438 3 0	152 14 4	2,219 8 1		1,683 7 10	272 1 4	52 1 3	733 16 2	456 11 6	168 17 7	—	1,402	34,469
1839	656 3 6	575 0 0	35 0 0	104 1 3	1,370 4 9		1,618 8 0	255 8 4	56 10 0	798 10 6	434 14 9	73 4 5	—	*24,276	53,768
1840	562 12 2	462 1 6	22 10 0	287 2 6	1,334 6 2		1,265 19 2	335 8 1	9 18 6	540 10 0	380 2 7	—	—	2,557	29,262
1841	668 13 11	442 2 0	35 0 0	18 11 2	1,184 7 1		1,263 13 9	361 13 9	128 14 10	428 9 9	316 12 10	28 2 7	81,404	2,387	97,405
1842	625 6 4	436 0 0	10 0 0	30 17 10	1,102 4 2		1,065 19 1	237 1 0	70 5 8	439 16 0	280 17 0	37 19 5	96,427	4,726	109,706
1843	547 4 5	442 10 0	10 0 0	22 19 2	1,022 13 7		965 12 1	239 18 1	71 13 5	369 19 7	284 1 0	—	70,417	4,444	89,706
1844	856 2 9	407 0 0	35 0 0	21 15 8	1,319 18 5		1,308 0 3	314 11 2	233 17 2	442 7 8	317 4 3	—	91,284	5,524	111,341
1845	949 6 6	389 0 0	119 5 0	79 3 0	1,536 14 6		1,460 16 3	432 7 11	138 12 2	553 19 6	315 6 4	20 10 4	98,704	4,987	132,485
1846	807 12 5	329 1 0	243 19 6	48 16 4	1,429 9 3		1,519 3 11	214 19 1	21 11 3	586 10 3	325 5 10	370 17 6	97,084	3,246	111,865
1847	617 17 6	328 3 0	22 3 0	54 2 2	1,022 5 8		1,191 13 10	188 0 9	47 5 3	562 13 11	300 11 7	93 1 6	73,107	3,501	88,685
1848	541 0 5	262 3 0	20 0 0	50 19 8	874 3 1		743 10 11	159 7 1	16 11 0	368 13 11	198 18 11	—	51,634	2,998	66,167
1849	450 4 8	252 0 0	—	36 10 0	738 14 8		840 2 5	229 5 9	56 18 9	344 13 11	209 4 0	—	51,095	3,332	64,328
1850	427 9 5	399 0 0	0 10 0	44 7 4	871 6 9		870 0 9	354 19 3	5 0 0	301 18 0	208 3 6	—	49,046	2,694	60,276
1851	418 15 1	303 0 0	237 11 0	36 6 5	995 12 6		701 8 5	184 19 0	13 17 0	294 1 5	208 11 0	—	55,807	2,342	66,160
1852	653 1 6	230 0 0	50 4 0	6 2 9	940 1 3		991 13 8	380 1 3	39 3 8	329 4 5	229 4 4	13 0 0	79,908	2,240	92,096
1853	561 3 6	238 1 0	—	23 0 6	822 5 0		797 17 4	195 7 8	14 5 6	307 13 1	203 5 4	77 5 9	65,346	2,977	78,049
1854	959 16 1	255 0 0	—	28 0 0	1,242 16 1		1,083 15 6	204 16 11	162 1 6	361 11 7	222 16 9	132 8 9	87,325	2,987	114,238
From May 1854 to 31 Dec. 1855	1,220 18 11	303 6 0	Grant. 750 0 0	22 10 8	2,296 15 7		2,422 9 11	301 1 8	576 4 10	739 19 3	362 3 1	443 1 1	178,931	5,211	202,571

The accounts up to 1837 having been lost, it is now impossible to give all the details. An original loan of 750*l.* has been reduced to 500*l.*

* Nearly 20,000 persons admitted on the day of the Queen's coronation.

III.

Officers and Council elected 1st May 1855.

President—Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Ex-Presidents.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Lieut.-Colonel Portlock.
The Marquis of Kildare.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.

D. J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Professor Allman.
E. Hutton, M.D.

Secretaries.

Robert Ball, LL.D., 3, Granby Row.
Hans Irvine, M.B., 1, Rutland Square.

Treasurer—Thomas Hutton, D.L.

Council.

Charles Benson, M.D.
F. W. Brady, Esq.
Lundy E. Foot, Esq.
Robert Callwell, Esq.
Samuel Gordon, M.D.
G. W. Hatchell, M.D.
James S. Hughes, M.D.
Sir H. Marsh, Bart.
J. E. Martin, Esq.
Robert H. Moore, Esq.
B. G. M'Dowell, M.D.
M. J. O'Kelly, Esq.
J. Owen, Esq.
Aquilla Smith, M.D.
T. W. Warren, Esq.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

Committee of Lectures.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord High Chancellor;
The Chief Secretary, or the Under Secretary in his absence;
Richard Griffith, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.; and
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.;
On the part of the Government.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.;
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.;
Frederick J. Sidney, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; and
The Rev. Joseph Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.;
On the part of the Royal Dublin Society.

This Committee not having been constituted until a late period in the year 1854, did not find at the termination of that year that its operations were so far advanced as to require that they should be made the subject of a separate Report. The Committee, therefore, now submits to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade a report, comprising an account as well of its proceedings for the year 1855 as of those in that portion of the preceding year during which it was in operation.

The Committee held its first meeting on the 12th September 1854; nineteen subsequent meetings have been held to the close of the year 1855. The dates of all the meetings, and the names of the members who attended each, are stated in the Appendix to this Report (II.) The Committee also frequently appointed sub-committees of their own body, by whose assistance they were most effectually aided in the execution of their various duties.

The Committee, in the first instance, entered on the consideration of the branch of its functions which respected the delivery of courses of lectures, which might be classed as common to the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society. In respect to the former institution, the Director, Sir Robert Kane, laid before the Committee, at its first meeting, a programme of certain introductory courses of lectures proposed to be delivered by the Professors of the Department of Science and Art, in its Museum, to commence early in the month of November 1854 (see III.); and it did not appear to this Committee that it was necessary on its part to direct any lectures to be delivered in the winter session in the Museum of Irish Industry in addition to those so proposed; and the lectures specified in the

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

programme were delivered there accordingly, with the exception of the Introductory Address, by Sir Robert Kane, which, at the request of the Royal Dublin Society, he delivered in the theatre of that institution.

As regards the courses of lectures to be delivered in the Royal Dublin Society by the Professors of the Department of Science and Art, the Committee having had regard to the programme of lectures to be delivered in the Museum of Irish Industry, as above stated, and having considered the time and subjects of the courses of lectures heretofore usually delivered by the Professors of the Royal Dublin Society, made arrangements for the delivery, in the theatre of the Society, of the following courses of lectures, commencing in the year 1855 :—

On Chemistry, by Professor Sullivan ;
On Geology, by Professor Jukes ;
On Natural Philosophy, by Professor Barker ;
On Botany, by Professor Allman, to be delivered partly in the Botanic Gardens, as heretofore :

and the lectures were delivered accordingly.

The Committee next proceeded to establish a code of regulations respecting the second part of its functions, viz., the arrangement of provincial lectures. A code, prescribing the form and conditions of applications from localities desirous of such instruction, was accordingly sanctioned, and has since been extensively circulated.

1855.

The Committee having obtained permission to expend an unappropriated balance of the grant from Parliament for provincial lectures for the year 1854, in addition to the grant for 1855, was enabled to comply with a greater number of applications for lectures in the latter year than it otherwise would have been in a condition to sanction ; and consequently twenty-two courses of provincial lectures have been given in that period, instead of twelve, the number which the grant for 1855 would have permitted; while, notwithstanding this increase, the Committee was reluctantly obliged to refuse many applications for lectures, in consequence of its want of funds ; and such appears to be the desire for provincial lectures, that the Committee is strongly impressed with a belief, that a grant of 1,000*l.*, instead of 500*l.*, is most desirable, with a view to meet this increasing demand. The Committee, accordingly, is anxious to impress upon your Lordships the propriety of an early consideration of this suggestion, in order that if your Lordships should approve of it, the necessary application should be made to Parliament. Remonstrances have been made from some quarters against the payment of the deposit of 10*l.* for each course of lectures; but, at the same time, no difficulty appears to exist in obtaining this payment from the localities desirous of the advantages of provincial lectures, and that to an extent beyond the means of this Committee

to meet all the applications. It does not, therefore, appear advisable to cancel the rule requiring a deposit. The I. gives the names of lecturers employed in the delivery of all the provincial lectures hitherto sanctioned by the Committee, the subjects, localities, attendance, and such other information as seems necessary; and the IV. gives the names of places from which applications for lectures have been received, which, from want of funds or other causes, the Committee could not comply with.

The Committee has very great satisfaction in referring to its Return (I.), and to the almost uniform opinion conveyed to it in reports of the various public bodies at whose instance the lecturers were appointed, in favour, as well of the ability and efficiency of the Professors so engaged, as of the value and interesting character of the scientific information given in their respective courses; and they are enabled, with equal gratification, to speak in terms of strong approval of the desire of the members of the respective local institutions, and the inhabitants generally of each locality, to take advantage of the opportunity for information and instruction thus afforded to them, as testified by the reports of the lecturers, and the returns of attendance upon the lectures so delivered. The Committee feels that in the administration of the grant already placed at its disposal for these purposes, advantages of great importance have been conferred upon the provincial institutions which have availed themselves of this assistance, and through them on the public at large; and that a deep and increasing interest is manifested throughout the country in favour of the system thus in operation, combined with anxiety for its continuance and extension. With these impressions the Committee strongly urges the augmentation of the grant, at least to the extent already noticed.

A correspondence, of which your Lordships are already aware, having taken place in reference to the powers and duties of this Committee in regard to the direction of lectures by the Professors of Science and Art, both in the premises of the Royal Dublin Society and in the Museum of Irish Industry, it now understands that you have invested it with full power to direct at which of the institutions, lectures, common to both the institutions, should be given; and in exercising this power the Committee will give due consideration to your Lordships' suggestion, that the scientific lectures should be given on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, and those on the application of science at the Museum of Irish Industry.

The Committee has made arrangements for the delivery of courses of lectures for the Session of 1856, in the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, as noticed in the V.

The Committee has further to report that the amount of correspondence and official labour which has arisen, and is of daily occurrence in the conduct of its business, has been much greater than could possibly have been anticipated. The duties incident to this state of things have heretofore been gratuitously performed by Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., Secretary to the Queen's University

Appendix B. PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

of Ireland, who, at the request of this Committee, has acted as their Secretary. The propriety and necessity of making some provision for the remuneration of this gentleman for the valuable services he has rendered to the Committee, and of establishing a permanent arrangement for the conduct of its official business, are sensibly felt by the Committee, and recommended to the early consideration of your Lordships.

(Signed) MAZIERE BRADY, *Chairman.*

I.

Return of Provincial Lecturers appointed during the Years 1854 and 1855.

Name.	Appointed to Lecture.	Place.	Subject of Lectures.	Deposit paid of £10.	Lecturer paid.	Lectures delivered in.	Average Attendance.
					£40.		
Professor W. Barker	By R. D. S. before Committee was constituted.	Wicklow	Natural Philosophy	None	By Board of Trade.	—	—
Professor Davy	By R. D. S. Confirmed by Committee, 12th September 1854.	Londonderry	Chemistry	None	By Committee, 1 Nov. 1854	October	132
					£50 paid.		
Professor Harkness	22 Nov. 1854	Clonmel	Geology	21 Oct. 1854	16 March 1855	December	50
Dr. Lover	22 Nov. 1854	Drogheda	Electricity	18 Oct. 1854	16 March 1855	March	350
Dr. John Barker	22 Nov. 1854	Dungannon	Electricity	21 Oct. 1854	16 March 1855	February	162
Professor Melville	22 Nov. 1854	Limerick	Physical Geography	8 Dec. 1854	3 Feb. 1855	January	210
Professor W. Barker	22 Nov. 1854	Omagh	Electricity	18 Oct. 1854	3 Feb. 1855	January	120
Professor Shaw	22 Nov. 1854	Waterford	Heat, and Steam Engine	17 Oct. 1854	3 Feb. 1855	December	150
E. W. Davy, M. B.	22 Nov. 1854	Middleton	Chemistry	24 Oct. 1854	13 Feb. 1855	January	100
Professor Ronalds	20 Dec. 1854	Galway	Chemistry	6 Jan. 1855	24 May 1855	May	100
Professor Davy	28 Feb. 1855	Ballinasloe	Chemistry	3 March 1855	1 June 1855	May	Between 90 and 30
Professor Sullivan	19 April 1855	Waterford	Chemistry	16 March 1855	4 Aug. 1855	July	60
Professor Murphy	19 April 1855	Cork Athenæum	Agricultural Botany	28 April 1855	3 Nov. 1855	September	15
Professor Thomson	19 April 1855	Ballymena	Geology	16 March 1855	6 Aug. 1855	June	200
Professor Harkness	19 April 1855	Coleraine	Geology	25 April 1855	27 Oct. 1855	August	100
E. W. Davy, M. B.	19 April 1855	Dungannon	Chemistry	30 April 1855	29 Oct. 1855	September	108
Dr. Lover	20 May 1855	Wexford	Heat, and Steam Engine	18 May 1855	6 Aug. 1855	July	300
Professor Stoney	26 May 1855	Sligo	Natural Philosophy	28 May 1855	6 Aug. 1855	July	180
Professor Thomson	26 May 1855	Armagh	Geology	9 Aug. 1855	21 Nov. 1855	October	Between 100 and 120.
Professor Smith	2 Aug. 1855	Bandon	Natural History	8 Aug. 1855	26 Oct. 1855	October	100
Professor Hodges	2 Aug. 1855	Aughnacloy	Agricultural Chemistry	8 Aug. 1855	27 Oct. 1855	September	Between 45 and 50
Professor W. Barker	2 Aug. 1855	Limerick	Electricity	5 Oct. 1855	8 Feb. 1856	December	300 to 350
Professor Jukes	24 Oct. 1855	Omagh	Physical Geography	29 Oct. 1855	6 Feb. 1856	December	60
Professor Davy	21 Nov. 1855	Killucan	Agricultural Chemistry	11 May 1855	7 Feb. 1856	December	54

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

II.

ATTENDANCE OF THE COMMITTEE OF LECTURES, FROM ITS FORMATION TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1855.

12th September 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., L.L.D., M.R.I.A.
William Fry, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Larcom, R.E., F.R.S., LL.D., M.R.I.A., *Acting Secretary.*

3rd October 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
William Fry, Esq.
Robert Ball, L.L.D., M.R.I.A., *Acting Secretary.*

10th October 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
William Fry, Esq.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

24th October 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
William Fry, Esq.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A

15*th November* 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
William Fry, Esq.

Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

22*nd November* 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

20*th December* 1854.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A. Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

31*st January* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

28*th February* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

14*th March* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

19*th April* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

9*th May* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

26*th May* 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. Joseph Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A., *vice* William Fry, Esq., resigned.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

30*th May* 1855.

The Right. Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. J. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

2nd August 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Under Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

24th October 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. J. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

31st October 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. E. Horsman, Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. J. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

10th November 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

21st November 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. E. Horsman, Chief Secretary.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. J. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

12th December 1855.

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, M.R.I.A., Lord Chancellor, in the Chair.
The Right Hon. E. Horsman, Chief Secretary.
Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Frederick J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
Rev. J. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
Robert Ball, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

III.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS, MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, DUBLIN.

PROGRAMME of ARRANGEMENTS for LECTURES, to be delivered during the Michaelmas Term, 1854, forming the Introductory Course:—

On Thursday, 2nd November 1854, the Educational Department will be opened by the Director, Sir Robert Kane, with an Address on the Nature, Objects, and Methods of Industrial Education.

On Monday, 6th November, Professor Jukes will commence a course of Six Lectures on the Application of Geology to the Useful Arts, to be continued on the succeeding Mondays.

On Tuesday, 7th November, Professor Sullivan will commence a course of Six Lectures on the Application of Chemistry to Manufactures, to be continued on the succeeding Tuesdays.

On Thursday, 9th November, Professor Barker will commence a course of Six Lectures on the Steam Engine, to be continued on the succeeding Thursdays.

On Friday, 10th November, Professor Allman will commence a course of Six Lectures on the Sources and Properties of the Vegetable and Animal Substances used in Manufactures.

IV.

NAMES of PLACES from whence applications have been received for LECTURES, but with which the COMMITTEE have not been able to comply:—

Athy.	Kinsale.
Carlow.	Limerick.
Carlingford.	Londonderry.
Castlecomer.	Skibbereen.
Cork.	Strabane.
Drogheda.	Trim.
Dundalk.	Waterford.
Kilrush.	Wexford.

V.

The following ARRANGEMENTS were made for COURSES of LECTURES in the PREMISES of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, for Session 1855–6, viz. :—

Professor BARKER.—A course of Twelve Lectures on some branch of Physical Science, to commence on 6th February, at half-past three o'clock, P.M. A second course to be delivered in the months of May and June, at eight o'clock, P.M.

Professor JUKES.—A course of Twelve Lectures on Geology, commencing on 4th March, at half-past three o'clock, P.M.

Professor SULLIVAN.—A course of Twelve Lectures on Chemistry, to commence on 7th April, at half-past three o'clock, P.M.

Professor HARVEY (or his Deputy).—Two courses of Twelve Lectures each on Botany, in the months of May and June; one course in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, and one in the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

And the Royal Dublin Society was requested to direct that Professor Davy and Professor Scouler give each one course of Lectures before Christmas.

VI.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN APPLICATIONS FOR THE DELIVERY OF COURSES OF LECTURES ON SCIENCE IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS IN IRELAND.

THE Committee appointed for administering the Parliamentary grant for lectures in provincial towns in Ireland, will receive and consider applications for the delivery of such courses, from local bodies or institutions, under the following regulations :—

1. Every syllabus and other public announcement relating to the lectures to be headed, "Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art," as above.

2. All applications to be sent in to the Committee on or before the 1st day of May, in each year.

3. It is desirable that the provincial lectures should be delivered, as far as possible, between the months of May and November.

4. The application is to specify, in a printed form, which will be supplied by the Secretary, the subject or subjects of the proposed course of lectures —the estimated number of persons expected to attend—the place where, and the time at or about which, it is desired that the lectures should be given.

5. In order to manifest the interest taken by the locality in the proposed course, a local subscription of ten pounds is required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Committee before the delivery of the course is authorized. This sum will be paid over to the lecturer along with the Government grant on the due delivery of the lectures being certified to the satisfaction of the Committee.

6. The amount and appropriation of the fees received for attendance on the lectures shall be decided by the locality.

7. In order to provide for the free admission of the pupils of National schools, and of the working classes, arrangements may be made by the applicants, for a certain number of free admissions to each course of lectures.

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

8. All expenses of local arrangements for the delivery of the lectures are to be defrayed by the locality.

9. All apparatus and diagrams which may be requisite, are to be supplied by the lecturer. The Committee will deem it right to inquire into the nature of the apparatus and means of illustration provided for the course previous to authorizing its delivery.

10. Every course of provincial lectures shall consist of at least nine lectures, and shall extend over a period of three weeks, each lecture being of not less than one hour's duration.

11. On the completion of each course of lectures a full report, according to a printed form, which will be supplied by the Secretary, shall be sent to the Committee by the body from whom the application came, stating the number of lectures delivered, the average attendance, a list of the donations received in aid, and the amount received for admission fees, the number of free admissions, and any other information likely to be useful.

12. A report will also be required from the lecturer on the conclusion of the course, containing such information on the foregoing points as he may be able to give, and also informing the Committee as to the facilities afforded by the locality for lectures.

13. The Committee reserve to themselves exclusively the nomination of the lecturer, and will not under any circumstances sanction any previous engagement with a lecturer.

14. In no case shall any lecturer be called on to deliver more than two courses of provincial lectures in one year.

15. The lecturer will be selected by the Committee out of the following list, according to the subject of the course, the Committee reserving to themselves the power of adding from time to time the names of such other gentlemen as they may deem desirable :—

List of Lecturers.

John Barker, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., M.R.I.A.
William Barker, M.D., Professor of Physical Science in the Department of Science and Art.
John Blyth, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Cork.
Edmund Davy, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., M.C.S.L., Professor of Chemistry, to the Royal Dublin Society.
Edmund William Davy, A.B., M.B., M.R.I.A.
George Dickie, M.D., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Belfast.
John England, A.B., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Cork.
Robert Harkness, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Cork.
John F. Hodges, M.D., Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast.
J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Professor of Geology in the Department of Science and Art.
John Robert Kinahan, M.B., Acting Professor of Natural History in the Department of Science and Art.
William King, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, Queen's College, Galway.
Alexander G. Melville, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Galway.
Edmund Murphy, A.B., T.C.D., Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Cork.
William Lover, M.D., Lecturer on Natural Philosophy.
Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Galway.

George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.
William Smith, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.
John Stevelly, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Belfast.
G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosphy, Queen's College, Galway.
W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Science and Art.
Wyville Thompson, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Belfast.

16. All communications are to be addressed to "The Secretary to the Committee of Lectures, Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle."

SUBJECTS FOR LECTURES.

NATURAL HISTORY:
1. Geology, (Physical and Palæontological).
2. Physical Geography.
3. Mineralogy.
4. Botany, (Physiological).
„ (Agricultural).
„ (Systematic and Introductory).
5. Zoology.

CHEMISTRY:
1. Systematic and Experimental.
2. Applied to Agriculture.
3. „ Arts and Manufactures.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:
1. Mechanics.
2. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
3. Heat and the Steam Engine.
4. Optics and Acoustics.
5. Electricity and Magnetism.

By Order,
ROBERT BALL, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

QUERIES to be answered by APPLICANTS for LECTURES in PROVINCIAL TOWNS, and returned as soon as possible.

No engagement or negotiation with a Lecturer on the part of Applicants will be sanctioned by the Committee.

1. Name of town for which application is made, and the computed number of its inhabitants.
2. State whether the application proceeds from an institution, or from what other authority.

Appendix B.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

3. In order to give the Committee an alternative, in case of need, please to state upon which *two* of the following courses of practical science are lectures most desired, viz. :—

NATURAL HISTORY :
1. Geology (Physical and Palæontological.
2. Physical Geography.
3. Mineralogy.
4. Botany (Physiological).
„ (Agricultural).
„ (Systematic and Introductory).
5. Zoology.

CHEMISTRY :
1. Systematic and Experimental.
2. Applied to Agriculture.
3. „ Arts and Manufactures.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY :
1. Mechanics.
2. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
3. Heat, and the Steam Engine.
4. Optics and Acoustics.
5. Electricity and Magnetism.

4. Estimated number of persons expected to attend.
5. In what place is the course to be delivered
6. At what time is it desired that the course should be delivered?
7. What charges are intended to be made for admission, and what arrangements, if any, for free admission?
8. General observations to be stated on the other side.

request the Committee of Lectures will appoint a Lecturer to deliver one of the courses above mentioned, and at the period stated, or as nearly thereto as may be practicable and convenient; and engage to lodge forthwith the sum of 10*l.* to the credit of the Committee, as directed in the regulations.

Dated this day of 185

Signatures of Applicants _____

_____

_____

To the Secretary to the Committee of Lectures,
Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.

REPORT of the IRISH NORMAL LACE SCHOOL, 76, Harcourt Street, Dublin, for the Year ending 31st December 1855.

Committee:—

The Countess of Erne. | The Lady Fanny Howard.
The Countess of St. Germans. | Mrs. Horsman.
The Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Under Secretary for Ireland.
Honorary Treasurer:—Miss Elizabeth Lloyd.
Honorary Secretary:—Miss Bruce.
Matron:—Miss Andrews.
Art Teacher:—Miss Ashworth.
Valenciennes Lace Teacher:—Rosa Vandesteene.
English Lace Teacher:—Anne Lavin.

The Irish Normal Lace School had its origin in the desire of a few ladies to introduce amongst the female peasantry of Ireland a manufacture for which their natural quickness and delicacy of manipulation peculiarly qualified them, and which, from the extreme cleanliness indispensable to the production of marketable lace, was calculated to lead to an improvement in their habits and dwellings. The enterprize was not undertaken without full consideration, and there seemed every reason to expect ultimate success for the lace making as a remunerative employment. Several months elapsed before a teacher could be induced to come from Belgium, and many difficulties were encountered at the outset from want of funds and the opposition resulting from party spirit; but in April 1851 the school was opened with *twelve* pupils sent from different districts of Ireland, and before the close of that year the number of inmates was increased to *twenty-six*. A teacher from Buckinghamshire was next engaged, and the making of Maltese, white and black Buckinghamshire lace and blonde was introduced. According as the pupils left the school their places were immediately filled by others, and the committee, finding that the in-coming pupils were much younger than had been their original intention when the school opened, and being deeply impressed with the importance of giving the girls other than an exclusively lace education, secured the services of a matron capable of acting as a general teacher, and of forming the character and raising the moral standard of the pupils.

Until the 1st January 1855, when the first Parliamentary vote was received, the school had no other support than the fluctuating income derived from subscriptions, the payments for pupils, the sale of whatever lace was made by the latter, and the proceeds of two bazaars held in 1851-52 in the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society by the kind permission of its members; but the amount raised with so great an expenditure of time and labour was found quite insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, and the committee found themselves obliged to dismiss their lace teachers, and to appoint two of their former pupils in their place.

The number of pupils admitted from the opening of the school in April 1851 to 31st December 1835, was 76. Of these,

5 were removed from inability to pay for their board.
2 died.
3 removed from incapacity for the work.
3 became household servants.
3 emigrated soon after leaving the school.

Appendix B.

NORMAL LACE SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

8 nothing known.
15 went to country schools, subsequently closed from the impossibility of getting children to attend, or from more remunerative employment being easily procured in the neighbourhood, or from opposition caused by party spirit.
17 remain in the Normal school.
19 superintend lace schools in the country.
1 English lace teacher at the Normal school.

The committee desire to call attention to the advanced age of the pupils at present in the school, and to urge the advisability of children *under* ten years of age being instructed in an art the remunerative success of which depends wholly on rapidity of handling which can only be acquired in early youth.

On the receipt of the Parliamentary vote the committee at once engaged a more commodious house, and made application for an art teacher to instruct the lace pupils in drawing and the principles of design; and on 1st May 1855 the drawing class was commenced with seventeen pupils, three of whom obtained medals at the Autumn Exhibition at Gore House. The committee subjoin Miss Ashworth's report of the drawing classes, and in doing so desire to express their gratification at the rapid and steady progress made by the pupils under her instruction.

The committee, in order to introduce the newest method of making the Valenciennes lace, again procured a teacher from Belgium, and feel much satisfaction with the improvement of the pupils in this respect, the lace now made at the Normal school being in no way (except in rapidity of handling) inferior to that of the best quality produced on the Continent. The elementary instruction of the pupils is conducted by the matron, Miss Andrews, and embraces the usual branches of English education, reading, writing, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the rudiments of history. The books used in the school are those published by the National Education Commissioners.

The religious culture of the pupils is carefully attended to. Two of the elder girls assist in the management of the household arrangements, and are entrusted with the payment of bills and the purchase of the provisions for the week, &c. Especial attention is paid by the matron to the personal habits of the pupils, and neatness and cleanliness, both in their own persons and in the rooms they occupy, are strongly insited on.

The subjoined table will show the manner in which the pupils are occupied :—

Pupils rise at	6.0	A.M.		
Prayers	7.30	„		
Breakfast, sweep out and tidy their rooms from	8.0	„	to	9.0 A.M.
Drawing	9.0	„	to	11.0 „
Work	11.0	„	to	1.0 P.M.
Dinner and recreation	1.0	„	to	2.0 „
Work	2.0	„	to	4.0 „
School	4.30	„	to	6·30 „
Recreation	6.30	„	to	7.30 „
Supper	7.30	„		
Studies from	8.15	„	to	9.0 „
Prayers	9.0	„		
All in bed by	10.0	„		

The committee have great pleasure in recording their sense of the affectionate care and attention shown by the matron, Miss Andrews, to all the pupils in the establishment, whose marked improvement in health, manner, and appearance, affords them great satisfaction.

The committee regret to observe a decrease in the number of pupils in the course of the past year, in consequence of scarlatina, which broke out in May, and proved fatal in one case, and the removal of others of the pupils, owing to the inability of their friends to pay the sum required for their board.

Signed by order of the committee,
ELIZA BRUCE, Hon. Sec.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1855.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Vote for 1854-55	500	0	0
Parliamentary Vote for 1855-56	500	0	0
Fees	9	0	0
Subscriptions and donations	98	3	0
Maintenance of pupils	87	11	10
Materials	14	5	1
Day Pupils	1	8	7
	£1,210	8	6

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	137	16	0
Rent and taxes, including arears	116	9	10½
Furniture for new school-house	89	1	0
Coal, candles, soap, and starch	32	13	7½
Board of pupils, teachers, &c.	219	17	2¾
Materials, including drawing desks, &c.	26	1	3
Washing and mangling	16	17	7½
Incidental expenses, including travelling expenses of Belgian teacher, and 84*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* due to the Hon. Treasurer	127	1	0¾
	765	17	8
Balance in Bank.	444	10	10
	£1,210	8	6

REPORT of SUSAN ASHWORTH, Teacher of Art to Normal Lace School, 76, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

The drawing class at the Normal Lace School, 76, Harcourt Street, Dublin, commenced the 1st day of May 1855, but owing to the want of arrangements for such a class in the shape of copies, desks, &c., and the breaking out of an infectious disease in the school (which compelled the lace-makers to be sent to Baldoyle), and afterwards the two months' vacation of the art teacher, no systematic course of instruction was commenced until September 1855. During the vacation the pupils worked at copies, which had been commenced and explained to them by the art teacher before her departure, for two hours three times in the week, and this practice was steadily adhered to by the students, as may be seen by reference to the book in which the names are each day entered; the progress of five of the pupils was so marked, that the teacher of art on her return requested that a prize of small value should be given to such pupils as an encouragement. Five portfolios were accordingly given to the five pupils who had made the most progress in drawing, and who could also answer any question in the elementary work on geometry.

The course of instruction gone through by the lace-makers consists of drawing from flat examples, until a knowledge of form is obtained, and a clear outline finish given to the drawing. A small amount of drawing from the cast to give accuracy to the eye, and a great deal of drawing of vegetable and floral forms from nature, in order that the beauty, neatness, and grace of the curves in nature having entered the student's mind, may be reproduced in designing. A certain course of geometry is likewise given, and the principles of design adapted to the two styles of lace made in the school. English lace and Valenciennes are also taught. Three of these lace-makers were successful competitors in the Exhibition of November last in Gore House, obtaining medals for outlines from flat examples.

Appendix B.

NORMAL LACE SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

This class meets five mornings in the week, fron nine till eleven o'clock. It consisted, at the commencement, of seventeen pupils, one of whom died, and one was taken away; thus reducing the class to fifteen, up to the 30th of December. In concluding the report of this class, the art teacher wishes to express her conviction, that if time is allowed, the pupils in this class will show very great power in design, but she wishes to call attention to the fact, that most of these lace-makers had hardly seen a pencil, and not one had ever tried her skill in the use of one. The pupils show much pleasure in their work, and an anxious desire to progress, and only one has been found unable to copy, or in the least to appreciate form. The special class commenced at the same time, but owing to various circumstances there were only six students in it up to the 31st of December, one of whom obtained a medal for outline from flat examples, and also for a study of a plant bought by the department; and the lace designs of a second pupil in this class lay claim to much merit. The hours of this class are from 11.30 o'clock to 2.30 o'clock three days in the week.

A second special class has been formed, as the hours of the first were considered by many as too long. This class meets twice a week for two hours. Many have applied for admission, and it promises to succeed well.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR of the INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM of SCOTLAND.

Laboratory of the Industrial Museum of Scotland,
Edinburgh, 11th January, 1856.

SIR,

THE Director received his appointment in February 1855, with instructions to confer with the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art on his approaching visit to Edinburgh. A conference, accordingly, was held, and arrangements made as to the most effectual way of forwarding the interests of the Industrial Museum.

Legal and other difficulties, however, which were not surmounted till the close of last summer, prevented the transfer to the Board of Trade of the buildings occupying part of the site of the new museum, which at present are employed as depositories for the specimens to be ultimately collected within its walls.

The vacancy also in the keepership of the Natural History Museum in the University of Edinburgh, which occurred in November 1854, rendered it inexpedient to interfere with its arrangements till a successor to the late Professor Edward Forbes should be appointed by the Crown, and Professor Allman, who is now Keeper, could not enter upon his duties till last October.

From those hindrances the Director could do little in Edinburgh towards fulfilling his obligations, and a portion of the summer accordingly was spent in visiting the museums of London, and making himself familiar with their contents and arrangements.

In August he received the appointment from the Crown, of Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, with the approval of the Board of Trade. In September a resident attendant at the Industrial Museum was appointed; and the laboratory rented by the Director was constituted the laboratory of the Museum, and a chemist attached to it.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Glasgow in September last, afforded an opportunity of interesting a large and influential circle of scientific and practical men in the welfare of the Industrial Museum, and many of the manufacturers of the West of Scotland have already engaged to furnish valuable specimens to its collections.

The Architectural Institute of Scotland, in reply to a request from the Director, have agreed to transfer their specimens of building-stones and other architectural materials to the Museum, and have appointed a committee to prosecute the collection of such specimens.

The Royal Scottish Society of Arts have offered their valuable aid in procuring models and machines; and the Highland and Agricultural Society, which had before made a gift of their important accumulation of agricultural implements and machinery to the Museum, will also afford the Director an early opportunity of explaining to its members, at a public meeting, the objects and claims of the new institution.

Appendix B.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

The Director commenced in November, in the University of Edinburgh, a series of daily lectures, as Professor of Technology. Of these the contents, present and prospective, of the Industrial Museum may be regarded as the text. The inaugural lecture, having excited some interest, has been published and circulated pretty widely, at the author's expense, among those likely to become contributors to the Museum. It has led to the promise of gifts from various parties in Scotland, England, and Ireland.

The students of the technology class, forty in number, take much interest in the subjects brought before them, and are pledged to contribute to the Museum. Arrangements have also been made for the delivery, in the course of the spring, of separate lectures to different sections of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, on subjects likely to deepen their interest in the Industrial Museum.

In the laboratory of the Museum, which has been open since October, the pupils, who are all qualifying themselves for industrial professions, have systematically prosecuted chemical analyses.

A series of researches related to economic art has also been carried on in the laboratory, since the appointment of the assistant chemist. Among these the most important have been as follows :—

On the arrangement most suitable for a smokeless gas-jet, as a substitute for the spirit-lamp, as a source of heat ;

On the action of water on galvanized iron, as affecting the use of the metal for pipes and cisterns ;

On the present adulterations of sperm oil ;

On the composition of sea-water from different localities ;

On the chemical composition of the sandstones employed for building in Scotland. The first part of this inquiry, which has been commenced in consequence of the interest taken in the subject by the architects of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, will be published shortly.

Besides those detailed inquiries, commercial analyses have been made of various substances employed in the Arts ; and two important civil questions affecting industrial interests, and one criminal case arising out of a capital charge, have been investigated, in obedience to requisitions from the higher courts of law.

Hitherto no money has been directly expended in procuring specimens, as an arrangement is in progress with the Director of the Museum of Irish Industry for the employment of one qualified party to collect and purchase objects of industrial art for the Scottish and Irish Museums, so as to lessen materially the cost to both.

As the aim of the Industrial Museum is still imperfectly understood, the number of donations is as yet inconsiderable. Already, however, liberal gifts have been received from various parties in the country, among whom Price's Patent Candle Company call for special reference ; and as many influential persons have announced their intention of becoming early contributors, the Director does not doubt that the Museum will rapidly receive numerous and important additions to its present embryo collection.

GEORGE WILSON,
Director.

The Secretary of the
Department of Science and Art.

Report on the present State of the Natural History Museum, Edinburgh.

In submitting the following Report on the present state of the Natural History Museum, I beg leave, in the first place, to call attention to the operation of the new regulations by which the Museum has been thrown open to the public during one day in each week free of charge, while the charge for admission on the other days has been reduced from one shilling to sixpence.

These arrangements came into force on the 8th October 1855, and were immediately availed of in such a way as to show that they were fully appreciated by the public.

It will be seen, from the monthly returns regularly forwarded to the Board of Trade, that the total number of visitors to the Museum, from the 8th October 1855 to the 23d February 1856, amounted to no less than 100,947, while the total number during the corresponding period of 1854–5, was only 833.

Of the above 100,947 visitors, 978 applied on close days, and were admitted at the reduced charge of sixpence, while the remaining 99,969, were free.

It further appears, that though the number of paying visitors since the new system came into operation exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1854–5, by 165, there has yet been a falling off in the receipts at the door to the amount of 17*l.* 4*s.*; the number of paying visitors, and the amount received during the two periods, being respectively as follows:—

From 8th Oct. 1855, to 23d Feb. 1856:—
Visitors at 6*d.* - 978.
Receipts - 24*l.* 9*s.*

From 9th Oct. 1854, to 24th Feb. 1855:—
Visitors at 1*s.* - 833.
Receipts - 41*l.* 13*s.*

Notwithstanding the very large accession of visitors which has thus taken place, it is particularly gratifying to be able to testify to the uniformly good conduct which has prevailed even during the days when the attendance of the public was largest; and though the rooms were frequently overcrowded, and considerable inconvenience thereby experienced, yet on no occasion has any injury beyond that of a very trifling kind been sustained by the collection.

Under the sanction of the Board of Trade, the Museum has also been freely thrown open to *bonâ fide* students of natural history, who have thus been admitted on close days without the usual fee.

To the students of the natural history class of the Free Church College, the privilege of free admission on all days of the week has been granted by order of the Board of Trade, while the Board have also directed that one close day in each month shall be thrown open to the general students of that college.

Appendix B.
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, DINBURGH.

A similar facility of access to the Museum has long been enjoyed by the natural history and general students of the university, and this privilege has under the present system been continued to them.

During the last few months many additions have been made to the collection. Some of these have been obtained by purchase, others by donation.

The collection is, however, still very deficient in some departments. To supplying these deficiencies, my attention has been particularly directed; and though much yet remains to be done, it is hoped that before long the most important vacuities will be filled up.

My main object has been to render the collection as complete as possible in *type forms*, believing that an educational value will thus be given to it far beyond what would be derived from the employment of the resources at my command, in an accumulation of *species* into whose details the public cannot be expected to enter, and which can leave upon the mind of the general visitor nothing but confused impressions of a multiplicity of forms among which he can recognize no definite relations, and whose endless details must only dishearten the student, and render the collection in a great measure powerless as an agent of public instruction.

The collection and display of the leading types was a favourite object with the late Professor Edward Forbes, and had been just commenced by him before his death.

While the display of types, however, will thus become a prominent feature in the general collection, it will be necessary in particular departments, such as those illustrative of the British and other local faunas, to attend to specific detail.

When I obtained the charge of the Museum, I found it destitute of a catalogue. Many of the objects were un-named, and in many others the names which had been affixed had become obsolete. It was found necessary, therefore, to go over nearly the entire collection, and affix new labels.

The revision of the names is now in an advanced state, upwards of 1,500 objects having already received new labels. It is attempted to convey in the label as much information as possible with regard to locality and other facts of importance, while as the naming proceeds a catalogue is being simultaneously prepared, and it is much hoped that when this is completed it will add greatly to the usefulness of the collection.

With the view of further rendering the Museum as useful as possible to the student, I have been desirous of carrying out the intentions of Professor Edward Forbes, with regard to the formation of a collection illustrative of the British fauna. This collection has now been commenced, and in some departments is already nearly complete. It is my wish to include in it an example of every British species, so far as is practicable. For its formation, additional cases have been needed; these have accordingly been ordered, and are now in the hands of the workman.

In labelling the British collection, a conventional notation

has been employed, by which it is imtended to indicate the geographical range of each species in the British Isles, and it is confidently hoped that the student of British zoology will here find valuable aid in his studies.

In conclusion, I beg to state that though no available spot is neglected, the want of more extended space is seriously felt, and much of the collection continues comparatively useless for purposes of public instruction, in consequence of its being found impossible to exhibit it with advantage.

GEO. J. ALLMAN, M.D., F.R.S.,
Regius Keeper of Museum.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

LOCAL SCHOOLS

Corrected to

Name of Place.	Date of Establishment.	Population in 1851.	Total Number of Persons receiving Instruction in Drawing in the Year ending June 1854.	Total Number of Persons receiving Instruction in Drawing in the Year ending June 1855.
Aberdeen	1853	71,973	548	796
Bath	1854	54,240	. . .	. . .
Belfast	1850	99,660	303	. . .
Birmingham, New-street, with Elementary Branch at St. Peter's, Dale-street	1842	232,841	1,357	1,433
Bristol	1853	137,328	876	869
Carlisle	1854	26,310	. . .	454
Carnarvon	1853	8,674	575	664
Carmarthen	1854	10,524	. . .	206
Cheltenham	1853	35,051	208	1,392
Chester (Mechanics' Instn.)	1853	27,766	1,132	1,184
Clonmel (Mechanics' Instn.)	1854	17,720	. . .	232
Cork	1849	86,485	492	. . .
Coventry	1844	36,812	316	340
Dublin (Royal Dublin Socy.	1849	147,506	472	293
Dudley	1853	37,962	604	841
Dunfermline	1854	13,836	486	284
Durham	1853	13,188	198	210
Exeter	1854	40,688	. . .	784
Glasgow	1845	329,097	572	976
Hereford, with Branch at Ludlow.	1853	12,108	274	350
Leeds (Mechanics' Instn.)	1846	172,270	1,120	1,026
Limerick	1852	55,268	393	88
Liverpool:				
Central Authority	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Branch Schools —				
North District School, at the Collegiate Instn. Shaw-street.	1855	. . .	. . .	1,564
South District School, at the Mechanics' Instn., Mount-street.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Macclesfield (Mech. Instn.)	1850	39,048	400	469
Manchester (Royal Instn.)	1842	316,213	606	366
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1844	87,784	634	497
Norwich	1845	68,195	929	1,046
Nottingham, Stoney-street	1844	57,407	235	768
Paisley	1848	47,952	270	204
Penzance	1853	9,214	425	341
Potteries, Central School at Town Hall, with Elementary Branches at—	. . .			
Stoke (Town Hall)	1847			
Hanley (British and Foreign School).	1847	84,027	969	793
Burslem (Mech. Inst.)	1853			
Newcastle-under-Lyme (Mechanics' Instn.)	1853			
Sheffield	1843	135,310	297	319
Southampton	1855	. . .	. . .	334
Stourbridge	1851	7,847	302	443
Swansea, with a Branch at Llanelly.	1853	31,461	278	616
Tavistock	1854	8,086	. . .	341
Truro	1854	10,733	. . .	289
Warrington	1853	23,363	443	689
Waterford	1852	29,288	125	165
Wolverhampton	1853	119,748	264	252
Worcester	1851	27,828	756	693
Yarmouth, Great	1854	30,879	. . .	308
York, Minster-yard	1843	40,359	350	335

OF ART.

December 1855.

Chairman.	Secretary.	Master or Masters.	Name of Place.
Blackie, Thos.	Yeats, Alex.	Cleland, Peter	Aberdeen.
Tinling, Rev. E. D.	Falconer, Dr. R. W.	Stannus, Anthony	Bath.
Dufferin, The Lord	Vance, Samuel	Croome, J. D.	Belfast.
Yorke, Hon. & Rev. G.	Jagger, C. H.	Wallis, G.; Wood, D.; Wallis, W.; Walker, J. W.; Anderson, H. T.	Birmingham, New-street, with Elementary Branch at St. Peter's, Dale-end.
Miles, P. W. S.	Eagles, Rev. John	Ferrier, R. E.	Bristol.
Ferguson, R.	M'Alpine, Daniel	Brooke, Alfred Newton	Carlisle.
Thomas, Rev. T.	Carter, J.	Rowland, J. C.	Carnarvon.
Morris, W.	Davison, Dr. S. C.	Davies, James	Carmarthen.
Bellairs, Rev. H. W.	Hugall, J. W.	Knight, J. P.	Cheltenham.
Wardell, W.	Rigg, Rev. Arthur	Davidson, E. A.	Chester (Mechanics' Instn.)
Mahony, O. B. (Mayor)	Dorney, Thomas	Healy, James	Clonmel (Mechanics' Instn.)
Beamish, F. B., M.P.	Dunscombe, Thos. S.		Cork.
Leigh, The Lord	Caldicott, R., Jun.	Rafter, H.; Hough, W.	Coventry.
Royal Dublin Society	Steele, Dr.	Macmanus, H.; Holmes, T.	Dublin.
Ward, The Lord	Blackwell, S. H.	Cochrane, Robert	Dudley.
Beveridge, Erskine	Kilgour, Alex.	Baker, Leonard	Dunfermline.
Bramwell, J.	Durham, Rev. T. C.	Newton, George	Durham.
Northcote, Sir S. H., Bt.	Wescomb, C.	Wigzell, M.	Exeter.
Alison, Sir A., Bart.	Galbraith, A.	Wilson, C. H.	Glasgow.
The Very Rev. the Dean	Fowler, J. T. O.	Bustin, R. B.	Hereford, with Branch at Ludlow.
Wilson, Thomas	M'Ivor, A.	Swallow, J. C.	Leeds (Mechanics' Instn.)
Dunraven, Earl of	Anglim, Robert	Raimbach, D. W.; Casey, W. L.	Limerick.
The Town Council, through the Museum Committee.	The Town Clerk		Liverpool: Central Authority.
Howson, Rev. J. S.	Hampton, Rev. H.	Burkinshaw, S.	Branch Schools— North District School, at the Collegiate Instn. Shaw-street. South District School, at the Mechanics' Instn. Mount-street.
Wright, John	Kelly, Thomas	Stewart, George	Macclesfield (Mech. Instn.)
Potter, Edmund	Aspden, Richard	Hammersley, J. A.; Evans, J.; Sownes, W. R.	Manchester (Royal Instn.)
Weatherley, Capt. J. D.	Armstrong, H. C.	Scott, W. B.; Harrison, W.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Gurney, J. C.	Nursey, C. L.	Nursey, C. L.; Elton, T.	Norwich.
Hannay, William	Richards, William	Fussell, F. R.	Nottingham, Stoney-street.
Murray, David	Martin and Hodge, Messrs.	Stewart, William; Lyne, Edwin.	Paisley.
Bedford, D. B. (the Mayor).	Rodd, W. H.	Geoffroi, Henry	Penzance.
	Rice, Silas; Hinkly, W. J.; Ryles, G.		Potteries, Central School at Town Hall, with Elementary Branches at— Stoke (Town Hall). Hanley (British and Foreign School). Burslem (Mech. Instn.) Newcastle-under-Lyme (Mechanics' Instn.)
Branson, Dr. Ferguson	Whiteman, Benjamin.	Mitchell, Y.; Peppercorn, J. P.; Lomas, H. D.	Sheffield.
Payne, S. (the Mayor)	Critchlow, R.	Baker, W. J.	Southampton.
Scott, R.		Yeats, G. P.	Stourbridge.
Moggridge, Matthew	Smart, J. N.	Hamerton, R. J.	Swansea, with a Branch Llanelly.
Benson, John	Robjohns, William	Chevalier, T. W.	Tavistock.
Tweedy, W. M.	Brewer, John	Gill, G. R.	Truro.
Patten, J. W., M. P.	Brewtnall, Edward	Collinson, Robert	Warrington.
The Very Rev. the Dean	Gibson, George	M'Cloy, Samuel	Waterford.
Hatherton, The Lord	Mander, C. B.	Chittenden, Thomas	Wolverhampton.
Ward, The Lord	Aldrich, Henry	Kyd, J.; Bowen, W. P.	Worcester.
Palmer, C. J. (the Mayor	Bampton, Rev. J. B.	Griffiths, W. T.	Yarmouth, Great
Spencer, Isaac	Dykes, W. H.	Cole, Archibald	York, Minster-yard.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

Name of School.	Day Classes.						Evening
	Males.			Females.			Males.
	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.
Aberdeen	3	.	15*s.* per quarter.	3	.	15*s.* per quarter.	4	.	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Birmingham	5	100	10*s.* per session.	4	134	1*l.* 2*s.* 6d. and 7*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 10*s.* and 10*s.* per session.	7	396	7*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.* per session
Bristol	4	15	4*s.* per month.	4	42	4*s.* and 7*s.* per month.	3	61	2*s.* per month
Carlisle	.	.	.	3	6	4*s.* per month	5	56	2*s.* and 1*s.* per month.
Carnarvon	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2*s.* per month
Carmarthen	3	8	4*s.* per month	3	8	4*s.* per month	3	15	2*s.* per month
Cheltenham	5	10	10*s.* per quarter.	5	10	10*s.* per quarter.	4	18	5*s.* per quarter.
Chester	.	.	.	2	10	3*s.* per month	3	26	2*s.* per month
Clonmel	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	40	10*s.* and 5*s.* per session.
Coventry	5	160	10*s.* per session.	2	25	20*s.* per session.	7	55	10*s.* per session.
Dublin	5	90	2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per month.	5	90	2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per month.	5	60	1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* per month.
Dudley	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2*s.* per month 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Dunfermaline	.	.	.	3	15	12*s.* per quarter.	3	37	2*s.* per month
Durham	.	.	.	4	20	8*s.* and 4*s.* per month, and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter.	3	28	2*s.* per month
Exeter	2	5	1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and 2*l.* 2*s.* per session.	2	15	1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and 2*l.* 2*s.* per session.	5	78	2*s.* per month and 5*s.* per session.
Glasgow	7	86	3*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 15*s.* per quarter.	8	56	4*s.* and 5*s.* per month, and 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter.	5	154	3*s.* and 2*s.* per month.
Hereford	2	.	1*l.* 5*s.* per session.	2	.	1*l.* 5*s.* per session.	6	.	2*s.* and 1*s.* per month.
Leeds	2	1	10*s.* 6*d.* per month.	2	7	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	37	2*s.* per month and 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Limerick	6	7	5*s.* per month, and 2*l.* 2*s.* per session; and 10*s.* per month, and 4*l.* 4*s.* per session.	6	11	Same fees as the male classes.	4	24	2*s.* per month and 16*s.* per session.

Schools.								Studentships.			
Classes.			Number of individual students who have attended the school at any time.			Pupil Teacherships.					
Females.											
No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. on whose behalf the Department pays half the fees, c. 110.	No. appointed under c. 98.	No. of free students whose fees are paid by the Department.	No. of students entering Central training class.	No. of students who hold scholarships in Central School.	Name of School.
3	.	2s. 6d. per month.	164	60	224	2	2	2	.	.	Aberdeen.
.	.	. . . .	780	142	922	.	.	.	.	.	Birmingham.
.	.	. . . .	164	123	287	12	2	.	.	.	Bristol.
.	.	. . . .	100	27	127	16	1	1	.	.	Carlisle.
3	8	10s. per quarter.	52	14	66	6	.	1	.	.	Carnarvon.
3	15	2s. per month	42	22	64	9	.	1	.	.	Carmarthen.
4	18	5s. per quarter.	116	176	292	4	1	.	1	.	Cheltenham.
.	.	. . . .	78	30	108	1	.	1	.	.	Chester.
5	26	21s. and 5s. per session.	79	33	112	.	.	.	.	.	Clonmel.
2	6	10s. per session.	294	46	340	6	2	1	1	.	Coventry.
5	60	1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per month.	174	119	293	.	.	.	2	.	Dublin.
.	.	. . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dudley.
.	.	. . . .	40	17	57	.	1	1	.	.	Dunfermline.
.	.	. . . .	68	49	117	3	2	1	.	.	Durham.
5	21	2s. per month, 5s. per session.	150	42	192	.	.	.	.	.	Exeter.
.	.	. . . .	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	Glasgow.
.	.	. . . .	105	20	125	10	2	1	.	.	Hereford.
.	.	. . . .	129	15	144	.	1	1	.	.	Leeds.
4	8	Same fees as the male classes.	54	34	88	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

LOCAL

Name of School.	Day Classes.						Evening		
	Males.			Females.			Males.		
	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.
Liverpool (North District School).	.	.	. . .	2	.	15*s.* per quarter.	2	.	1*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Macclesfield . .	.	9	3*s.* 6*d.* per month.	.	5	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.	.	114	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Manchester . .	9	.	3*s.* per month, and 1*l.* and 2*l.* per quarter.	3	.	10*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.*, and 2*l.* per quarter.	8	.	1*s.* and 2*s.* per month.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	.	.	. . .	3	29	7*s.* and 5*s.* per month.	8	104	2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
Norwich . .	2	8	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	3	9	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	76	2*s.* per month
Nottingham . .	3	8	1*l.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per session.	4	30	1*l.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* per session.	8	60	9*s.* per session
Paisley . . .	3	6	10*s.* per quarter.	3	16	10*s.* per quarter.	8	60	2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Penzance . .	3	4	4*s.* per month	3	5	4*s.* per month	3	25	2*s.* per month
Potteries . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .
Stoke . .	4	.	5*s.* and 4*s.* per session.	4	.	5*s.* and 4*s.* per session.	.	.	. . .
Hanley . .	4	40	1*s.* 9*d.* per month.	2	20	1*s.* per month	.	.	. . .
Burslem . .	4	22	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	4	20	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	2	5	2*s.* per month
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	4	.	1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	4	.	1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	5	.	1*s.* 9*d.* per month.
Sheffield . .	2	6	1*l.* 1*s.* per half-year.	6	52	1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter.	5	73	5*s.* per quarter.
Southampton .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .
Stourbridge . .	.	.	. . .	2	10	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	3	44	6*s.* per quarter.
Swansea . .	.	.	. . .	2	12	4*s.* per month	3	18	2*s.* per 4 weeks.
Tavistock . .	.	.	. . .	2	21	4*s.* per month	3	26	2*s.* per month
Truro . . .	2	4	4*s.* per month	2	16	4*s.* per month	4	50	2*s.* per month
Warrington . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .
Waterford . .	2	14	10*s.* 6*d.* per session.	4	37	10*s.* 6*d.* per session.	3	13	2*s.* per month
Wolverhampton .	2	12	15*s.* and 21*s.* per quarter.	2	10	15*s.* and 21*s.* per quarter.	2	90	5*s.* per quarter.
Worcester . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .
Yarmouth, Great .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .	.	.	. . .
York	2	.	10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	4	.	15*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter.	3	.	5*s.* per month.

Schools.								Studentships.			
Classes.			Number of individual students who have attended the school at any time.			Pupil Teacherships.					
Females.											
No. of lessons per week.	Average No. attending.	Rate of Fees.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. on whose behalf the Department pays half the fees, c. 110.	No. appointed under c. 98.	No. of free students whose fees are paid by the Department.	No. of students entering Central training class.	No. of students who hold scholarships in Central School.	Name of School.
4	.	Same fees as the male classes.	497	381	878	.	.	.	.	.	Liverpool (North District School).
.	23	8*d.* per month	123	28	151	17	2	2	2	.	Macclesfield.
.	.	. . .	274	92	366	.	.	.	3	.	Manchester.
.	.	. . .	194	63	257	.	2	1	.	.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5	16	2*s.* per month.	104	38	142	8	2	1	.	.	Norwich.
3	17	9*s.* per session	245	74	319	.	1	.	.	.	Nottingham.
.	.	. . .	117	27	144	.	2	1	1	.	Paisley.
2	18	2*s.* per month	71	47	118	3	1	1	1	.	Penzance.
.	.	. . .	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	Potteries.
.	.	. . .	61	94	155	7	.	.	.	.	Stoke.
.	.	. . .	77	35	112	3	.	.	.	.	Hanley.
2	5	2*s.* per month	69	12	81	.	2	1	.	.	Burslem.
5	.	1*s.* 6*d.* per month.	45	11	56	4	1	1	.	.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
.	.	. . .	227	67	294	.	1	2	.	.	Sheffield.
.	.	. . .	142	34	176	.	.	.	.	.	Southampton.
.	.	. . .	66	24	90	1	.	.	.	.	Stourbridge.
3	18	2*s.* per 4 weeks.	109	11	120	.	1	.	.	.	Swansea.
2	5	4*s.* per month	55	45	100	1	1	1	.	.	Tavistock.
2	8	2*s.* per month	80	45	125	.	.	.	.	.	Truro.
.	.	. . .	90	35	125	5	2	.	.	.	Warrington.
3	14	2*s.* per month	54	71	125	.	.	1	.	.	Waterford.
2	12	5*s.* per quarter.	158	22	180	.	.	.	.	.	Wolverhampton.
.	.	. . .	196	91	287	3	.	5	.	.	Worcester.
.	.	. . .	136	89	225	.	2	1	1	.	Yarmouth, Great.
2	.	5*s.* per month	46	44	90	.	.	.	.	.	York.

Name of Place.	Elementary Instruction.							
	Public Schools of the class of those under the inspection of Privy Council.				Private Schools receiving instruction from the Teacher.			
	No. of Schools taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Amount of Payment per annum.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Amount of Payment per annum.	No. of Scholars.
			£ s. d.				£	
Aberdeen	1	1	5 0 0	160	4	8	68	212
Birmingham	10	11	85 0 0	511	.	.	.	.
Bristol	5	5	45 0 0	382	2	5	67	10
Carlisle	2	2	10 0 0	95	5	9	76	182
Carnarvon	5	7	40 0 0	582	2	2	15	16
Carmarthen	3	4	20 0 0	142	.	.	.	.
Cheltenham	8	9	.	1,100	.	.	.	.
Chester	8	9	85 0 0	974	5	9	90	102
Clonmel	2	6	50 0 0	120	.	.	.	.
Cork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dudley	9	10	65 0 0	681	1	2	15	24
Dunfermline	2	2	10 0 0	162	1	1	5	65
Durham	3	3	20 0 0	81	1	1	20	12
Exeter	7	9	60 0 0	592	.	.	.	.
Glasgow	2	10	18 0 0	142	.	.	.	.
Hereford	3	3	15 0 0	145	2	2	30	80
Leeds	5	7	35 0 0	730	1	5	.	152
Liverpool, North District School.	14	14	70 0 0	686	.	.	.	.
Limerick	4	4	20 0 0	.	.	.	.	.
Macclesfield	4	4	20 0 0	318	.	.	.	.
Manchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	20 0 0	190	.	.	.	.
Norwich	6	6	10 0 0	486	6	7	15	418
Nottingham	3	.	20 0 0	175	.	.	.	.
Paisley	1	3	33 13 6	60	.	.	.	.
Penzance	2	3	15 0 0	170	4	7	55	118
Potteries:—								
Hanley	2	2	10 0 0	68	.	.	.	.
Stoke	1	1	5 0 0	28	.	.	.	.
Burslem	3	6	25 0 0	85	1	2	25	12
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3	4	20 0 0	122	.	.	.	.
Sheffield	.	.	.	.	1	2	20	25
Southampton	5	5	25 0 0	158	.	.	.	.
Stourbridge	1	1	5 0 0	65	3	3	30	272
Swansea	3	4	15 0 0	374	3	4	61	122
Tavistock	3	3	15 0 0	220	1	1	40	21
Truro	2	2	10 0 0	86	3	5	50	78
Warrington	3	5	50 0 0	515	2	2	45	49
Waterford	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	40
Wolverhampton	3	3	15 0 0	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	4	4	16 0 0	406	.	.	.	.
Yarmouth, Great	3	3	15 0 0	118	.	.	.	.
York	1	1	5 0 0	50	1	1	20	60

during the Year ending June 30, 1855.

No. of Schools where the Schoolmasters or Schoolmistresses themselves give Instruction in Drawing.		No. of Schoolmasters and Mistresses who have attended the School.	Local Expenditure on account of Examples during the Year.	Total sum received in Fees from Students.	Name of Place.
No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	200	31	. . .	100 16 6	Aberdeen.
. .	. .	44	. . .	664 2 9	Birmingham.
. .	. .	15	49 9 6	288 18 6	Bristol.
1	50	29	47 12 0	72 12 0	Carlisle.
. .	. .	. .	. .	54 2 6	Carnarvon.
. .	. .	3	. .	64 2 6	Carmarthen.
. .	. .	34	15 0 0	. .	Cheltenham.
. .	. .	10	. .	209 19 0	Chester.
. .	. .	. .	37 11 8	76 12 0	Clonmel.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Cork.
. .	. .	13	4 0 10	121 4 0	Coventry.
. .	. .	. .	8 1 3	61 6 1	Dublin.
. .	. .	1	. .	67 18 6	Dudley.
. .	. .	. .	. .	55 13 6	Dunfermline.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Durham.
3	. .	38	2 7 2	125 2 0	Exeter.
2	80	68	10 0 0	447 5 3	Glasgow.
. .	. .	10	. .	. .	Hereford.
. .	. .	26	9 3 2	. .	Leeds.
. .	. .	172	3 4 0	. .	Liverpool, North District School.
2	. .	9	. .	38 6 10	Limerick.
. .	. .	24	. .	60 0 0	Macclesfield.
. .	. .	137	. .	. .	Manchester.
1	50	8	6 13 2	187 18 3½	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
. .	. .	29	10 5 6	161 15 0	Norwich.
5	274	13	. .	144 12 6	Nottingham,
. .	. .	3	1 14 10	86 13 0	Paisley.
. .	. .	4	. .	78 13 6	Penzance.
					Potteries:—
. .	. .	2	. .	50 4 7½	Hanley.
. .	. .	9	. .	54 18 0	Stoke.
. .	. .	11	7 0 0	50 2 6	Burslem.
2	20	9	. .	9 2 7½	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
6	. .	12	5 9 6	209 17 0	Sheffield.
1	. .	14	40 11 10	39 6 2	Southampton.
1	16	2	4 16 0	50 11 6	Stourbridge.
. .	. .	18	7 14 2	79 9 0	Swansea.
. .	. .	12	60 0 0	69 1 11	Tavistock.
. .	. .	16	26 1 8	75 16 6	Truro.
3	. .	31	52 4 0	123 18 6	Warrington.
1	. .	6	. .	170 16 0	Waterford.
. .	. .	15	. .	162 10 9	Wolverhampton.
. .	. .	50	0 4 0	120 6 0	Worcester.
1	100	29	2 0 0	54 6 6	Yarmouth, Great.
. .	. .	60	. .	132 12 4	York.

Appendix C.

LOCAL SCHOOLS OF ART.

Return of all PAYMENTS made to Masters of LOCAL SCHOOLS of ART on account of Salaries or Allowances, and to Local Schools, for Balances of Parliamentary Grants for year 1853–4, during the period from 1 July 1854 to 30 June 1855.

Schools.	Salaries or Allowances to Masters.	Balances of Guaranteed Salaries paid to Masters.	Balances of direct Parliamentary Grants paid to Schools.	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	13 10 0	13 16 8	. . .	27 6 8
Bath	7 1 2	. . .	. . .	7 1 2
Belfast	125 0 0	. . .	182 4 8	307 4 8
Birmingham	617 11 2	. . .	. . .	617 11 2
Bristol	14 3 2	. . .	. . .	14 3 2
Carlisle	8 7 2	. . .	. . .	8 7 2
Carnarvon	10 16 6	. . .	. . .	10 16 6
Carmarthen	6 5 10	. . .	. . .	6 5 10
Cheltenham	13 3 6	. . .	. . .	13 3 6
Chester	11 6 6	. . .	. . .	11 6 6
Clonmel	8 7 2	. . .	. . .	8 7 2
Cork	618 12 2	47 10 0	. . .	666 2 2
Coventry	16 19 2	. . .	43 19 11	60 19 1
Dublin	320 2 0	. . .	. . .	320 2 0
Dudley	12 10 0	. . .	. . .	12 10 0
Dunfermline	7 10 0	. . .	. . .	7 10 0
Durham	18 11 8	. . .	. . .	18 11 8
Exeter	18 5 2	. . .	. . .	18 5 2
Glasgow	500 0 0	35 0 0	. . .	535 0 0
Hereford	10 2 9	. . .	. . .	10 2 9
Leeds	129 2 7	. . .	. . .	129 2 7
Limerick	140 0 0	40 0 2	. . .	180 0 2
Llanelly	. . .	29 16 0	. . .	29 16 0
Macclesfield	222 15 0	. . .	. . .	222 15 0
Manchester	475 0 0	. . .	. . .	475 0 0
Merthyr Tydvil	. . .	36 0 8	. . .	36 0 8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	150 0 0	. . .	. . .	150 0 0
Norwich	120 17 2	77 16 4	. . .	198 13 6
Nottingham	214 4 4	. . .	. . .	214 4 4
Paisley	262 10 0	62 5 11	. . .	324 15 11
Penzance	14 16 3	. . .	. . .	14 16 3
Potteries	409 5 4	190 7 11	. . .	599 13 3
Sheffield	637 10 0	. . .	. . .	637 10 0
Stourbridge	7 2 4	. . .	. . .	7 2 4
Swansea	12 10 0	. . .	. . .	12 10 0
Tavistock	12 18 10	. . .	. . .	12 18 10
Truro	8 7 2	. . .	. . .	8 7 2
Warrington	30 0 0	. . .	. . .	30 0 0
Waterford	10 16 10	. . .	. . .	10 16 10
Wolverhampton	14 3 2	. . .	. . .	14 3 2
Worcester	171 10 0	21 19 10	. . .	193 9 10
Yarmouth	8 7 2	4 2 10	. . .	12 10 0
York	102 10 0	. . .	. . .	102 10 0
Totals	5,512 11 3	558 16 4	226 4 7	6,297 12 2

Reports on the Advanced Works of the Students of the various Schools of Art in the Spring Exhibition of 1855.

Introduction.

The Works exhibited are the productions of the Students of the Schools of Art which have been established in—

Aberdeen.
Birmingham.
Bristol.
Carlisle.
Carnavon.
Cheltenham.
Chester.
Coventry.
Dublin.
Dudley.
Dunfermline.
Durham.
Glasgow.
Macclesfield.
Manchester.
Metropolitan (Male).
„ (Female)
Metropolitan, Camden Town.
„ Finsbury.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Paisley.
Potteries.
Burslem.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Sheffield.
Stourbridge.
Swansea.
Warrington.
Waterford.
Worcester.
York.

No works have been contributed from the following Schools:—

Bath.
Belfast.
Carmarthen.
Clonmel.
Cork.
Exeter.
Hereford.
Leeds.
Limerick.
Penzance.
Truro.
Wolverhampton.
Yarmouth.

Syllabus of the Works exhibited.

The works now exhibited are classed under certain specified stages of instruction, comprising the more advanced and technical studies, the earlier series having been called for in December last. In several of the stages the subjects have been prescribed, and copies or studies in accordance with them were uniformly required from all the schools: the actual number of works to be sent from each being previously regulated in proportion to the attendance of students and the number of masters. The stages represented on this occasion are as follows:—

Stage 8.—*Drawing the Human Figure or Animal Forms from the Round or Nature.*

In this stage casts of the finest antique statues are placed before the pupil with a twofold object; first, that of further developing his manual power of representing form by light and shade, most subtile and difficult models being selected for this purpose; and secondly, as tending to render him familiar with the external details of the human frame as

Appendix C. EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

conceived by the greatest masters of style, the sculptors of Greece and Rome.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Dublin - - -	2	Paisley - - -	2
Manchester - -	2	York - - -	2
Nottingham - -	2		

N.B. No works are exhibited in this stage in local exhibition.

Stage 9.—Anatomical Studies.

Intended to induce a knowledge of the bones and external muscles of the human body, the surest means of acquiring a power of drawing the human figure correctly. The practice in this stage is to take some well-known antique statue, from which a correct outline is made; the bones are then drawn within this from the articulated skeleton, strung up into a similar position. The muscular development is afterwards represented by the assistance of anatomical prints, casts of dissections, &c., the proper flexion, tension, and necessary foreshortening of the muscles being carefully sought for and imitated by the pupil.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
3	Birmingham - -	3		Newcastle-on-Tyne	3
	Carlisle - - -	1		Norwich - -	2
	Coventry - -	1		Nottingham - -	1
	Dublin - - -	2		Paisley - - -	1
1	Glasgow - -	3		Potteries (Central)	2
1	Manchester - - -	4	1	Sheffield - -	2
	Metropolitan (Male)	5		Worcester - -	4
	Finsbury - - -	3	1	York - - -	3

Stage 14.—Painting (general) direct from Nature.

Comprises mainly studies from natural flowers, objects of still life, &c. in water and oil colours. In this stage the intention is to inculcate habits of careful observation and exact imitation.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
1	Birmingham - -	1	1	Potteries - -	2
	Coventry - -	3		Sheffield - -	1
	Dublin - - -	1	1	Waterford - -	1
	Glasgow - -	3		Worcester - -	4
4	Metropolitan (Female)	4		York - - -	3
1	Norwich -	1	1	Technical Class -	1
	Nottingham - -	1			

Stage 15.—*Painting Groups of Natural Objects as Compositions of Colour, &c.*

Here the various qualities of colour, light and shade, composition, pictorial effect, &c. are sought to be illustrated, opportunity being afforded for the inculcation of these qualities in a ready way, and with simple materials, whilst there is scope at the same time for the exercise of a certain amount of invention and for the display of artistic feeling generally.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
1	Birmingham	6		Newcastle-on-Tyne	4
	Cheltenham	4	1	Norwich	4
	Coventry	6		Nottingham	3
	Dublin	7		Paisley	4
	Durham	2		Potteries	1
	Glasgow	1		Swansea	1
3	Manchester	8		Warrington	4
	Metropolitan (Male)	1	1	Worcester	5
1	Metropolitan(Female)	3	1	York	1

Stage 16.—*Painting the Human Figure or Animals in Monochrome from Casts.*

The studies in this stage are chiefly useful as demanding minute and careful observation of the facts of form, texture of surface, &c., and in a technical point of view, as inculcating the proper use of the brush and of pictorial appliances generally.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
4	Birmingham	4		Nottingham	1
	Cheltenham	3	1	Paisley	1
	Coventry	2		Potteries (Central)	1
	Dublin	2		Sheffield	3
	Durham	1		Swansea	1
	Glasgow	1		Warrington	2
	Manchester	4		Waterford	1
1	Metropolitan(Female)	1	1	Worcester	4
2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	1	York	2
1	Norwich	1			

Stage 17 *a.*—*Painting the Human Figure or Animals in Colour from the Flat.*

Illustrates methods of painting, colour, &c.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
	Birmingham	3		Newcastle-under-Lyme.	4
	Coventry	2			
	Dublin	4	2	Warrington	3
	Manchester	2		Worcester	1
1	Metropolitan (Male)	3			

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

Stage 17 *b.—Painting the Human Figure, &c. from Nature.*

This stage is the natural sequence of stages 16 and 17; perfect imitation of the nature, contour, and colour of the human form, in all the variety and conditions of representation, being the end sought in this important section of the course of study. In this stage all the technical qualities previously inculcated are brought to bear.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
1	Birmingham -	1	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4
	Manchester - -	2		Nottingham -	1

Stage 18.—*Modelling Ornament.*

For correct plastic imitation and the power of manipulating.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Birmingham - - -	5	Potteries (Central) - -	2
Coventry - - -	1	Sheffield - - -	3
Glasgow - - -	2	Stourbridge - - -	1
Manchester - - -	3	Warrington - - -	5
Metropolitan (Male) -	8	Worcester - - -	3

Stage 19 *a and b.—Modelling the Human Figure or Animals from Casts.*

May be classed with stage 16, as of similar intention.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Birmingham - -	4	Metropolitan (Male) -	3
Camden Town - -	1	Metropolitan (Female) -	2
Coventry - - -	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	2
Dublin - - -	1	Potteries (Central) - -	2
Glasgow - - -	2	Sheffield - - -	4
Manchester - - -	2		

Stage 19 *c.—Modelling the Human Figure, &c., from Nature.*

Corresponds with stage 17.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Dublin - - -	1
Metropolitan (Male) -	2
Potteries (Central) -	2

Stage 20.—*Modelling from Nature.—Flowers, Fruits, Foliage, and Objects of Natural History.*

Corresponds to stage 14 in the painting course.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Birmingham	3	Potteries (Central)	3
Cheltenham	1	Sheffield	4
Coventry	1	Warrington	2
Dudley	1	Worcester	2
Manchester	2	York	1
Metropolitan (Male)	4		

Stage 21.—*Time Sketches in Clay of the Human Figure or Animals from Nature.*

Intended to promote facility and promptness of execution, with an ultimate reference to the rapid embodiment of the invented idea.

Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
Birmingham	3
Metropolitan (Male)	1
Worcester	1

Stage 22.—*Elementary Design.*

The main intention of this stage is to give a stimulus to the inventive faculties of the student. On arriving at this period of the course, he is presumed to be reasonably proficient in all the previous stages, or at least those which are requisite to his particular division of art. The utility of this study is presumed from the certainty that the inventive faculties may be developed, or at least improved and stimulated by practice.

Stage 22 *a.*

This section of Stage 22 is devoted to the analysis of plants and flowers, in order to derive from them new elements of ornamental detail.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
	Dublin	4		Nottingham	3
	Glasgow	3	1	Potteries (Central)	2
1	Manchester	4	2	Warrington	4
2	Metropolitan (Fem.)	4		Worcester	1
	Norwich	4	9	Technical Class	52

Stage 22 *b.*—*Ornamental Arrangements to fill given spaces in Monochrome.*

In this section a natural object is given as a type to be ornamentally displayed and arranged to fill a given form, agreeably as to quantity and contrast, and in accordance with the laws of colour. In this instance the

Appendix C. — Exhibition of Students' Works.

object selected was the woody nightshade. Each school being required to send the studies in sets of four.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
	Aberdeen	2	1	Metropolitan (Fem.)	4
	Birmingham	2		Newcastle-on-Tyne	2
	Carlisle	1		Norwich	3
	Carnarvon	1	2	Potteries	4
1	Coventry	1		Burslem	1
	Dublin	3		Sheffield	1
	Durham	1		Stourbridge	1
2	Glasgow	4		Warrington	4
	Manchester	3		Worcester	1

Stage 22 c.—Ornamental Arrangements in Colour.

Analogous to preceding section, intended to exercise and stimulate the inventive faculties.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
1	Aberdeen	2	1	Finsbury	2
2	Birmingham	3	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4
	Bristol	2		Nottingham	1
1	Carlisle	4	2	Paisley	3
	Cheltenham	2	1	Burslem	4
	Coventry	4		Newcastle-under-Lyne	2
1	Dublin	2		Sheffield	4
2	Durham	4	1	Waterford	6
3	Glasgow	4	1	Warrington	2
1	Manchester	4	1	Worcester	2
1	Metropolitan(Male)	6	1		
1	Metropolitan(Fem.)	4			

Stage 22 d.—Studies of Historic Styles of Ornament.

By copying and recombining characteristic examples, as types of styles, their leading peculiarities are sought to be permanently impressed on the mind of the student.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
1	Birmingham	3		Norwich	2
	Cheltenham	2	1	Paisley	2
	Chester	1	1	Potteries	3
	Coventry	4		Burslem	4
1	Dublin	2	4	Sheffield	4
1	Glasgow	4	1	Stourbridge	3
1	Manchester	3	1	Warrington	4
	Metropolitan(Fem.)	1	1	York	1
4	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	16	Technical Class	301

APPLIED DESIGN.

Stage 23. Sections a to h.—Technical Studies and Applied Designs.

Here the student makes his first essays to apply his knowledge to practical use: the quality and end of his previous training is now manifested; but it must be observed that such essays should as yet be received with much allowance, practice and experience being necessarily still wanting.

No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.	No. in Local Exhibition.	Name of School.	No. of Works sent.
2	Aberdeen - -	9	6	Macclesfield -	22
	Birmingham -	2		Metropolitan (Female) - -	4
	Carlisle - -	4			
2	Chester - -	4	3	Paisley - -	8
	Coventry - -	1	1	Potteries - -	10
	Dublin - -	8	3	Sheffield - -	34
	Dunfermline -	1	1	Warrington -	2
8	Durham - -	20		Worcester -	7
5	Glasgow - -	24		York - -	1

SPECIAL CLASSES AT CENTRAL NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Stage 23 c.—Special Class for Surface Decoration; directed by Mr. OCTAVIUS HUDSON.

This class affords instruction in historic styles of ornament, both as to the natural sources from which the ornamental details have been derived, and the peculiar laws of arrangement to which, in each style, these details are subjected;—in the general principles of symmetry and arrangement, both of form and colour, as applied to the flat ornamental decoration of surfaces;—in the study of natural objects and the analysis of plants and flowers for the new ornamental details to be derived from them (the works in these sections are included in stages 22 *a* and *d*); also in the application of such instruction to designing for fabrics and manufactures.

The number of designs for woven fabrics, paper hangings, &c., sent for examination is 42.

Number of works in Local Exhibition, 25.

Stage 23 f.—Special Class for Lithography; under the Superintendence of Miss CHANNON.

This class is for females only.
Number of works sent, 24.
Number of works in Local Exhibition, 2.

Stage 23 g.—Special Class for Engraving; under the Superintendence of Mr. J. THOMPSON and Miss WATERHOUSE.

This class is for females only.
Number of works sent, 70.
Number of works in Local Exhibition, .

Stage 23 h.—Special Class for Painting on Porcelain; under the Superintendence of Mr. SIMPSON.

Established to give increased knowledge of art and executive skill to students who are desirous of becoming enamellers or painters of the higher class of porcelain. The attention of the students has hitherto been principally directed to copying works of art, with a view to increasing

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

their skill in the processes of painting, to obtaining richness of colouring, and a power of painting flesh.

Number of works sent, 15.

No. in Local Exhibition.	——	No. in Local Exhibition.	——
1	The Age of Innocence (after Reynolds).	7	Group from Nature (by Miss C. Baines.)
2	Woodland Gate (after Collins).	8	Dutch Boats in a Calm (after Cooke).
3	Spanish Beggar Boy (after Murillo).	9	Temptation (after).
4	The Windmill (after Linnell).	10	Card Tray (by T. Bott).
5	The Wooden Bridge (after Callcott).	11	Greek Maid (after Chas. Landseer).
6	Infant Samuel (after Reynolds).		

REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the various SCHOOLS of ART, and exhibited at Gore House, Kensington.

June 1855.

IN compliance with the request of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, we have examined the works from the various schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, in order to select those which appear to be deserving of prizes and rewards, and we beg to submit the following report as the result.

Our recommendation in a former report (May 1854) "that each school should be furnished with at least one standard specimen" of every example required to be used in the preparation of works for competition, having been carried into effect in many cases, the result has been eminently beneficial, both as affording a criterion by which to test the comparative merits of the works produced from them, as well as a valuable means of reference to the students themselves.

We, at the same time, reported to your Lordships, that this was not only necessary as regards the casts from antique ornament in use in these schools, "but that uniform examples should be provided which would set before the students the most approved methods of execution in drawing and painting."

We have been gratified to find that, in accordance with our suggestions, some of the admirable drawings of Mr. Mulready have been obtained with this view, and we would further suggest that means should be taken, by exact reproduction or otherwise, to render them as widely as possible available to the students of all the schools. When, together with these, good examples of modes of painting, in oil, in water colours, and in tempera, are provided, a marked improvement in these advanced sections of preliminary study may confidently be expected.

The student having acquired a competent power of drawing, painting, or modelling, the next section of the course of instruction furnishes the means of acquiring a knowledge of the various historic styles of ornament and of cultivating the inventive faculties.

Of the value of the methods adopted in this section of the course, and the progress made by the students, mention was made in our last report, nor is the progress less observable in the present exhibition. The study of the ornament of former periods exercises a beneficial influence on those inventive arrangements which are based on the study of nature, without interfering with the freshness and variety which such study induces.

Of the sub-section devoted to the "analysis of plants in order to derive from them new elements of ornamental detail," we observe an increasing appreciation this year in the several schools. Remarking, however, some misapprehension of the nature of the course, and some evident misunderstanding of its intention and aim, we think it would be useful that a selection of the best of these studies, forming a complete set, so as fully to illustrate the course, should be circulated to all the schools—thus unity of aim will as far as possible be obtained—and those works which show the most advanced appreciation of the methods of study be widely disseminated.

A change has been made this year by which the class of drawings from the antique are to be sent up for examination at the same period with the anatomical studies; this we think a very proper arrangement, permitting a comparison of the effect of the study of anatomy upon the progress of the student in correct drawing; for it must be remembered that the knowledge of anatomy to the artist is only the means to this end. This remark is called for since many of the anatomical studies are evidently placed within a transferred outline, which has not subsequently been revised and corrected, making it appear as if the very study which is intended to promote a knowledge of the truth of form had failed in its ultimate purpose.

It having been determined that the valuable privilege of visiting the Paris Universal Exhibition should be offered to such masters of Schools of Art as should successfully compete for the same, we have, in accordance with your Lordships' wishes, examined the works offered in competition for this purpose.

Feeling it to be desirable that the privilege should be extended as widely as possible, we have thought that in all cases where a reasonable exertion had been made to secure the opportunity, it should be accorded. We have, therefore, made our selection as extensive as the competing works would possibly admit.

The list of the successful competitors accompanies our other lists of awards.

In conclusion, we would remark upon the increased order and method in the several arrangements for the preparation and forwarding of works for these exhibitions; not only are such order and method very desirable to ensure an equitable competition between the various schools, but they also permit a more accurate comparison as to merits, and we would therefore recommend that an attention to them should be strictly enjoined.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE.
D. MACLISE.
R. REDGRAVE.

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

LIST of those MASTERS who have sent in Works in Competition, and been named to visit the Paris Exhibition.

Names of Masters.	Towns.	Works sent.
Anderson, H. T.	Birmingham	Studies of ornament.
Brooke, A. N.	Carlisle.	Design and study of plant.
Bowen, W. P.	Worcester	Design for a vase.
Carrier, A.	Potteries	Design.
Davidson, E. A.	Chester	Studies of ornament.
Elton, S.	Norwich	Designs.
Geoffroi, H.	Penzance	Designs.
Gill, G. R.	Truro	Designs.
Griffiths, W. T.	Yarmouth	Studies of ornament.
Healy, J.	Clonmel	Designs.
Holmes, T.	Dublin	Studies of ornament.
Knight, J. P.	Cheltenham	Studies of ornament.
Kyd, J.	Worcester	Design.
Lyne, R. E.	Paisley	Ornamental arrangement of a plant.
McCloy, S.	Waterford	Design.
Muckley, W. J.	Burslem	Design.
Newton, G.	Durham	Design.
Peppercorn, J. P.	Sheffield	Design.
D. W. Raimbach	Limerick	Design.
Rafter, H.	Coventry	Design.
Ryles, G.	Newcastle Potteries	Design.
Rowland, J. C.	Carnarvon	Studies of ornament.
Scott, W. B.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Design.
Stewart, W.	Paisley	Studies of ornament.
Wallis, G.	Birmingham	Design.
Wallis, W.	Birmingham	Design.
Walker, J. W.	Birmingham	Design.
Wood, D.	Birmingham	Design.
Yeates, G. P.	Stourbridge	Studies of ornament.

June 1855.

C. L. EASTLAKE.
D. MACLISE.
RICHARD REDGRAVE.

NAMES of STUDENTS to receive MONEY PRIZES.

Names of Students.	Schools.	Subjects.	Section.	Amount of Prizes.
H. Browneward	Potteries, Central School.	Pottery, centre piece	21	£7
Elijah Chetwynd	Potteries, Central School.	Pottery	24	2
James Baird	Paisley	Axminster carpet	19	8
Sarah Jane Edgley	London	" "	19	4
Eliza A. Law	London	Brussels carpet	19	6
F. W. Andrew	London	" "	19	3
Walter Yuill	Glasgow	Paper hangings	20	6
F. W. Andrew	London	" "	20	4
William Fell	Warrington	" "	20	2
Sarah J. Edgley	London	Calicoes	17	6
A. M. Waugh	Durham	"	17	4
C. J. Gibbs	London	"	17	2
C. J. Gibbs	London	Lace	24	3
Thomas Bott	Worcester	Enamelled card tray	24	4

C. L. EASTLAKE.
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RICHARD REDGRAVE.

List of the Names of the Students to whom MEDALS were awarded at the Spring Exhibition, 1855.

The Works of those Students whose names are marked * obtained Prizes in the Local Schools are marked *.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
*Adamson, Daniel	Manchester	9 a.
*Allan, James Benjamin	Normal School, Marlborough House.	18 a.
Allen, J.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 b.
*Allsop, James	Stourbridge	22 d.
*Allsop, John	Birmingham	14 b.
*Anderson, John	Newcastle-under-Lyme	22 c.
*Andrew, Frederick William	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 d. 23 c.
*Armstrong, Mary A.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	17 a. 22 c. 22 d.
*Baines, Catherine	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	14 a. 23 b.
*Baird, James	Paisley	23 c.
Barclay, James	Glasgow	18 b.
Bickerton, T. A.	Worcester	18 a. 20 a.
Bingley, Thomas	Birmingham	18 a.
Birks, Henry	Potteries, Central School	20 a.
*Bott, Thomas	Worcester	16 a. 23 b.
Bowkett, Jane	Metropolitan, Female School	22 c.
Bowlt, Bartholomew	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22 b.

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Bowman, Andrew	Glasgow	18 a.
*Bradley, T. A.	Sheffield	23 a.
*Brammer, William	Durham	23 c.
*Brenan, John	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 d.
Brown, James	Birmingham	18a.
Brown, Walter	Worcester	23 d.
*Brownlow, Washington	Newcastle-on-Tyne	16 a.
Brownsward, Henry	Potteries, Central School	19 c. 20 a. 23 e.
*Campbell, John	Glasgow	23
*Carmichael, Mary	Metropolitan, Female School	14 a. 15 a.
*Chambers, Charles	Sheffield	22 d.
*Chaplin, Henry	Worcester	15 a.
Chetwynd, Elijah	Potteries, Central School	20 a. 23 c.
Colls, Henry	Birmingham	23 d.
*Cowell, Helen	Metropolitan, Female School	22 a.
*Darke, Helen	Worcester	22 c.
*Davies, Thomas	Manchester	22 d.
*Dingwall, John	Glasgow	22 d.
*Duncan, William	Aberdeen	23 a
*Eardley, Ralph	Potteries, Central School	22 d.
*Edgley, Sarah Jane	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 a. 22 d. 23 c.
*Emslie, John P.	Finsbury District School	22 c.
*Evans, Edward	Manchester	22 a.
*Fell, William	Warrington	17 a. 23 c.
*Fillans, Wilhelmina	Glasgow	22 b.
Forbes, John	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22 c.
*Ford, William	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 h.
*Freed, Mary A.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 a. 22 d. 23 c.
*Gallimore, Samuel	Potteries, Central School	22 b.
Gamble, James	Sheffield	18 a.
*Gaskell, Agnes	Warrington	22 c.
Gates, Richard	Normal School, Marlborough House.	18 a.
*Gibbs, Charlotte I.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 a. 22 d. 23 c.
Gould, John	Camden Town District School	19 a.
*Graham, Peter	Glasgow	22 c. 23 c.
*Gray, Thomas	Aberdeen	22 c.
Gray, Curwin	Normal, Marlborough House	22 c.
Green, Charles	Sheffield	20 a.
*Grognet, William	Macclesfield	23 c.
*Hall, George	Birmingham	15 a. 22 c.
Hancock, Henry	Potteries, Central School	16 a.
*Harrison, George	heffield	22 d.
*Havers, R. N.	Norwich	14 a. 15 a. 16 a.
Hawkins, Blanche	Metropolitan, Female School	22 b.
*Hay, Charles	Paisley	22 c.
*Hays, Jane	Durham	22 c.
*Hessey, Mark	York	16 a.
*Hill, John	Warrington	22 a. 22 d.
Hodson, Thomas	Normal School, Marlborough House.	22 c.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
*Holden, Samuel	Warrington	22 a.
*Holyoake, William	Birmingham	9 a. 16 a.
*Hughes, Thomas	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 a.
*Hunt, Jane A.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 f.
*Inglis, John	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22 d.
*Johnson, John	Warrington	17 a.
*King, Thomas B.	Normal School, Marlborough House.	22 c.
*Kipling, John	Potteries, Central School	22 b.
*Knight, Margaret	Metropolitan, Female School	14 a.
*Lane, Eliza	Metropolitan, Female School	14 a.
*Law, Eliza A.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 d. 23 c.
*Laxon, George	Coventry	22 b.
*Littlejohn, John	Glasgow	9 a.
Marsh, James	Potteries, Central School	23 c.
*Marshall, John	Potteries, Central School	14 a. 22 a. 23 c.
McCulloch, John	Glasgow	19 a.
McCallum, Alexander	Glasgow	19 a.
*McDonald, William	Paisley	16 a.
McDowell, James	Glasgow	22 c.
*McGregor, Peter	Glasgow	22 b.
*Meek, John	York	15 a.
*Midwood, William	Normal School, Marlborough House.	17 a.
*Mitchison, George	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22 d.
*Moore, Albert J.	York	9 a.
Morley, William A.	Normal School, Marlborough House.	18 a. 20 a.
*Mottram, George	Macclesfield	23 c.
*Murray, William	Paisley	22 c.
*Nanson, Henry	Carlisle	22 c.
*Norton, George	Sheffield	22 d.
Pairpoint, Thomas J.	Normal School, Marlborough House.	20 a.
*Park, William	Glasgow	22 c.
Patrick, Elizabeth	Glasgow	22 b.
Peet, Louisa	Waterford	14 a.
Peet, Margaret	Waterford	22 b.
*Phillips, Thomas	Chester	23 a.
Phipps, John	Manchester	18 a. 19 a.
*Pilsbury, Richard	Burslem	22 b.
*William Pirie	Aberdeen	23 b.
*Platt, James Samuel	Manchester	15 a.
*Pope, Philip H.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 c.
*Porteous, William	Paisley	23 a.
*Preston, Mary A.	Birmingham	16 a. 17 22 c.
*Price, Charles	Birmingham	9 a. 16 a.
*Pringle, David	Newcastle-on-Tyne	16 a.
Queen, Alexander	Glasgow	22 b.
*Rawson, James	Manchester	15 a.
*Rees, M.	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 g

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
*Reid William -	Paisley - - -	23 c.
Renwick, George R. -	Normal School, Marlborough House.	19 a.
*Rich, Frederick -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	22 d.
*Richards, Charles -	Birmingham - -	9 a. 16 a.
Ridge, William -	Potteries, Central School -	19 a.
Robinson, Joseph -	Manchester - -	18 a.
*Robinson, William -	Manchester - -	22 c.
*Rogerson, James -	Glasgow - - -	22 c.
*Rowan, John - -	Birmingham - -	22 d.
Sanders, William -	Normal School, Marlborough House.	18 a.
*Sewell, George -	Durham - - -	22 c.
*Sharpley, Joseph -	Macclesfield - -	23 c.
*Sheldrick, E. - -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 g.
*Smith, Mary - -	Metropolitan, Female School	22 b.
Smith, Walter - -	Normal School - -	19 a.
*Smith, W. H. - -	Sheffield - - -	22 c. 23 e.
*Stevenson, John -	Glasgow - - -	23 a.
*Strangman, Elizabeth -	Waterford - - -	22 c.
*Stubbs, Samuel -	Macclesfield - -	23 c.
*Swallow, J. F. - -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 g.
Thackray, George -	York - - -	22 d.
*Theaker, George -	Sheffield - - -	22 d.
*Todhunter, Jane -	Metropolitan, Female School	16 a. 22 a.
*Turner, E. P. - -	Sheffield - - -	9 a. 19 a.
Wagstaff, James -	Normal School, Marlborough House.	22 c.
Walker, Joseph -	Burslem - - -	22 b.
Walsh, Nicholas -	Dublin - - -	19 a.
*Wardle, George -	Macclesfield - -	23 c.
*Waugh, Anne Margaret -	Durham - - -	23 c.
Webb, John -	Worcester - - -	18 b.
*Weippert, Maria -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 f.
*Weir, Stephen - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	22 c.
*White, Elizabeth S. -	Dublin - - -	22 d.
*Williams, H. G. -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	23 a.
*Wilcox, William -	Manchester - -	15 a.
*Wilson, Caroline -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 d.
*Wilson, Helena -	Metropolitan, Female School	22 c.
*Wingate, James -	Paisley - - -	22 d.
*Wright, Anna J. -	Dublin - - -	22 d.
*Yarrow, R. - -	Technical Class, Marlborough House.	22 d.
*Yuill, Walter - -	Glasgow - - -	23 c.
*	Glasgow - - -	23 c.

List of Students locally commended in Schools in which no Medal has been awarded at this Distribution.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Edward, John	Dunfermline	23 a.
Griffiths, Richard	Carnarvon	22 b.
Jones, John	Swansea	15
Penny, G. T.	Cheltenham	20, 22 c.
Percival, Richard	Dudley	20
Simpson, Elder	Bristol	22 b.
Turner, William	Nottingham	9 a. 14 b.
Yates, H. T.	Nottingham	17

C. L. Eastlake.
D. Maclise.
Richard Redgrave.

Names of Students selected to visit the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Name of Student.	Name of School.	Name of Student.	Name of School.
Mary A. Preston	Birmingham.	Henry Brownsward	Potteries, Central.
Charles Richards	Birmingham.	Elijah Chetwynd	Potteries, Central.
John Allsop	Birmingham.	John Marshall	Potteries. Central.
William Andrews	Coventry.	R. Pilsbury	Potteries, Burslem.
George M. Atkinson	Cork.	James Baird	Paisley.
William Pallison	Cork.	John Rowe	Penzance.
Richard Griffiths	Carnarvon.	W. H. Smith	Sheffield.
Elizabeth Hays	Durham.	R. G. Smith	Sheffield.
Thomas Heaviside	Durham.	E. P. Turner	Sheffield.
John Kennedy	Dublin.	Frederick W. Andrew	Technical Class.
Henry Harold	Finsbury.	Catherine Baynes	Technical Class.
Walter Yuill	Glasgow.	Sarah J. Edgley	Technical Class.
George Wardle	Macclesfield.	Mary A. Freed	Technical Class.
Charles M'Donald Clarke	Manchester.	Charlotte Gibbs	Technical Class.
Mary Carmichael	Metropolitan, Female.	Eliza A. Law	Technical Class.
Jane Todhunter	Metropolitan, Female.	T. A. Bickerton	Worcester.
G. A. Stubbs	Metropolitan, Male.	Thomas Bolt	Worcester.
M. Armstrong	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	William Fell	Warrington.
R. W. Havers	Norwich.	John Hill	Warrington.
		Mary Ann Holmes	Warrington.
		John Johnson	Warrington.

Richard Redgrave,
Art Superintendent.

TABLE showing the Number of WORKS required and sent for EXHIBITION, and the at the SPRING EXHIBITION

Names of Schools.	Stage 8. Drawing the Human Figure or Animal Forms from the Round or Nature.			Stage 9. Anatomical Studies.			Stage 14. Painting direct from Nature.			Stage 15. Painting Groups as Composition of Colour.			Stage 16. Painting the Human Figure, and from Casts.			Stage 17. Painting the Human Figure, and in Colour.		
	No. of Works required.	No. of ork sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.
Aberdeen	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Birmingham	2	–	–	4	3	3	4	1	1	4	6	1	4	4	4	4	4	1
Bristol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlisle	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnarvon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cheltenham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Chester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coventry	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Dublin	2	2	–	4	2	–	4	1	–	4	7	–	4	2	–	4	4	–
Dudley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfermline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Glasgow	2	–	–	4	3	1	4	3	–	4	1	–	4	1	–	4	–	–
Macclesfield	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manchester	2	2	–	4	4	1	4	–	–	4	8	3	4	4	–	4	4	–
Metropolitan (Male)	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	4	1	–	4	–	–	4	3	1
Metropolitan (Female)	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	4	–	–
Finsbury Dis. S.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camdentown Dis. S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	2	–	4	1
Norwich	–	–	–	4	2	–	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	4	–	–
Nottingham	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Paisley	–	2	–	4	1	–	4	–	–	4	4	–	4	1	1	4	–	–
Potteries (Central S.)	2	–	–	4	2	–	4	2	1	4	1	–	4	1	1	4	–	–
Burslem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle-under-Lyme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Sheffield	2	–	–	4	2	1	4	1	–	4	–	–	4	3	–	4	–	–
Stourbridge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Warrington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	3	2
Waterford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Worcester	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	4	5	1	4	4	1	4	1	–
York	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
Technical Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Two Works were allowed to be sent this Season from each School against which the numbers are

† Amongst the works exhibited in the local exhibitions from the Technical Classes are many to instruction not yet generally practised in provincial schools.

NUMBER of MEDALS awarded in the different Stages from the various SCHOOLS of ART at GORE HOUSE, June 1855.

Stage 18. Modelling Ornament.			Stage 19. Modelling the Figure or Animals.			Stage 20. Modelling Flowers, &c. from Nature.			Stage 21. Time Sketches in Clay from Nature.			Stage 22. Elementary Design.			Stage 23. Applied Design.			Total Number of Medals awarded.	Number of Works exhibited in Local Exhibition.
No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	9	2	3	3
4	5	2	4	4	–	4	3	–	–	3	–	16	8	3	–	2	1	13	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	4	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	1	2
–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	1	–	1	1
4	–	–	4	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	16	11	2	–	8	–	3	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	20	2	4	4
4	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	16	15	9	–	24	5	19	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5	5	6
4	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	16	14	3	–	–	–	9	7
4	8	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	–	1	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	13	2
–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	16	13	6	–	4	–	11	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	–	–	–	11	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	3	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	8	3	7	7
4	2	–	4	4	2	4	3	3	–	–	–	16	9	4	–	10	4	15	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	–	2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	1
4	3	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	–	–	–	16	9	5	–	34	2	11	9
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	–	2	1	7	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	2	2
–	3	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	7	2	8	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	4	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	301	11	–	51	16	28	67

laced; but were allowed, not required.

hich medals were not awarded, such drawings have been added as illustrations of methods of

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON STUDENTS' WORKS.

REPORT of the ART SUPERINTENDENT on the WORKS of the STUDENTS in the SCHOOLS OF ART connected with the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

May 1855.

THE recurrence of the spring again brings in review the advanced works from the various schools.

If we divide the whole course of instruction into, 1st, the acquisition of executive skill in drawing, painting, and modelling; and 2d, the cultivation of the inventive powers of the students: an inspection of the works in the exhibition shows that the general progress is rather in the latter section than in the former.

The studies from the antique and from the living model, included in stage 8, and usually forwarded in the autumn, are now required for the spring exhibition. As the studies in this stage had been so lately reviewed, the sending such drawings *this spring* was entirely permissive, in order to divide the long interval between the autumn of 1854 and the spring of 1856. It was hardly to be expected, therefore, that many drawings would be sent, but it is to be hoped that the long interval thus afforded to many schools will be productive of a successful competition in this stage in the next spring exhibition.

In stage 9, the works, with one or two favourable exceptions, can hardly be called an advance on those of last season. In too many instances the original outline is unlike in character and proportions to the antique figure which has been studied; this fault is observable in the works from the Central School. In many studies the outline has been transferred (it is presumed from the student's own drawings), and no attention has been given to revise and correct the form, either before commencing the anatomical analysis, or as a knowledge of the structure was necessarily obtained in the progress of the work: so that no apparent benefit has been derived from that study especially intended to promote a more intimate knowledge of the human form. Moreover, in some instances, a careful study of the bones is accompanied by a hurried and imperfect drawing of the muscular structure.

The placing the bones and muscles within the outline in the same drawing leads to a very imperfect treatment of both; and it will, therefore, be required, in future, that the studies of the bones and muscles shall be on separate sheets; these should be separate drawings—considered, however, as a *set*, or as one work.

The practice of using colour to define the muscular fibre is considered objectionable. Even when red chalk is employed it should be used very sparingly, but any colour laid on with the brush is to be avoided in the preparation of these works.

In those stages (14, 15, 16, and 17,) in which a power of painting is to be acquired, the studies this year are beneath the usual average in all the schools. However much this may be accounted for by the want of proper examples for imitation, (a want known to exist as to stage 17 in most schools), such an objection does not apply to those studies from nature or from objects of still life, which are more or less obtainable by all. Want of progress in this stage is the more remarkable, since the works form a contrast to the somewhat dry character of the studies in the previous stages of the course.

Some difficulty seems to exist as to the classification of works in stages 14 and 15. It may, therefore, be well to explain that separate or single studies of flowers, fruits, or objects from still life, but more especially the former, are to be classed as stage 14 (*a*), while pictorial arrangements, in order to study grouping, light and shade, composition, and colour, will henceforward designate the work as belonging to stage 15. At the same time, it is only after a careful and conscientious study of separate objects in stage 14, wherein the students have not to contend with the difficul-

a highly interesting portion of the exhibition.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON STUDENTS' WORKS.

illustrations for the catalogue of the Museum are also in progress. These illustrated catalogues, when completed, will serve as hand-books for reference, and are an evidence, not only of the careful teaching, but also of the useful labours of the school.

The class for lithography has, in the same manner, been engaged in the reproduction of works intended to be used as examples in the various stages of study. Thus at the same time affording instruction to the pupils, and rendering useful aid to the institution.

In conclusion, it is desirable that those stages of instruction in which the progress has been less marked than was anticipated should, in the ensuing year, receive the fullest attention of the masters in all schools. In some instances failure has arisen from the effort being beyond the powers of the student, in others, from the want of proper guidance.

While, however, these remarks are necessary as to studies forming a portion of the course, it is satisfactory to add that, on the whole, there are still signs of advance. The number of medals given this season by the Examiners, as compared with the corresponding period last year, is sufficient to show that the average merit is greater, if there are fewer instances of great individual merit.

In the rewards for designs applicable to manufactures prizes have been claimed in almost all the several classes, and it is noteworthy that the provincial schools have again been successful competitors, in one case, that of Paisley, a student having obtained the highest prize in the section of design for carpets.

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

RULES FOR THE EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

(*From the General Directions for conducting Local Schools.*)

153. There are two exhibitions during the year of the works of the students of all the Schools of Art; one in the spring and the other in the autumn. The autumn exhibition will comprise the works in the earlier stages of the course of instruction, namely:—stages 1 to 7 and 10 to 13 inclusive: and such works must be transmitted on or before the 20th of November.

154. The spring exhibition will comprise the works in stages 8 and 9, and stages 14 to 23 inclusive; and such works must be transmitted on or before the 20th of April.

155. Schools having one master are required to send up four works in each stage included in the group for the first certificate of the Department, namely:—stages 1 *a* and *c*; 2, 3, 4, 5 *a* and *b*; 6, 7, 10, and 13 *a*; and are allowed to send three works in any other stage or stages.

156. Schools having two masters are required to send up four works in each stage included in the groups for the 1st, 2d, and 3d certificates; that is to say, group 1 as above; group 2, stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22 *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*; group 3, stages 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17; and are allowed to forward three works in any other stage or stages.

157. Schools having three or more masters are required to send up four works in each of the stages included in the groups for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th certificates, namely:—groups 1, 2, and 3, as above; group 4, stages 18, 20, and 22 *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*; group 5, stages 8, 9 *c*, 19, and 21, with the exception of stage 21, in which stage no works are at present called for. Schools are allowed to send up two works in stage 8 *c* or *d*, or in stage 19 *c*, if able.

158. In the case of any of those stages having sectional divisions, the works to be forwarded are such as have relation to the sections of ornament, except where the subdivisions are specially marked with a number, in which case the works required extend to each subdivision so numbered; thus in stage 13, four works in *a* only are to be sent; in stage 5, four works in *a*, and four works in *b*. In those stages whose sections are bracketted, the works may be from either section, indifferently; so that jointly no more than the number indicated are sent up.

159. In stage 23, "technical studies," it is left open to the master to send such works as he is able.

160. The works required will be exhibited according to the space available for the purpose; but in any case, works receiving medals will be exhibited.

161. The number of works prescribed for transmission must not be exceeded.

162. The imperial sheet, *i. e.*, 29½ in. × 21½ in. either whole, or in halves or quarters, should be the size of all works, whether drawn or painted, and this size must be strictly attended to, since it has been determined to provide frames for the exhibition of works in London, and for their transmission for exhibition to the local schools; all canvasses used also should be half imperial size, viz., 21½ in. × 14¾ in. or imperial size, viz., 29½ in. × 21½ in. Models should be backed out as lightly as possible consistently with safety; all round figures kept to the size already stated, and models from the life selected for exhibition, should as far as possible, be those treated in low relief, as round figures are more liable to injury in transit.

163. Works glazed cannot be exhibited.

164. All works must have a printed label, which will be supplied by the Department, neatly filled in, and carefully attached.

165. Masters are particularly required to observe the rules laid down, and to adopt the standard examples prescribed.

166. Works to which prizes are awarded will probably be reserved for six months by the Department, in order that they may be exhibited in a limited number of provincial Schools of Art: such schools will be selected as make application to receive them, and adequate preparations for exhibiting them to the public.

In arranging the works rewarded with medals for exhibition in the provincial towns, the Department will reserve a discretion as to the number that it may be considered desirable to send for that purpose.

When works are required in sets, each set is to be reckoned as one work, and not each separate drawing or painting; but the sets must not exceed the stated number.

Marlborough House, June 1855.

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

This Form to be filled up and sent with the Works for Exhibition at the next _____ Examination, from the_____ _____ School of Art.

[The works in the stages marked A are to be forwarded for exhibition in April,—those marked N in November, of each year.]

STAGES.	Schools having One Master.			Two Masters.			Three or more Masters.			Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for Exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1855 and 1856.
	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	
1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments:										STAGE I.
N *a.* Linear Geometry . .	4			4			1			*a.* Diagrams issued by the Department; or Central School Course.
b. Mechanical and machine drawing and details of architecture from copies.										*b.* Examples of architectural details prepared for the Department, Department Nos. 264 or 268.
c. Linear Perspective .	4			4			4			*c.* Perspective work used by the Department; or Central School Course.
2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies:										STAGE II.
N *a.* Objects										*a.* Tarsia. Department No. 256.
b. Ornament . . .	4			4			4			*b.* Trajan Frieze, by Albertolli, No. 5; enlarged from $15\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ to $20\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$, Department No. 1271.
3. Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:"										STAGE III.
N *a.* Models and objects .										
b. Ornament . . .	4			4			1			*b.* Lower portion of the pilaster of the gates of the Madelcine, two feet high,—or marked portions of two pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII., Nos. 460 and 478, to be drawn on the same sheet of paper as one study.
4. Shading from flat examples from copies:										STAGE IV.
N *a.* Models and objects .										
b. Ornament . . .	4			4			4			*b.* Renaissance rosette, published by the Department, No. 291,—or Ancient Car from the Vatican; Gruner, p. 14. Department No. 294.
5. Shading from the round or solid forms:										STAGE V.
N *a.* Models and objects .	4			4			4			
b. Ornament . . .	4			4			4			*b.* Ornament from the architrave of the gates of Ghiberti; the Egg plant portion,—or lower portion of the Florentine Scroll, half size by scale.
c. Time sketching and sketching from memory.										
6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms from copies:										STAGE VI.
N *a.* In outline . . . }	4			4			4			*a.* Outline of Laocoon. Department No. 249; or outline of Farnese Hercules, No. 252.
b. Shaded . . . }										

STAGES.	Schools having One Master.			Schools having Two Masters.			Schools having Three or more Masters.			Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for Exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1855 and 1856.
	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	
7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from flat examples or copies:										
a. In outline	4									
b. Shaded										
8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature:										STAGE VIII.
a. In outline from casts				4			4			*a.* Outline, half size, viz., 1ft. 8in. × 1ft. 11½in. of a portion of the panathenaic frieze from the Parthenon; Brucciani's list, No. 29, B.M. 41,—or the portion No. 30, British Museum, 1ft. 10in. × 2ft. 1½in., on imperial paper.
b. Shaded										
c. Studies of the human figure from nude model		2			2			2		
d. " " draped										
f. Time sketching and sketching from memory										*b.* The Discobolus of Myron,—or Discobolus of Naucydes, size—suitable to a sheet of imperial drawing paper.
9. Anatomical studies:										STAGE IX.
a. Of the human figure		3		4			4			*a.* The bones and muscles filled in the outline of the Discobolus of Myron, or the Discobolus of Naucydes. The bones on a separate sheet from the muscles—the two drawings reckoned as one work.
b. Of animal forms										
c. Of either, modelled		3			3		4			*c.* Either of the same modelled in low relief, size, 21½ × 14¾.
10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature:										STAGE X.
a. In outline	4			4			4			*a.* Size of works when mounted, 21½in. × 29½in.; or 21½in. × 14¾.
b. Shaded										
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies:										STAGE XI.
a. In monochrome, either in water colour, tempera, or in oil		3		4			4			*b.* Robinson's collection of coloured ornament, plate Nos. 3 or 9, Department No. 588 and 594, or from any other examples in the possession of the school. If strained canvasses are used for studies in this stage, they should be imperial or half imperial size.
b. In colours										
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.:										STAGE XII.
a. In monochrome, either in water colours, in oil, or in tempera.		3		4			4			*a.* Roman rosette from the Capito (hexafoil with recurved leaves), Department No. 344,—or Pomegranate and Egg-plant portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti gates, or Trajan scroll, half size, Department No. 471. Canvasses used to be imperial or half imperial size.
b. In colours		3		4			4			

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

STAGES.	Schools having One Master.			Two Masters.			Three or more Masters.			Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for Exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1855 and 1856.
	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	
13. Painting (general) from N flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.: *a.* Flowers or natural objects, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera. *b.* Landscapes . . .	4			4			4			STAGE XIII. *a.* If examples of stage 13, published by V. Brooks, are used — the Torrenia Asiatica (Department No. 306), or Pelargonium. Department No. 300. *a.* In tempera—Brooks' Studies of Flowers; or flat tints. Department Nos. 1536 or 1539.
14. Painting (general) direct A from nature: *a.* Flowers or still life, in water colours, in oil, or in tempera. *b.* Landscapes . . .		3		4			4			STAGE XIV. If on canvass, the size must be 29½in. × 21½in., or 21½in. × 14½in.
15. Painting groups, as com- A positions of colour.—In water colours, in oil, or in tempera.		3		4			4			
16. Painting the human figure A or animals in monochrome from casts: *a.* In oil or in tempera .		3		4			4			STAGE XVI. *a.* Female torso, British Museum. Dancing Girl with wreath, a high relief in panel.
17. Painting the human figure A and animals in colour: *a.* From the flat, or copies *b.* From nature, nude or draped. *c.* Time sketches and compositions.		3		4			4			
18. Modelling ornament: A *a.* From casts . . . *b.* From drawings . . *c.* Time sketches from examples and from memory.		3			3		4			STAGE XVIII. *a.* Portions of low relief panels from the tomb of Louis XII., Nos. 460 and 478,—or nest of the scroll of the pilaster from the Villa Medici, Department No. 473, size, 1ft. 7⅞in. × 2ft., — or Trajan scroll, — size, 2ft. 1½in. × 1ft. 7in. Department No. 471.
19. Modelling the human figure, A or animals: *a.* From casts or solid examples. *b.* From drawings . . *c.* From nature, nude or draped.		3 2			3 2		4	2		STAGE XIX. *a.* Bronze Hercules, 2ft. high, or Discobolus of Myron, or Discobolus of Naucydes, in relief, 2ft. high.
20. Modelling flowers, fruits, A foliage, and objects of natural history from nature.		3			3		4			
21. Time sketches in clay of the A human figure or animals from nature.										

STAGES.	Schools having One Master. No. of Works required.	One Master. No. of Works allowed.	One Master. No. of Works sent.	Two Masters. No. of Works required.	Two Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Two Masters. No. of Works sent.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works required.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works sent.
22. Elementary design:									
A *a.* Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.		3		4			4		
b. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in monochrome.		3		4			4		
c. " " in colour		3		4			4		
d. Studies of historic styles of ornament.		3		4			4		

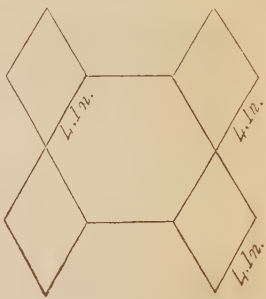
Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for Exhibition.

These examples will continue the same for 1855 and 1856.

STAGE XXII.

a. Ornamental analysis of nature, wild flowers in sets of 2, viz., one sheet giving the natural growth, and one the ornamental details.

b. Six studies, being modes of filling the accompanying figures with



the leaves and flowers of the malva sylvestris, or common mallow, ornamentally arranged, the pattern to flow through the hexagon into the lozenge forms, so as to produce repeats—each side of the hexagon to be 4 in., to be treated in a self colour, or in complementary hues or tints.

d. A set consisting of at least two studies, showing the peculiar characteristics of the ornament of any two of the following distinct styles, namely, Antique Greek Roman, Byzantine-Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance. The drawings or paintings to be made two or more on each sheet of "imperial" paper. Either reduced copies from the flat or from casts; restorations of imperfect works, adaptations, or original arrangements within the conditions of the given styles, will be admissible. The separate studies to be properly labelled, as the case may be, "Copy from the flat" or "cast," "Adaptation," "Original arrangement," &c., and the authorities given. As these works are by no means intended merely for the study of drawing or painting, but to call attention to the peculiarities of the various

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

STAGES.	Schools having One Master. No. of Works required.	One Master. No. of Works allowed.	One Master. No. of Works sent.	Two Masters. No. of Works required.	Two Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Two Masters. No. of Works sent.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works required.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works allowed.	Three or more Masters. No. of Works sent.	Examples, &c., to be used by the Students in preparing Works for Exhibition. These examples will continue the same for 1855 and 1856.
										STAGE XXII.—*continued.* historic styles, no medal will be awarded in stage 22 *d*, unless some one or more characteristics of the styles treated are, together with the authority from which the work is derived, legibly written on the study.*
23. Applied designs, technical A or miscellaneous studies: *a*. Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys. *b*. Architectural design . *c*. Surface design . . *d*. Plastic design . . . *e*. Moulding, casting, and chasing. *f*. Lithography . . . *g*. Wood engraving . . *h*. Porcelain painting . .										STAGE XXIII. Miscellaneous studies sent from any school must not exceed 3 in number, and the proposed application of them must be stated.

* The subjects in this Stage for the year 1857, are the flowers and leaves of the wild strawberry, *Fragasaia Vesca*, arranged within a pentagon. For 1858, the flowers and leaves of the yellow crow-foot, *Ranunculus Bulbosus*, arranged within an hexagon. For 1859, the flowers and leaves of the cranesbill, *Geranium Robertionum*, arranged within an octagon. In each case the inscribing circle of the polygon to be 7^{in}. At least two works are required from each student competing.

Section *d*., 1857, studies of Egyptian, Greek and Roman ornament. 1858, studies of Mohammadan and Indian ornament. 1859, studies of Gothic and Tudor Ornament.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST FOR ADVANCED STUDIES.

Spring Inspection and Exhibition of the Works of Students of the Schools of Art, for the Year 1856.

I. The exhibition of the works of the students of the several Schools of Art, in competition with each other as a means of ascertaining the annual progress of the schools, and of stimulating the students to increased exertion, will take place in May 1856.

These works will illustrate the more advanced instruction included under stages 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and must be transmitted on or before 20th April 1856.*

II. The nature of the works to be submitted for inspection, in the various stages previous to stage 23, and the examples from which they are to be prepared, are defined in the paper No. 127, and each school is informed of the number of works in each stage which it will be required to send; and it is to be understood that while it is required that this number must be sent for inspection, the selection by the Head Master of the best examples executed in the school to this amount, renders it unnecessary that *more* should be forwarded.

III. The conditions given in paper No. 127, are to be strictly and literally adhered to, as *regards size* and all other respects. No work will be exhibited which does not conform to them as well as the requirements of this programme.

IV. Particular attention to the regulations as to mode of *mounting*, borders or other accompaniments of drawings, is requested; extreme simplicity in this respect being recommended; quiet, unobtrusive tints should be selected when coloured mountings are deemed requisite: and, as a general rule in such cases, all primary or secondary tints are to be avoided.

V. In the various stages which constitute the painting course, especially in the studies consisting of arrangements of objects, such as fruit, flowers, shells, &c., although the special qualities of *colour*, light, and shade, general pictorial effect, and an agreeable distribution of forms, are primary considerations; still the severe and imitative treatment is not to be sacrificed; the same earnest, truthful rendering of the actual facts of the objects represented, will be looked for in these compositions, as in isolated studies; and all attempts at the acquisition of premature facility of execution should be discouraged.

VI. The masters of the various schools are requested to give their particular attention to an increased development of the studies in stage 22 (Elementary Design). [See Mr. Redgrave's Report on the Works exhibited, 1853, p. 31, Catalogue of the Works of the Schools in 1853, and those of the Works exhibited in the springs of 1854 and 1855.]

VII. Original designs for manufactures are required only from those pupils who, having actually received their instruction in the schools, are supposed to carry out their designs upon the principles taught therein. The works of established designers, who may have only been casual students in the schools, and whose general practice has not as yet become sensibly influenced by the teaching of the school, are obviously not required. Neat and precise execution in all original designs should be inculcated. Designs which are obviously inferior to the designs to be found ordinarily

* Those works, which indicate the elementary progress of the students, are to be sent on or before 1st November 1856, according to the paper No. 127.

Appendix C.

Exhibition of Students' Works.

used in manufactures, should not be transmitted, as they will be liable to be excluded from the exhibition.

VIII. The works are to be forwarded, at the time before stated, addressed to the Secretary, at Gore House, Kensington, London, arranged under the various stages of instruction in the above list, and numbered by the Head Master according to his opinion of their merits in each stage.* To each work must be attached a ticket describing—1. The name of the school from which it is sent. 2. The name and age of the student. 3. His present or prospective occupations. 4. The length of time he has studied in the school. 5. To which of the 23 stages the work belongs. 6. The signature of the Head Master, and the date. 7. Prices may also be attached to works of importance, for the convenience of purchasers. These tickets are supplied by the Department. They are to be neatly filled up. The *white* tickets placed on white paper, and the coloured tickets on paintings, &c.

IX. No student is to contribute more than one work in each stage, unless where works are required in sets, as in stage 22, &c., and also excepting stage 23; and it is desirable, when works are of equal merit, that the works of different students should as far as possible be selected.

X. No student can receive a *second* medal for a work in the same section of any stage, except that of "Applied Designs." For instance—the student who has received a medal in stage 9, section *a*, in 1855, cannot send again another work in stage 9, section *a*, in 1856,—but he may send a work in any *other* stage in any group in which he has not been rewarded; it therefore follows, that no work of the same class as that for which a student has already received a medal, should be sent, except in stage 23. In this stage of instruction the student may take medals in *three* successive years, and money prizes according to Rule XXV.

XI. A printed list (of which forms will be furnished), properly filled up, is to be forwarded with the works, and a duplicate of the same to be retained in each school. It may be accompanied by any remarks or observations which are deemed explanatory or useful.

XII. The students producing the best works, *in competition, with all the Schools*, may receive each a bronze medal and some work published by the Department. A book and honourable mention will be awarded to the best work in some one or more stages in each local school, in those cases where a medal is not awarded.

Applied Design.

XIII. With regard to the 23d stage, "Applied Design," the Examiners have suggested that all manufactured articles should be accompanied by the original design; or, when that is not possible, that the Master should certify that such design has not been materially changed in the process of manufacturing, and that he is satisfied with the mode in which the design is rendered. With respect to more absolute grounds for decision, we conceive that such works only should be rewarded as may be in conformity with the principles of taste taught by the masters and by the professor in the peculiar department.

XIV. Accordingly, it has been determined that the following conditions must be observed, and that medals, with books, and certain sums of money, shall be awarded to designs produced according to the principles hereafter laid down, and for the under-mentioned classes of manufactures. Designs, or works executed in disregard of these principles and conditions,

* Particular attention is called to this rule.

will not be eligible for reward. Prizes will be wholly or partially withheld if the works sent in in competition for them are not considered of sufficient merit to warrant their being awarded. The competitors for the prizes herein offered, must have been students in the school through which the works are sent, during the past year, must state their age, and what length of time they have been students, and *what stages of instruction they have passed through*,* and they must be prepared, if required, to submit for inspection their works in any of those earlier stages of instruction. The works sent in for competition must have been executed in the school, or, if in the manufactured state, be accompanied with the required certificate of the Head Master, to the effect that he has approved the design, and that it has not been injured in execution.

XV. Manufacturers should understand that their FABRICS cannot be received for exhibition unless the design has been made by a student of the Department, and both the design and fabric are accompanied with the Master's certificate.

XVI. The prizes for *Applied Designs*, for the year 1856, together with the conditions of award, are as follows:—

XVII. In *Calicoes, Cambrics, Chintzes, Muslins, Mousseline de laines,* and other printed garment fabrics.

For the best *four* designs for any of the above fabrics	- - -	A bronze medal and	6*l.*
For the second	- - -	„ „	4*l.*
For the third	- - -	„ „	2*l.*

The four designs must be mounted together on one sheet, and any studies of nature accompanying them on a separate sheet with lettered references.

The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration of these fabrics,

1. The ornament must be flat, not imitative but conventional, without relief, shadow, or perspective. 2. If the decoration is derived direct from natural objects, the designs must be accompanied by a sheet of imitative studies of the subjects on which they have been founded. 3. The ornament must cover the surface either by a diaper, based on some regular geometrical figure, or arise continuously out of itself by graceful flowing curves. 4. No pronounced lines should lead in the direction of breadth. 5. The effect produced by the folding of the stuff must be carefully studied. 6. The size of the pattern must be regulated by the material for which the design is intended—small, for close thick fabrics, such as ginghams. &c.; larger, for fabrics of more open textures, such as muslins, barèges, &c., largely covering the ground on *de laines*, more dispersed in cotton or linen goods. 7. The colours employed must be such as the manufacturer can produce, and the most careful attention given to arrange them according to their laws of harmonious relation. 8. The pattern must be properly studied as to the necessary repeats, and the means of production either by block or cylinder.

Silks.

XVIII. For the best set of four designs for woven figured silk hangings - A bronze medal and 6*l.*

For the second	- - -	„ „	4*l.*
For the third	- - -	„ „	2*l.*

The four designs must be mounted together on one sheet, and any studies from nature accompanying them on a separate sheet with lettered references.

* This rule has been insufficiently followed, and the attention of the Masters is particularly called to the observance of it.

Appendix C.

Exhibition of Students' Works.

The rules 1 to 6, as in calicoes, must be observed in the designs for silks, together with the following :—

The size of the pattern must be regulated by the strength of its contrasts either of light and dark or colour; the stronger the contrast the smaller must be the pattern. The processes of weaving must be considered both as to the power of producing the arrangement of colour adopted, and as to the enrichment of the stuff by the interchange of surface, and the laws of harmony of colour must be thoroughly observed.

Carpets.

XIX. For the best design for a carpet to be woven in one piece in the border and centre (design to be on $\frac{1}{8}$ scale) will be awarded - - - -	A bronze medal and		8*l.*
For the second - - -	„	„	4*l.*
For the best design for a carpet to be woven in breadths, the decoration to be floral - - - -	„	„	4*l.*
For the second - - -	„	„	3*l.*

The following rules must be observed in the designs for the decoration of carpets :—

A carpet serves as a "ground" to relieve all objects of furniture upon it, and should be quiet and negative—without strong contrast of either form or colour. The leading forms must be so composed as to distribute the pattern over the whole floor, not pronounced either in the direction of breadth or length; all "up and down" treatments being only suitable for passages or staircases. The decorative forms must be flat, without shadow or relief, whether derived from ornament or direct from flowers or foliage. In colour the general ground should be negative, low in tone, and inclining to the tertiary hues—the leading forms of the pattern being expressed by the darker secondaries—and the primary colours or white, if used at all, only in small quantities to enhance the tertiary hues. The laws regulating the harmonies and contrasts of colour must be strictly attended to as well as the necessary conditions of manufacture. The mode of manufacture must be stated, whether Brussels, tapestry, or printed carpets.

Paper Hangings.

XX. For the best design for a paper hanging will be awarded - -	A bronze medal and		6*l.*
For the second - - - -	„	„	4*l.*
For the third - - - - -	„	„	2*l.*

The following rules must be observed in the designs for paper-hangings :—

Paper-hanging should be treated as a background to display the furniture and other objects in the apartment. Its decoration must be subdued and unobtrusive, not inviting special attention by strongly pronounced contrasts either of form or colour. All the ornament employed must be strictly conventional, flat, and without relief; the forms may be purely ornamental or based upon natural objects; they should cover the surface equally, and where a geometrical basis is used, filled in with smaller forms, care must be taken so to construct these leading lines that the eye may pass continuously over the surface without break or interruption of line. The treatment of colour may consist of gradations of one hue or combinations of different hues or tints, which, however, must be in strict accordance with the laws of harmonious combinations of colour. As the colours should be regulated by the aspect of the room, and the character of the

design by the nature of the apartment, whether for the drawing-room, dining-room, library, or bed-room, and also by the size of the apartment, it will be necessary that to all designs, the size and nature, and proposed aspect of the apartment for which they are intended should be appended. The design should not exceed 1 ft. 9 in. wide, nor 2 ft. 7½ in. long.

Pottery.

XXI. For the best modelled design for a flower pot with a stand or pan for a green-house, 16 in. diameter at the top, and sufficiently splayed to allow of the plant being repotted - - - The bronze medal and 10*l.*
For the second - - - „ „ 7*l.*
For the third - - - - „ „ 5*l.*

The following rules must be observed:—

The best form for use and capacity must have the first attention of the designer, and then the most graceful treatment of that form. All projecting parts must have careful consideration to render them as little liable to injury as is consistent with their purpose, and all relief ornament so treated that it is as little injured by the glaze as possible.

Metal Work.—Jewellery.

XXII. Prizes will be awarded for the best modelled design for any useful article of ornamental metal work, either in iron, bronze, plate-metal, silver, or gold, produced either by casting and chasing, by hammering, by dies, or by repoussé work and chasing, or in metal combined with inlaying or enamelling.

For the best design - - - A bronze medal and 10*l.*
For the second - - - „ „ 6*l.*
For the third - - - „ „ 4*l.*

The following rules must be observed in competing for these prizes:—

Whatever article is chosen as the subject of the design must first be carefully constructed, and its form thoroughly adapted to use, being studied for elegance and beauty of line, as well as for capacity, strength, mobility, &c. The structure of the design must be shown, in outline or otherwise, in this stage, without decoration. In ornamenting this construction, care must be taken to keep the decoration subordinate, and to preserve the general form, by low relief or otherwise; the ornament must be so arranged as by its lines to enhance the symmetry of the original form and assist its constructive strength. If arabesques or figures in the round are used, they must arise out of the ornamental and constructive forms, and not be merely applied. Variety may be obtained by parcel gilding, burnishing, tooling, inlaying, or enamelling; but it must ever be remembered that repose is required to give value to ornament which in itself is secondary and not principal. Where parcel gilding or enamels form part of the design they should be shown by separate drawings.

Wall Decoration.

XXIII. For the best executed design for a piece of decorative painting in oil or encaustic, size 29½ in. by 21½ in., the subject, the details, and the style of ornament are left to the taste and judgment of the competitor.

For the best design - - - A bronze medal and 6*l.*
For the second - - - „ „ 4*l.*
For the third - - - „ „ 2*l.*

Appendix C.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORKS.

Manufactures, such as Lace, Linen, Damasks, Japanning, Glass, &c., not included in the preceding divisions.

XXIV. For the best design, either drawn or modelled	- - - -	The bronze medal and	6*l.*
For the second	- - - -	„ „	6*l.*
For the third	- - - -	„ „	3*l.*
For the fourth	- - - -	„ „	2*l.*

The general principles already laid down for the decoration of surfaces and for construction must be observed.

The Copyright.

XXIV. The Copyright of all works is the property of the student, but the actual works to which the prizes of the Department are awarded must be preserved in the Department. The authors of them will, however, have every facility in making duplicates of them.

XXV. A student who has taken any money prize in one section of designs cannot take afterwards a prize of *lower* value in the same section; and having taken the highest prize, cannot take another of the same value in the same section, but is eligible to take a prize in a *different* section, without limit as respects the number of sections.

Reports on the Elementary Works of the Students in the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art, sent for Inspection in November 1855.

The Art Superintendent's Report on the Works in the Elementary Stages sent for Inspection from the various Schools connected with the Department of Science and Art.

November 1855.

The Head Masters of the several Schools of the United Kingdom, at their annual visit to the Spring Exhibition, selected Mr. Wilson, of Glasgow, as the person to be invited by the Board of Trade to form one of the examiners of elementary works in the autumn of this year. On the invitation being sent to that gentleman, he declined the office, being prevented by local duties from attending in London, as was the case also with Mr. Wallis of Birmingham, invited as the next in the list of choice. The duty was afterwards accepted by Mr. Rice, of the Potteries School, in conjunction with Mr. Hudson and Mr. Bowler, officers named by the Department.

Attached to their Reports will be found the names of the students who have obtained medals.

The following remarks are the results of a careful examination of the works sent up this season. As a whole, they indicate sound progress, more however to a uniform grade of merit than by the preponderance of a few works of great and acknowledged excellence. When, however, it is recollected that this uniform progress is exhibited, not only in the works of an increased number of central schools of art, but in numerous affiliated public schools, it affords a hopeful prospect of future success.

These works from public schools, now for the first time largely contributed, afford the best possible evidence of the extended working of the Department throughout the Kingdom. Last year a Minute of the Board of Trade authorized the award of a certain number of small prizes in public schools to pupils taught drawing by certificated masters of schools of art, to the extent of four prizes to every one hundred children under instruction. The drawings thus locally rewarded, to be sent up to the Autumn Exhibition in London, for the inspection of the Art Superintendent, and to enable them to compete together for departmental prizes.

When we consider that these works are almost wholly executed by young children of poor parents, that the instruction is necessarily afforded to large numbers together, the time of the lesson short, rarely exceeding one lesson of one hour per week, the hands of the pupils ill fitted for delicate work, and the means and material at the disposal of both master and pupil often very insufficient, a careful inspection of the works will rather cause surprise at the excellence of those sent up from such schools, than at the number of prizes awarded to them by the examiners.

In considering the number of medals given this season, it must be recollected that each year the tendency is rather to raise the standard of merit requisite to obtain them; and thus, unless there is a proportionate general progress towards excellence in each year, a decreased number of awards must be the result. It is, however, to be remembered, in making comparison with former years, that this year, for the first time, the drawings in Class 8 have been removed to the Autumn Exhibition, and moreover, that the Central School at Marlborough House has become almost wholly a training school for masters, who, by the Regulations of the Department, are not considered eligible to compete for medals, thus diminishing the number as compared with last year.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

In examining the character of the instruction in the various schools there are a few remarks imperatively called for, and more or less requiring the attention of the masters in all schools :—

First, with regard to the examples set forth by the Department to be used in each stage for the works to be sent up in competition and for inspection,—it should be remembered that these examples have been selected to test the extreme attainment of the students in each stage, and, consequently, should not be placed before them until they have already had previous practice in the stage from other examples of a simpler and less difficult kind. This remark is called for, because it is too evident that in many of the schools, from a desire to compete as largely as possible, the prescribed example is set before the student without any such previous practice, and the result is, either a timid and laboured mediocrity, or a a total failure in appreciating those peculiar merits which the examples are intended to call forth.

In the stages of shading from the cast, a want of proper instruction in the great laws of light and shade are often but too perceptible, leading to the following grave errors :—The over completion of details, quite irrespective of breadth of light and shade; violent contrasts of light and shade, or the contrary fault of treating the half tints so that they are confused with the shadows, or cutting up the breadth of shadow by pronouncing too continuously the reflex lights : faults often combined with a tediously laboured execution, which the pupil seems to have aimed at as the chief excellence of his work. Now the example, chiefly used in this stage, the eggplant portion of the architrave of the Ghiberti Gates, has been selected as affording, by its bold relief and rounded forms, an opportunity for the study of masses of light and shade, and the influence of reflexion on the latter. Thus, if the cast be properly placed in a good light, the leaves above the group of fruit form a study of detail in light, and should tell as a mass of light : the shadow thrown by the fruit gives an opportunity of studying breadth of shade ; while the rounded forms of the fruit melt the one into the other, and afford an excellent example for the study of reflex lights. Too often the student, by forcing these reflections, entirely destroys the true quality of shade (which tends to cause obscurity), by an effort to pronounce the whole outline of the fruit where the nature of light requires it to be only very partially seen and partially lost.

It is the more necessary to point out the faulty teaching in this stage, because at this point of their progress the students should be taught the true principles of light and shade—principles quite irrespective of the objects to be imitated in relief, whether ornament, or the figure ; or of the mode of imitating them, whether by the crayon, or, in after progress, by the brush ; the same principles equally obtaining in either case.

Before passing from this stage, it is proper to remark on the section (*a*) "shading from solid models," a section in which it is most satisfactory to observe a great advance, both in its extended practice, and the increased excellence of the works sent up. There is, however, a tendency, in some schools, unduly to occupy the time of the pupils on the acquisition of light and shade, by the over elaboration of large groups of models, rather than to assist them in acquiring a power of readily sketching forms, and expressing their solidity and relief, which should be the true object in this section of the course. It would be as well, where groups of models are placed for study, to insist upon the least amount of shading that will give them true expression, rather than to waste the student's time on elaborate effects of light and dark ; since groups can rarely be composed as good examples for the study of light and dark as well as of form, for the latter of which they are more particularly intended, while the principles of the former are better illustrated in section (*b*), as remarked above.

In section (*a*) of stage 10, there are some works which have been rewarded, since they evidence great care and ability in the students, although in some respects misdirected. They consist of elaborate groups of plants and bouquets of flowers in outline. The true purpose of this stage is to continue the study of natural forms from objects less rigid, and more liable to change; and thus to give a degree of freedom to the student, and tend to soften the precision, hardness, and severity necessary in the former part of the course, to improve the students in the careful perception of details, and to commence the education of their taste in the selection of the most graceful subjects for imitation. While it is most desirable to cultivate a sense of agreeable distribution, compositions (especially of groups which necessitate forced and strong outlines, and even false indications of shadow,) are not the legitimate studies of this stage. On future occasions, however excellent in other respects such works are, they must be considered ineligible for rewards. In section (*b*) of this stage, the representation of colour should as much as possible be avoided, and the light and shade of the plant or flower only imitated.

Section (*b*) of stage 12. "Painting ornament from casts in colour," will be removed from the lists, and works in this section are not to be sent up for future competitions.

Works executed in the first five stages by schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, or pupil-teachers, in central or other schools, are not eligible for the bronze medal of the department, since students in these cases obtain rewards in the public examinations at training colleges, &c., as well as a certificate when finally successful; such works therefore should not be sent up from the various schools.

In one or two instances works marked "unfinished" have been sent up; this is to be regretted, since, although in some respects excellent, such works can hardly be rewarded, as it is impossible for the examiners to judge whether the grave faults that are also observable will be corrected in the course of completion.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to observe, that the study of practical geometry and linear perspective is thoroughly carried out in most schools, and that orthographic projection and mechanical drawing are beginning to form a part of the course in a greatly increasing number.

RICHARD REDGRAVE,
Art Superintendent.

EXAMINERS' REPORT on the WORKS in the ELEMENTARY STAGES of INSTRUCTION, sent up for INSPECTION.

November 1855.

ON concluding the award of Prizes in the elementary stages of instruction sent up for inspection this year, the examiners have to report that 1,501 works, from 57 schools, have been examined, and 358 medals awarded.

In making these awards, it was felt to be desirable to raise slightly the standard of excellence which should be required for obtaining medals, thus occasioning a reduction in the number awarded, which by no means indicates any depreciation of the quality of the works sent up as compared with previous years.

The examiners remark with satisfaction an increased activity in the first stage of instruction, and believe that great advantage must accrue to those students who have laid in practical geometry, perspective, and orthographic projection, a solid foundation for future acquirements. They see also with pleasure that the reprehensible practices of squaring and tracing, have, with a very few exceptions, disappeared.

Appendix C.

EXAMINER'S REPORT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

In stages 3 and 5, drawing from solid models, some students have arranged in one drawing several objects seen from different points of view. This is highly objectionable, since in a group or picture there can be but one correct point of view.

In stage 10, section (*a*), drawing flowers, &c. from nature in outline, the examiners have felt great difficulty in awarding medals to some works of considerable merit, from the fact that elaborate and crowded grouping had induced the student to resort, for the sake of relief, to objectionable modes of execution, such as filling in backgrounds, or too strongly pronouncing the edges of petals; and they think it should be understood that such groupings or arrangements as require, in the drawing, a suggestion of a general relief, are undesirable in this section of the stage, where all that is *required* of the student is a faithful rendering of natural forms, with a proper selection of elegant subjects. In section R of this stage, they have had great satisfaction in awarding a silver medal.

A few works have been sent up in section (*b*) of stage 12, painting from the cast in colours. The examiners are of opinion that the practice of copying uncoloured relief ornament in colours, or the applying ornament especially adapted to sculpture as flat decoration, is in opposition to sound principles, and likely to induce error in the minds of students, they would, therefore, venture to suggest the withdrawal of this section from the list. If it be thought desirable to give representations of coloured casts, either as restorations or designs, such works would, perhaps, be more properly admitted as sections of stage 23.

Among the drawings exhibited are some which lead to the impression that students have undertaken to compete for medals without a sufficient preparation in the particular stages in which they compete; and in connexion with this impression the examiners wish that the attention of students should be called to the fact, that the manipulative skill acquired in copying from the flat is far from being all that is required for the effective rendering of a study from the round or nature.

The examiners have had much gratification in making awards to several drawings made in parochial schools, or schools of a like nature, and they feel that the power shown in these works represents a wide dissemination of sound elementary Art knowledge.

OCTAVIUS HUDSON.
H. A. BOWLER.
SILAS RICE.

LIST of the Names of the Students to whom MEDALS were awarded at the Autumn Exhibition, 1855.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Allen, George	Birmingham	4 b.
Allen, John	Birmingham	5 a.
Allen, J. B.	Normal	12 a.
Allibone, Thomas	Cheltenham	1 c.
Allsop, John	Birmingham	1 a.
Allsop, James	Stourbridge	3 b.
Anderson, John	Newcastle-under-Lyme	5 a. 5 b.
Andrews, William	Coventry	5 a. 11 b.
Aspin, Joshua	Macclesfield	1 b.
Barclay, Penelope	Metropolitan, Female	4 b.
Barnett, Henry William	Tavistock	3 b.
Barrett, Alexander	Manchester	11 b.
Barrett, George	Great Yarmouth	1 c.
Bayley, Charles	Exeter	1 b.
Bayne, R. R.	Normal	1 b.
Bickerstaff, William	Manchester	1 c. 6 a.
Bingham, Leonora	Exeter	5 a.
Bird, George O.	Manchester	2 b.
Bishop, John	Potteries	11 b.
Bittleston, Ellen	Metropolitan, Female	1 a. 1 c. 2 b.
Blair, John	Paisley	5 b. 6 a.
Blazeby, H. E.	Norwich	5 b.
Blizard, Edward	Spitalfields	12 a.
Booth, Samuel L.	Leeds	3 b.
Boreham, Frederick	Charterhouse	2 b.
Bosworth, William	Westminster	1 c.
Bowkett, Jane	Metropolitan, Female	5 a.
Bradley, Thomas A.	Sheffield	1 c.
Brew, Benjamin M.	Limerick	1 c.
Brew, Edward	Warrington	1 c. 2 b. 3 b. 6 a.
Broadhurst, Richard	Manchester	2 b.
Brooks, Joseph	Dudley	1 c.
Broom, John	Paisley	4 b.
Broom, Edward	Westminster	4 b. 5 b.
Brothers, Charles	Westminster	11 b.
Brown, John	Glasgow	11 b.
Brown, Samuel	Westminster	1 c.
Bruce, Eliza	Dublin, Lace School	2 b. 10 a.
Bryson, John A.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 b.
Bullock, Mary J.	Dublin, Lace School	2 b.
Bunney, S. A.	Metropolitan, Female	6 a.
Burchett, E.	Normal	3 b. 4 b. 10 a.
Cadby, Frederick	Birmingham	4 b.
Caldwell, Mary Ann	Hereford	2 b.
Callowhill, James	Worcester	10 b. 12 a.
Callowhill, Thomas	Worcester	10 a.
Campbell, David	Glasgow	1 b.
Caret, George A.	Waterford	2 b.
Carroll, Jane	Spitalfields	2 b. 10 a.
Carter, John	Southampton	1 b. 1 c.
Cartwright, Richard	Spitalfields	6 a.
Cartwright, John	Stourbridge	4 b.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Chalmers, Elizabeth	Aberdeen	1 c.
Chambers, Micah	Durham	4 b. 5 b. 1 c.
Chantrell, William	Birmingham	2 b.
Chaplin, Mary J.	Kensington District	4 b.
Chaplin, Ellen S.	Kensington District	4 b.
Chapple, John	Westminster	1 b.
Clarke, William	Worcester	6 b.
Clarke, Thomas M'Cann	Clonmel	1 a.
Clark, F. H.	Manchester	1 a.
Cole, William	Cheltenham	10 a.
Connell, William	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4 b.
Conovan, Edward O'Hara	Clonmel	2 b.
Cooper, T. M.	Lambeth	5 a.
Cooper, Charles	Macclesfield	6 a.
Copeland, Mary	Dudley	7 b.
Cosser, Thomas	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 b.
Cowell, Helen	Metropolitan, Female	3 a. 5 a.
Cromach, J.	Nottingham	1 c.
Cross, William	Exeter	1 b. 1 c.
Crowley, William	Sheffield	2 b.
Cullum, John	Norwich	4 b.
Darke, Helen	Worcester	3 b. 5 a. 12 a.
Darlington, John,	Chester	1 c.
Davies, Henry	Worcester	5 a.
Davies, Thomas	Manchester	4 b.
Davis, Victoria	Metropolitan, Female	2 b.
Dawson, John	Potteries	5 b.
Deakin, John	Westminster	1 b.
Deanes, E.	Normal	6 a.
Dingwall, John	Glasgow	11 b.
Downing, William	Manchester	7 a.
Downing, Richard	Manchester	11 b.
Duffield, John	Norwich	3 b.
Dunn, Elijah E.	Potteries	2 b.
Earl, Emmanuel	Newcastle-under-Lyne	1 c. 2 b.
Edginton, Hephzibah	Worcester	13 a.
Edminston, Robert	Glasgow	3 a.
Edmunds, Edwin	Hereford	2 b.
Edward, John	Dunfermline	1 b.
Eley, Joseph	Sheffield	2 b. 6 a.
Emslie, T. P.	Finsbury	1 b.
Erant, George	Charterhouse	1 b.
Evans, Charles	Manchester	1 c.
Ewen, Robert	Aberdeen	2 b.
Fellows, Cath.	Dudley	10 a.
Fife, Jane, K.	Metropolitan, Female	1 c.
Fincham, James	Westminster	1 c. 3 b.
Fisher, Alexander	Potteries	12 a. 13 a.
Fitzgerald, Thomas	Glasgow	10 a.
Forbes, George	Manchester	3 b.
Forbes, John	Newcastle-on-Tyne	11 b.
Ford, James	Penzance	2 b. 4 b. 6 a.
Ford, George M.	Exeter	1 a.
Forrester, John	Glasgow	13 a.
Gallimore, Samuel	Potteries	13 a.
Gammie, William	Aberdeen	2 b.
Geddes, William	Glasgow	2 b.
Gibbons, Thomas	Waterford	1 c.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Gilfoyle, Patrick	Dublin	1 a.
Glass, Alexander	Burslem	1 a. 4 b. 6 a.
Gordon, Joseph	Carlisle	1 c.
Greenlees, James	Glasgow	4 b.
Griffiths, William	Wolverhampton	1 b.
Griffiths, Richard	Carnarvon	3 b.
Grimes, Francis	Coventry	10 b. 12 a.
Gundry, Mary A.	Bristol	3 a. 11 b. 13a.
Gunson, William T.	Durham	4 b.
Haigh, Henry	Finsbury	1 a. 1 c.
Hampton, Thomas	Potteries	2 b. 10 a.
Hancorne, Samuel	Bristol	1 b.
Hannah, Stitt	Glasgow	4 b.
Hardess, Maria	Metropolitan, Female	5 b.
Harold, Henry	Finsbury	1 a. 1 c. 6 a. 11a. 12 a.
Harriss, Rowland H.	Limerick	1 a.
Harrison, George	Sheffield	10 b.
Hart, William W.	Burslem	1 c. 4 b.
Havers, Robert	Norwich	12 a.
Haslip, Lewis	Charterhouse	1 b. 1 c.
Hays, Charles	Paisley	3 b.
Hays, Isabella	Durham	10 a.
Heath, Frederick	Burslem	3 b.
Heath, Edwin	Newcastle-under-Lyme	10 a.
Hewitt, James W.	Great Yarmouth	2 b.
Hicks, Henry	Bath	1 c.
Higgs, Mary	Metropolitan, Female	6 a.
Hill, John	Warrington	4 b. 10 a.
Holland, Joseph	Potteries	2 b.
Howard, V.	Normal	5 b. 12 a.
Howard, Margaret	Metropolitan, Female	5 a.
Hughes, Thomas	Normal	1 b.
Hughes, Henry	Carmarthen	1 c.
Hurwurth, Christopher	Birkenhead	1 a.
Ingle, F.	Nottingham	1 a. 1 b.
Irvine, Jessie	Aberdeen	13 a.
Jackson, John	Warrington	2 b.
James, Jane	Metropolitan, Female	5 b.
Jebb, George	Chester	1 b.
Jefferson, R.	Spitalfields	4 b. 5 b.
Jones, James B.	Dudley	1 a.
Jones, Henry	Dudley	2 b.
Jones, Richard	Carmarthen	1 b.
Jones, William	Carnarvon	2 b.
Jones, Fanny	Hereford	13 a.
Jones, John	Swansea	1 c.
Kelly, Edwin J.	Macclesfield	4 b.
Kelly, Margaret	Glasgow	10 a.
Kerr, John	Paisley	11 b.
Kidd, Patrick	Aberdeen	1 c.
Kirkwood, George	Glasgow	5 b.
Lawton, Edward	Manchester	2 b.
Laxon, George	Coventry	5 b.
Leach, Alfred	Leeds	2 b.
Lee, William	Leeds	3 b.
Leech, William	Wolverhampton	5 b.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Lees, Ruben	Burslem	2 b.
Legge, Lionel	Normal	1 a. 5 a.
Luddon, Catherine	Dublin, Lace School	2 b.
Luke, William	Truro	2 b.
Lumsden, John	Dunfermline	1 b.
Lyon, F. C.	Westminster	6 a.
Maber, John	Swansea	1 b.
Manuel, John	Sheffield	1 c.
Marshall, B. W.	Rotherhithe	1 d. 1 c.
Matthews, James	Southampton	1 c.
Mayer, John	Burslem	2 b.
M'Donald, Andrew	Glasgow	1 b.
M'Dougall, William H.	Glasgow	2 b.
M'Dougall, William	Newcastle-on-Tyne	6 a.
M'Farlane, James	Paisley	11 b.
M'Lennan, Thomas	Paisley	2 b.
Meadows, Lucy	Metropolitan, Female	3 b. 10 b.
Millar, James	Aberdeen	2 b.
Mitchell, Ebenezer	Glasgow	6 a.
Moat, Thomas	Newcastle-on-Tyne	2 b.
Morley, Edward	Carlisle	1 b.
Neal, Henry J.	Worcester	1 a.
Neale, Harriett	Kensington District	2 b.
Newbegin, Anna	Norwich	13 a.
Nicholls, A.	Normal	6 a.
Northwood, John	Stourbridge	6 a.
Owen, Samuel	Coventry	3 b.
Park, William	Glasgow	13 a.
Park, Joseph St. George	Glasgow	1 a. 6 a.
Payne, James	Worcester	4 b.
Pearce, Annie M.	Metropolitan, Female	1 a.
Penrose, Annie	Waterford	5 b.
Peet, Octavia	Waterford	5 b.
Perrow, James	Penzance	1 c.
Petty, Walter	Manchester	3 b.
Phillips, Jane	Dublin, Lace School	2 b.
Pilsbury, Wilmot	Birmingham	5 a. 5 b.
Pilsbury, Richard	Burslem	5 b. 12 a.
Plumstead, Alfred	Norwich	1 a.
Pontis, J.	Normal	4 b
Porteous, William	Paisley	12 a.
Potter, Charles	Westminster	2 b. 4 b.
Potts, Cuthberta Jane	Birmingham	1 a.
Price, William	Potteries	10 a.
Quick, B.	Spitalfields	5 b.
Randall, J.	Normal	5 b.
Reeves, W. H.	Coventry	2 b.
Roberts, Mary A.	Cheltenham	10 a.
Robinson, Thomas W.	Coventry	1 a.
Robinson, William	Manchester	1 b.
Robinson, Samuel	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2 b.
Rogers, Frederick	Cheltenham	10 a.
Routledge, Robert	Manchester	1 b. 4 b. 10 a.
Rowley, Jane	Dudley	10 a.
Rowlinson, William	Macclesfield	4 b.
Salmon, Alexander	Bristol	1 c. 3 b.
Sanders, Mariane	Birmingham	10 a.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Sanders, W.	Normal	2 b.
Sawkins, Isabel	Metropolitan, Female	1 c. 2 b.
Scott, William	Birmingham	5 b.
Scrivener, Robert	Potteries	6 a. 7 b.
Sculthorpe, James	Bath	2 b.
Shilton, T.	Lambeth	1 a.
Sibbald, Margaret C.	Clonmel	1 a.
Simms, Thomas H.	Worcester	6 b.
Simpson, Ellen M.	Bristol	1 a. 11 b.
Slack, Thomas	Carlisle	1 b.
Smith, Eliza	Dublin	5 b.
Smith, Matilda	Birmingham	10 a.
Smith, W.	Normal	3 b.
Smith, C.	Finsbury	1 b.
Smith, R. G.	Sheffield	11 b.
Spencer, Henry	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 b.
Spencer, B. K.	Southampton	6 a.
Squire, Emma	Metropolitan, Female	7 b.
Stafford, William H.	Exeter	1 b.
Stanham, H.	Normal	2 b.
Stevenson, Thomas	Birmingham	5 a.
Stock, Fanny	Metropolitan, Female	1 b.
Stovin, William	Sheffield	1 b.
Stubbs, Samuel	Macclesfield	5 b.
Sturgeon, William	Leeds	2 b.
Sturmer, Frances	Metropolitan, Female	1 d.
Swann, Samuel	Great Yarmouth	2 b.
Sylvester, Henry	Normal	1 b. 1 c.
Taylor, Edward	Burslem	11 a.
Taylor, Charles	Norwich	1 c.
Teasdale, Charles	Bath	6 a.
Thame, Henry	Normal	1 b.
Theaker, George	Sheffield	3 b. 13 a.
Thompson, H.	Charterhouse	1 a.
Thorpe, Robert	Manchester	10 a.
Tiffin, Emily	Metropolitan, Female	12 a. 13 a.
Trenor, Peter A.	Bristol	1 c.
Tubbs, Maria E.	Manchester	5 b.
Tunbridge, Anne	Metropolitan, Female	12 a.
Waddington, Thomas	Norwich	7 a.
Waite, Thomas	Cheltenham	2 b.
Waller, George	Southampton	4 b.
Walker, Joseph B.	Burslem	13 a.
Walker, Jane	Metropolitan, Female	1 a.
Walsh, Nicholas	Dublin	3 b.
Wartnaby, George	Liverpool	4 b.
Webb, Henry	Worcester	2 b.
Wells, Luke	Worcester	10 b.*
Wells, C.	Saint Martin's District	2 b.
Westbury, H.	Charterhouse	1 a.
Whiteman, Edwin	Coventry	1 c.
Wigzell, Eliza	Exeter	2 b.
Wilde, William	Sheffield	1 b.
Wilkins, William	Birmingham	12 a.
Wilkinson, Robert	Warrington	1 c.
Williams, Alfred	Worcester	1 c.

* Silver Medal.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF ART SUPERINTENDENT ON ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Names of Students.	Names of Schools.	Stages.
Williams, Alfred	Hereford	4 b. 6 a.
Williams, Caroline	Hereford	4 b. 5 b.
Wilson, Isabel	Warrington	5 a. 7 b.
Wilson, William	Paisley	1 a. 1 b.
Wilson, Helen A.	Metropolitan, Female	13 a.
Wood, Joshua	Birkenhead	1 b.
Woodcock, Mary	Penzance	4 b.
Woods, Alfred	Norwich	1 c.
Woods, Frederick	Norwich	1 a.
Wrigley, William	Aberdeen	13 a.
Young, Hugh	Glasgow	1 c. 3 b.

TABLE showing the Number of Works "required," the Number "allowed," and the Number "sent," for Inspection from the various Schools of Art, November 1855, showing the Number of Works in each School in each Stage, together with the Number of Medals awarded in each Stage.

TABLE showing the Number of Works "required," the Number "allowed," and the Number "sent," each School in each Stage, together with

Names of the various Schools.	Stage 1.				Stage 2.				Stage 3.				Stage 4.				Stage 5.				Stage 6.			
	*No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.
Aberdeen	8	–	7	2	4	–	4	3	4	–	5	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	3	–	4	–	3	–
Bath	8	–	4	1	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	1
Birmingham	8	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	2	8	–	7	5	4	–	4	–
Birkenhead	8	–	4	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Bristol	8	–	7	4	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	8	–	1	–	4	–	2	–
Carlisle	8	–	8	3	4	–	1	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Carnarvon	8	–	5	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	1	4	–	1	–	8	–	5	–	4	–	2	–
Carmarthen	8	–	8	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	8	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Cheltenham	8	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	4	–	2	–
Chester	8	–	8	2	4	–	6	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	4	–	2	–
Clonmel	8	–	3	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	8	–	6	1	4	–	1	–
Coventry	8	–	6	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	2	4	–	1	–	8	–	3	1	4	–	4	–
Dublin	8	–	6	1	4	–	3	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	1	–	8	–	3	1	4	–	2	–
Dublin Lace School	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	4	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	4	–	4	–
Dudley	8	–	8	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	8	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Dunfermline	8	–	5	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Durham	8	–	5	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	3	2	8	–	2	1	4	–	1	–
Exeter	8	–	8	5	4	–	3	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	7	1	4	–	2	–
Glasgow	8	–	8	4	4	–	4	2	4	–	8	2	4	–	4	2	8	–	3	1	4	–	4	2
Hereford	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	2	8	–	3	1	4	–	4	1
Leeds	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	2	3	4	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Limerick	8	–	2	2	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	8	–	2	–	4	–	4	–
Liverpool	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	1	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Macclesfield	8	–	2	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	8	–	4	1	4	–	2	1
Manchester	8	–	8	4	4	–	8	3	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	2	8	–	4	1	4	–	4	1
Metro. Training School	8	–	5	6	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	2	8	–	5	3	4	–	4	2
Metro. Female School	8	–	8	8	4	–	4	3	4	–	4	2	4	–	–	1	8	–	8	5	4	–	3	2
District Schools:																								
Spitalfields	8	–	1	–	4	–	8	1	4	–	8	–	4	–	4	1	8	–	3	2	4	–	6	1
Finsbury	8	–	5	6	4	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	8	–	3	–	4	–	4	1
Westminster	8	–	4	4	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	1	4	–	2	2	8	–	2	1	4	–	4	1
Charterhouse	8	–	8	5	4	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Rotherhithe	8	–	6	3	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	8	–	1	–	4	–	1	–
St. Martin's	8	–	–	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
St. Mary's, Lambeth	8	–	2	1	4	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	2	1	4	–	–	–
Kensington	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	2	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Camden Town	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	8	–	3	3	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	1	8	–	3	–	4	–	4	1
Norwich	8	–	8	4	4	–	3	–	4	–	2	1	4	–	2	1	8	–	9	1	4	–	4	–
Nottingham	8	–	4	3	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	2	1	8	–	6	–	4	–	4	–
Paisley	8	–	5	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	1	8	–	3	1	4	–	4	1
Penzance	8	–	2	1	4	–	2	1	4	–	2	–	4	–	3	2	8	–	1	–	4	–	3	1
Potteries:																								
Stoke, Central	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	3	1	4	–	2	1
Stoke, Elementary	8	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Hanley	8	–	8	–	4	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Newcastle-under-Lyme	8	–	4	1	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	–	4	–	4	2	8	–	6	2	4	–	2	–
Burslem	8	–	8	2	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	8	–	2	1	4	–	4	1
Sheffield	8	–	2	4	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	4	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	1
Stourbridge	8	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	2	1	4	–	1	1	8	–	1	–	4	–	1	1
Southampton	8	–	7	3	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	1	8	–	3	–	4	–	3	1
Swansea	8	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	*	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Tavistock	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	4	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Truro	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	–	4	–	4	–	8	–	6	–	4	–	4	–
Warrington	8	–	8	2	4	–	4	2	4	–	2	1	4	–	3	1	8	–	3	1	4	–	1	1
Waterford	8	–	5	1	4	–	3	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	3	2	4	–	–	–
Wolverhampton	8	–	8	1	4	–	1	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	4	1	8	–	2	1	4	–	3	–
Worcester	8	–	8	2	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	1	4	–	4	1	8	–	8	2	4	–	4	2
Yarmouth	8	–	4	1	4	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
York	8	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–

* The numbers in this stage are increased by the works in "Mechanical Drawing," not heretofore sent up.

for Inspection from the various Schools of Art, November 1855, showing the Number of Works in the Number of Medals awarded in each Stage.

Stage 7.				Stage 10.				Stage 11.				Stage 12.				Stage 13.				Total Number of Medals to each School.	No. of Awards to Public Schools.	No. of Works sent from each School.	No. of Works required.
No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.	No. of Works required.	No. of Works allowed.	No. of Works sent.	No. of Medals awarded.				
4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	3	2	7	2	32	44
4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	4	–	–	–	3	1	27	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	3	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	–	13	1	45	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	8	44
4	–	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	3	2	–	3	–	–	4	–	5	1	9	2	34	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	4	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	43	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	20	44
4	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	30	44
4	–	1	–	4	–	4	3	–	3	2	–	–	3	2	–	4	–	2	–	5	–	27	44
4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	4	34	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	1	13	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	4	1	–	3	3	1	–	3	2	1	4	–	2	–	9	–	42	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	3	–	23	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	10	44
4	–	2	1	4	–	4	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	2	–	6	2	40	44
4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	1	21	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	22	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	1	–	7	1	34	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	2	4	–	1	–	4	–	4	2	19	1	51	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	2	1	7	–	20	44
4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	15	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	12	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	5	1	24	44
4	–	4	1	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	2	4	–	8	–	4	–	4	–	16	–	60	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	21	12	39	48
4	–	2	1	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	–	4	–	2	2	4	–	4	2	27	–	42	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	8	1	4	–	4	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	7	–	44	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	9	–	30	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	3	1	–	3	1	–	4	–	1	–	12	–	31	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	16	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	13	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	7	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	5	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	6	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	4	1	–	3	4	–	4	–	3	–	7	1	42	44
4	–	4	1	4	–	6	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	3	1	10	7	45	48
4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	4	–	4	–	3	1	41	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	3	1	1	4	–	6	–	10	–	36	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	2	–	5	–	27	44
4	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	1	1	4	–	2	2	7	–	12	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	9	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	21	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	6	1	28	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	3	3	1	–	3	2	1	4	–	3	1	12	3	36	44
4	–	4	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	3	1	4	–	2	–	4	–	3	1	11	1	49	48
4	–	2	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	–	3	1	16	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	2	–	5	–	17	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	18	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	8	44
4	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	1	27	44
4	–	5	1	4	–	5	1	–	3	1	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	1	–	10	1	34	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	4	–	1	–	4	1	24	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	23	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	4	3	4	–	3	–	4	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	15	–	46	48
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	6	44
4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	2	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	10	44
																				358	–	–	
																				–	50	–	
																				–	–	1501	

Total Number of Awards –
Total of Public School Awards
Total of Works sent –

Appendix C.

VISITORS TO EXHIBITION OF PRIZE DRAWINGS.

RETURN of VISITORS to the EXHIBITION of PRIZE DRAWINGS of PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF ART from 6th August to 31st December 1855.

	No. of Visitors.		
	Morning.	Evening.	Total.
Cheltenham	947	435	1,382
Wolverhampton	430	3,351	3,781
Dudley	2,482	2,293	4,775
Stourbridge	388	458	846
Coventry	. .	. .	11,053
Nottingham	369	2,568	2,937
Potteries	412	980	1,392
Chester	387	2,108	2,495
Liverpool	1,297	2,532	3,829
	1,478	2,419	3,895
Manchester	900	2,400	3,300
Birmingham	1,227	1,406	2,633
Macclesfield	387	1,104	1,485
Leeds	588	2,492	3,080
York	569	411	980
Durham	531	657	1,188
Newcastle-on-Tyne	812	1,064	1,876
Carlisle	120	245	365
Dunfermline	445	2,411	2,856
Aberdeen	2,382	2,144	4,526

Visit of Masters and Students in Schools of Art to the Paris Universal Exhibition.

On the occasion of former quinquennial Exhibitions, the Board of Trade had thought it desirable to require certain of the masters in the Government School of Art to visit Paris, to benefit by the instruction such collections of industrial art were calculated to afford. On the present occasion, as these advantages were likely to be much greater, it was determined to give each master in all the schools, who complied with certain conditions defined by the Board, the like opportunity for improvement, and a sum of 10*l.* each was authorized to be paid for travelling and personal expenses.

Masters from the following schools complied with the necessary conditions, and were selected for this purpose:—

Name of Master.	Name of School.	Name of Master.	Name of School.
Anderson, H. T.	Birmingham.	Muckley, W. J.	Burslem.
Brooke, A. N.	Carlisle.	Newton, G.	Durham.
Bowen, W. P.	Worcester.	Peppercorn, J. P.	Sheffield.
Carrier, A.	Potteries.	Raimbach, D. W.	Limerick.
Davidson, E. A.	Chester.	Rafter, H.	Coventry.
Elton, S.	Norwich.	Ryles, G.	Newcastle Potteries.
Geoffroi, H.	Penzance.	Rowland, J. C.	Carnarvon.
Gill, G. R.	Truro.	Scott, W. B.	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Griffiths, W. T.	Yarmouth.	Stewart, W.	Paisley.
Healy, J.	Clonmel.	Wallis, G.	Birmingham.
Holmes, T.	Dublin.	Wallis, W.	Birmingham.
Knight, J. P.	Cheltenham.	Walker, J. W.	Birmingham.
Kyd, J.	Worcester.	Wood, D.	Birmingham.
Lyne, R. E.	Paisley.	Yeats, G. P.	Stourbridge.
McCloy, S.	Waterford.		

With a like view—the instruction to be derived from such a visit—the sum of 8*l.* each, in aid of travelling and personal expenses, was offered in competition to 40 students, male or female, being those who in the two previous annual exhibitions should obtain the greatest number of department medals.

Following this rule of selection, the students named in the undermentioned schools obtained these advantages:—

Name of Student.	Name of School.	Name of Student.	Name of School.
William Holyoake	Birmingham.	R. Pilsbury	Potteries, Burslem.
Charles Richards	Birmingham.	James Baird	Paisley.
John Allsop	Birmingham.	John Rowe	Penzance.
William Andrews	Coventry.	W. H. Smith	Sheffield.
George M. Atkinson	Cork.	R. G. Smith	Sheffield.
William Pallison	Cork.	E. P. Turner	Sheffield.
Richard Griffiths	Carnarvon.	Frederick W. Andrew	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
Elizabeth Hays	Durham.	Catherine Baynes	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
Thomas Heaviside	Durham.	Sarah J. Edgley	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
John Kennedy	Dublin.	Mary A. Freed	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
Henry Harold	Finsbury.	Charlotte Gibbs	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
Walter Yuill	Glasgow.	Eliza A. Law	Technical Class, Metropolitan.
George Wardle	Macclesfield.	T. A. Bickerton	Worcester.
Charles M'Donald Clarke	Manchester.	Thomas Bolt	Worcester.
Mary Carmichael	Metropolitan, Female.	William Fell	Warrington.
Jane Todhunter	Metropolitan, Female.	John Hill	Warrington.
G. A. Stubbs	Metropolitan, Male.	Mary Ann Holmes	Warrington.
M. Armstrong	Newcastle-on-Tyne	John Johnson	Warrington.
R. W. Havers	Norwich.		
Henry Brownsward	Potteries, Central.		
Elijah Chetwynd	Potteries, Central.		
John Marshall	Potteries, Central.		

Appendix C.

Visit of Masters and Students to Paris Exhibition.

Each master and student was severally required to write a descriptive account of those objects in the collection which he had more especially inspected. A careful examination of these reports has shown that the money so expended by the State has been a source of much information to the students and teachers in the schools, not only from the opportunity afforded by the vast collection of art and industry collected on that special occasion, but also by the various objects of ornamental decoration and the art treasures in the palaces and museums which are constant sources of instruction in the neighbour metropolis.

There can be no doubt of the great use to the recipients of the advantages thus afforded by the Government; and the papers thus brought before me have led to the conclusion that occasional visits of this kind to the great Continental cities might with advantage be held out as a high prize to some of the most competent masters or most instructed students in our schools of art.

Richard Redgrave.

January 1856.

Report on Government Elementary Drawing and Modelling Schools.

Report of the Elementary Drawing and Modelling Schools, at Andover, Basingstoke, Overton, and Whitchurch.

These schools and classes were opened October 1st 1854. Four gentlemen resident in the district comprised within their operations, undertook to guarantee 20*l.* a year each for one year to start the schools; these gentlemen were the Earl of Portsmouth, William Cubitt, Esq., M.P., Wyndham Ported, Esq., and the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best; J. F. Pipe Scrivener, Esq. also became a donor to the funds required to meet the first expenses. Mr. C. C. Pyne was appointed master, and undertook to give two days in the week to the different schools &c., included in the scheme. Purchases of the requisite copies for each place were then made on the favourable terms of the Department of Science and Art, and operations commenced. The first year was divided into three courses of sixteen lessons each; the 1st, from 1st October to Christmas; the 2nd, from 1st January to Easter; and the 3rd from Easter to June. After the first year's experience, it has been found more convenient to divide it into two unequal courses of sixteen and twenty lessons each; the 1st, from September 1st to Christmas; and the 2nd, from February 1st to June. This was found to avoid more conveniently the holidays usual either in the village schools or in the grammar schools. The persons benefitting by the lessons were divided into classes according to their position in life, it being considered fair here, as in schools, that those who are better off should assist their poorer neighbours; provided always, that their payments are at such a rate as to be at the same time reasonable. This class included ladies and gentlemen, paying respectively 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* per course, and 2*s.* 6*d.* the class fee; class B included tradesmen, their children paying 10*s.* and 8*s.* respectively, and 1*s.* class fee; and class C included artizans, mechanics, and their children under twenty years, paying 5*s.* and 4*s.* respectively per course; grammar schools, or middle schools, pay 10*l.* per annum, and 6*d.* class fee for each child learning writing; and village, or elementary schools, pay 5*l.* per annum. An important provision was made, that where it was more convenient to any member of the foregoing classes, paying of course according to his class, he might attend at any school or class taught by the master, under these provisions. A class of nine children of tradesmen (class B.), was formed at Whitchurch; a class of seven ladies and gentlemen (class A.) mixed, at Basingstoke; a classes of eleven (class A. and B.,) at Andover; and two Grammar

schools and three village schools were included in the instruction given. The first course of sixteen lessons produced 24*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* In the second course, was included, in addition to the foregoing, a class of twenty mechanics at Basingstoke, a small mechanics' class at Andover, and a large and well conducted school, the British school, at Basingstoke. This second course of sixteen lessons produced 30*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* To the third course was added a National school, and a small class of mechanics at Overton, but some of the other classes diminished in number. Thus the third course, ending the year, produced 28*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The produce of the three courses was - - - -	83	14	3
Of which there was paid to the master - - -	74	4	2
Do. do. for his railway expenses - - - -	27	16	8
Do. do. to Department of Science and Art, for copies, drawings, &c. - - - - - - -	10	7	0
Other expenses, printing, &c. - - - - -	2	5	2
	£114	13	0

The balance, 30*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, required to make this good, was made up by the subscriptions of those who had guaranteed the payments, only at the rate of 5*l.* instead of 20*l.* by donations, and by the small sums paid in as class fees. The principal part of the expense incurred, over and above the payment of the master, was for copies, &c., necessary to commence with, and for his railway expenses, which were unnecessarily heavy in consequence of the South Western railway declining in any way to assist or even to accommodate the master by allowing a season ticket for the whole distance between London and Andover to include the few miles between Woking and Guildford, where Mr. Pyne resides. This has been at last conceded, and will materially facilitate our operations during the current year. The whole of the lessons are now divided into two courses, of sixteen and twenty lessons: the first course of these is complete, with good results:—a third Grammar school has been added; but the mechanics classes in connexion with institutes have declined to join, as have also the mixed classes at Andover and Whitchurch. The produce of the course has been 38*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Of the payments, as many of them include those of the whole year, and therefore of two courses, it will be impossible until the end of the year, to speak. The payment to the master has been at the same rate as during the last year, with every prospect of its continuing. Of the numbers taught I can only speak generally, as they include schools and classes always varying in numbers, but in the four elementary schools there cannot have been less than 250 children more or less directly under instruction; in the grammar and commercial schools not less than thirty, nor in the classes less than forty; when the poverty and rural character of the population is taken into account, we have reason to be very well satisfied with the result. Mr. Pyne speaks very encouragingly of the progress made, and has devoted himself with great zeal and assiduity to the work he has undertaken. It is, I think, only due to him to say that to his liberality in treating it is an experiment, and bearing with difficulties accordingly, that any success that may have attended the effort is due; and that to those gentlemen who kindly came forward, and in the first instance, guaranteed a security against a financial failure, a deep debt of gratitude is due from those who have been benefitted by their spirited and liberal conduct.

(Signed SAMUEL BEST, Treasurer.

Schools of Science in the Session 1855–56.

Name of Place.	Date of Establishment.	Population in 1851.	Attendance.	Chairman.	Secretary.	Master.
Aberdeen	1854	71,973	121		Yeats, Alex.	—
Birmingham	1853	232,841	260	Ryland, Arthur		Williams, W. M.
Bristol:—						
Trade School	1856	137,318	55	Rev. Canon Moseley	Wilkson, Wm.	Coomber, Thos.
Mining School						Denteth, W.
Dublin:—						
Museum of Irish Industry		147,506	1,064	Sir R. Kane		Profs. Jukes, Sullivan, Barker, Allman.
			829			
Royal Dublin Society			2,993	Duke of Leinster	Dr. Steele	Profs. Davy, Scouler.
Edinburgh:—						
Technological Museum	1855	160,302	40	Professor G. Wilson		The Director.
Hull:—						
Navigation School	1854	44,546	98	The Trinity House	Wilson, S. J.	Scaping, Zebedee; Salmon, W. R.
Leith:						
Navigation School	1855	30,919	76	Marine Board	Thompson, Rev. I.	Newton, George.
Liverpool:						
Navigation School		375,955	819	Aikin, J.	Mr. Towson	Smart, T., Henessey, Edward.
London:—						
School of Mines and Working Mens' Lectures		2,362,236	2,677	Sir R. I. Murchison	Reeks, T.	Profs. Hofmann, Stokes, Willis, Ramsay, Huxley, Smyth.
Navigation School	1854		358	Admiral Bowles	Captain Pierce	Hughes, Edward.
Poplar and Blackwall Navigation and Trade School	1856		80	Mr. Green	Captain Frend	Bolt, W. H.; Buckmaster, I. C.; Lyne, R. E.
Newcastle:—						
Trade School	1855	87,784	60	Rev. C. Moody		Thorn, W. H.
Stoke:—						
Science School	1855	84,027	274			Leech, Thomas.
Sunderland:						
Navigation School	1855	67,394	103	The Mayor	Brown, R.	Stiles, James J.
Truro:—						
Mining School	1854	10,733		Tweedy, W. M.	Bond, W. H.	—
Wandsworth:—						
Trade School	1854	1,522	150	Rev. Dr. Booth	Coleman, Alfred	Buckmaster, J. C.; Lanchenick, J. C.

Report on Navigation Schools.

Greenwich Hospital Schools,
31st December 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you on the schools of navigation attached to the Board of Trade, and under my inspection. These are now five in number, and are established at Hull, Sunderland, Leith, and Liverpool. The provincial schools have commenced within the year 1855, and have made the most satisfactory progress. The following table will show their general statistics :—

Local Schools of Navigation.

Name of Place.	Date of Establishment.	Total Numbers of Persons receiving Instruction during the year ending 31st Dec. 1855.	Chairman of Committee.	Secretary.	Masters.
Hull -	Re-organized Christmas 1854.	98 boys	- - - -	J. Wilson, Esq.	Mr. Scaping.
Leith -	Opened on 19th Sept. 1855.	76 seamen and apprentices	Provost Taylor	T. Thompson, Esq.	Mr. Newton.
Liverpool -	- - -	819 seamen and apprentices.	Mr. Aikin -	Mr. Towson -	Mr. Smart.
London -	Re-organized July 1854.	358 mates, seamen, and apprentices.	Admiral Bowles	Captain Pierce	Mr. Thorn.
Sunderland -	Opened on 10th Sept. 1854.	103 mates, seamen, and apprentices.	The Mayor -	Geo. Reed, Esq.	Mr. Bolt †

* Apprentices are admitted free.

† Since removed to the Blackwall School.

Appendix C.

REPORT ON NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

Having already submitted full reports on their organization and arrangements, I shall now confine myself to the results attained in them; reporting, however, more fully on the London school, which is under my immediate superintendence.

The London Navigation School.—With some slight modifications, the course of instruction and the methods employed in carrying it out in this school are the same as those described in my last report; and as the school is progressing steadily and efficiently, it offers little for me to remark upon.

In addition to the special instruction in the subjects laid down in the course, lectures have been delivered in the evenings by the "masters in training," on the Physical Geography of the Ocean; the Steam Engine; Electricity and Magnetism. These lectures have latterly been attended, not only by the students, but also by many of the seafaring population of the neighbourhood, and the Committee of the Sailor's Home have liberally defrayed the expenses of such lectures as were thrown open to the public.

During the past year 358 persons have availed themselves of the instruction imparted in the school; of this number 70 were masters and mates, who attended for the purpose of qualifying themselves to pass the Local Marine Board; and the rest (288) were seamen and apprentices, whose object seemed to be to acquire the use of the sextant, to work the sailings, and to learn the methods of keeping a ship's books. The standard of attainments aimed at by the students of the upper section, I consider to be very low, since it does not include a knowledge of the principles upon which the problems of navigation and nautical astronomy depend. This knowledge is not, at present, required for passing the Board of Trade examination, and therefore the masters and mates give themselves little trouble about the matter.

There is a practice prevailing amongst the masters and mates which, I think, scarcely does justice to the school, as it does not set forth the completeness of the nautical instruction that can be imparted in it.

It appears from their statements that the "pass examination" of the Local Marine Board, in London, is more strict than at any of the other ports, the masters and mates therefore prepare themselves, to a certain degree only, in the computation of problems at the London Navigation School, and then proceed for their certificates to some of the other ports, where the examination is less stringent.

You can readily perceive that if this practice be continued, it will b vain to hope to impart a knowledge of the principles of navigation to the seamen who attend the school; and, moreover, that little value will be set upon that skill and accuracy in computation so important to the master mariner, who, in prosecuting long voyages, cannot safely trust to the more ready and mechanical methods used for short trips between one known point and another.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the masters of the school continue to discharge their duties. Mr. Bolt and Mr. Newton, trained in the school, were appointed in last autumn navigation masters under the Board of Trade; the former to the school recently opened at Sunderland, and the latter to that at Leith.

The time-ball for indicating Greenwich mean time, by means of the electric wire connecting it with the Royal Observatory, has been in operation for some months, and works remarkably well. Applications have been made to rate chronometers by it. Having applied to the marine department to fix a charge for rating chronometers, I am now only waiting instructions upon the subject.

The Leith and Sunderland Schools were opened at the dates mentioned in the table, and the reports from the respective secretaries, up to the 31st of December last, that have been placed in my hands, show that they are

steadily increasing in numbers, and that they were much required in those localities.

The Liverpool School I have not inspected.

The Hull Navigation School.—This school belongs to, is supported by, and is under the management of the Trinity House, at Hull. At the period of my visit it contained in all 98 boys, and in the upper division 37 boys, whose average age was 12 years and 7 months; and time in the school, 1 year and 2½ months.

The subjects of instruction are, religious knowledge, reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, history, geometry and algebra, navigation, nautical astronomy, and sextant observing, the steam engine, and magnetism.

With the general results of my examination I have reason to be satisfied.

On the particular subjects of instruction I have to remark, that in *reading* with proper expression the boys are generally backward, while in spelling and writing they show a considerable advance on last year. These subjects I have noticed fully in my examination report. From want of time the progress of the school in English history and grammar has been slight; but in physical and general geography the advance has been very creditable. Physical geography, particularly that of the ocean, has been admirably taught, and reflects great credit on the master, while it cannot prove other than interesting and useful to boys destined for a seafaring life. The boys' knowledge of arithmetic is fair; algebra they have only commenced learning.

The geometrical teaching of the senior division I consider excellent. The first forty propositions of the first book of Euclid were returned to me as having been read; and several of these were demonstrated *viva voce* by the boys with great clearness and accuracy.

The most important study, navigation, affords evidence of much progress during the past year; and I have to record my satisfaction at the rapidity and accuracy with which nearly all the seventeen boys of the senior division have worked out some of the most important practical problems in nautical astronomy. The questions I proposed at my examination were worked in my presence, and thirteen boys brought out the answers correctly; only four failing in the longitude by chronometer.

It must be understood that it is only to the *computations* necessary for the solution of the above-mentioned problems that I here allude. The mathematical principles upon which they are founded have not, and, indeed, in the present state of the education of the school, could not have been taught.

Astronomical Observations.—Since last April the boys of the senior section have made and recorded no less than 2,194 sextant observations. In this they evidenced considerable acquaintance with the use and handling of instruments. In the steam engine also, and the science of magnetism, regular instruction has been given with satisfactory results.

General Efficiency of the School.—Upon referring to my remarks upon the various subjects of instruction, it will be seen, that in some of them there is great room for improvement; much, no doubt, has been accomplished by the ability and untiring zeal of the master, but I feel it my duty here to state, that I do not think he will be able to produce the results that may now be fairly expected from the school in its re-organized state, and the educational appliances furnished to it, unless he obtains additional assistance.

I have &c.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. EDWARD HUGHES.
Secretary, Department of Science and Art.

Appendix C.

POPLAR AND BLACKWALL TRADE AND NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

POPLAR AND BLACKWALL TRADE AND NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

1. *Trade School.*

THIS school, founded by Mr. Green in the Sailors' Home, East India Road, Poplar, and placed under the Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art, consists of two divisions, viz., 1, Trade division: an evening trade school. 2. A day navigation school.

The proper understanding of the principles on which trades and manufactures are carried on is becoming every day more and more a necessity of this country. The improvements in transit, both by sea and land, have taken away many of the local advantages of a district, and its mere possession of coal and iron does not prevent other localities, not having them, or even other countries, from entering into competition with it. The competition in industry is thus no longer a rivalry of mere local advantages, *but is resolved into a competition of intellect.* Manual labour is becoming of less value, while there is a constantly increasing demand for skilled or intellectual labour.

The trade division of this school has been established with a view of giving to its pupils a higher education than the elementary schools; or, in other words, its object is to carry on the instruction given in the latter to an extent which will enable the pupil to have a rational understanding of his every day occupations.

No attempt will be made in this school to teach the practice of the workshop; all that will be taught are the principles upon which the work proceeds. The knowledge of the principles will, however, lead to a much more speedy attainment of the practice, while the man possessing this knowledge will be enabled to fulfil the duties of the position in which God has placed him, by acting as a rational and understanding being, instead of carrying on his work in a blind habit of "rule of thumb" experience.

As this is the high aim of the Trade School, its instruction will not be limited to the mere teaching of the principles of trade and manufactures. It will give, in the ordinary branches of education necessary for all men, a more thorough acquaintance on each subject than it has been possible to give in the elementary preparatory schools, when it is found that further progress in these brances is desired by the pupils. No person will be admitted to the school unless he can read and write tolerably, and has a fair acquaintance with the first four rules of arithmetic.

Reading and writing will still continue to be objects of instruction in the school, if required; but the first will be taught through books affording useful knowledge in science, history, and literature, and the second by dictation, letter writing, and book-keeping.

History and geography will also form important subjects of instruction, though they will be carried further than in the elementary schools. Besides a thorough knowledge of political geography, physical geography (which shows how God fashioned the earth into seas and continents, mountains and plains, lakes and rivers, and how they are refreshed by rains, winds, and seasons), will be especially taught.

The science of numbers will receive much study. Arithmetic in all its branches will engage more than usual attention, and will be carried on to algebra and mathematics. The master of the school is well versed in these sciences, and, as they form the basis of the mechanical and commercial trades, they will be fully taught.

The application of the knowledge thus acquired to an elementary acquaintance with the laws of chemistry, physics, and mechanics, will be

brought before the pupil. Free-hand and mechanical drawing will form a part of the instruction in the school. Practical geometry will also be taught.

These branches of instruction are of common importance to all in their general application to the every day purposes of life. But there are special applications of them to separate branches of industry, which will be imparted to particular classes, when they have attained the general elementary knowledge. The occupations of this district may be mainly divided into navigation, surveying, mechanical shipbuilding, building, chemical and commercial trades, and, for each of these, special exercises and applications of the general subjects of the school will be given, when the trade of the pupil is known. The importance of this will be obvious in its immediate practical consequences; but it is of value also in accustoming the pupil to apply his school knowledge to the useful progress of his daily occupation.

As it is desirable that these practical applications of a general scientific knowledge should become a distinctive part of the school, it is hoped that the pupils will remain sufficiently long to benefit by instruction in them.

The fees of the school are 4*s.* per month, which must be paid in advance.

Applications for admission to the school must be made to the head master. Adults as well as boys are eligible to be admitted.

Hours of Attendance.—From 7 to 9 during the summer months, and from 6 to 9 during the winter months.

TIME TABLE.

Subjects of Instruction.	Time.	Divisions.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Arithmetic and Algebra.	P.M. 7 o'clock till ½ to 8 o'clock.	First.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Free-hand Drawing.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Mechanical Drawing.	Arithmetic and Algebra.
Practical Mechanics and Mechanism. Free hand and Mechanical Drawing.		Second.	Practical Mechanics.	Chemistry.	Practical Mechanics and Mechanism.	Chemistry.	Practical Geometry.
The Steam Engine and Steam Machinery.	½ to 8 o'clock till ½ past 8 o'clock.	First.	The Steam Engine and Steam Machinery.	Chemistry.	Surveying and Guaging.	Chemistry.	Letter Writing and Book-keeping.
Practical Geometry. Chemistry		Second.	Geometry and Algebra.	Free-hand Drawing.	English Composition.	Mechanical Drawing.	Surveying and Guaging.
Surveying and Guaging. Physical and Commercial Geography	½ past 8 o'clock till ¼ past 9 o'clock	First.	Practical Geometry.	Practical Mechanics.	Practical Geometry.	Practical Mechanics and Mechanism.	Physical and Commercial Geography.
Book-keeping. English Composition and Literature.		Second.	Steam Engine.	Arithmetic.	Physical and Commercial Geography.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Letter Writing and Book keeping.

N.B. During the winter months the school will be open from 6 o'clock till 9 o'clock p.m., when the science of Naval Architecture will enter into the course of instruction.

Appendix C.

Poplar and Blackwall Rrade and Navigation School.

2. *Navigation School,*

(In connexion with the Board of Trade.)

For masters, mates, and midshipmen of the merchant service desirous of completing their professional studies in navigation and nautical astronomy.—Terms, 6*s.* per week.

The course of instruction embraces sextant observing, chart drawing, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, the sailings, use of the nautical almanac and mathematical tables, methods of determining the latitude and longitude, principle and construction of chronometers, nautical surveying, compasses and magnetism of ships, theory of winds, tides, and currents, methods of taking and recording meteorological observations, the principles and construction of the steam engine as applied to the paddle-wheel and screw propeller, with other subjects relative to a seafaring life.

The instruction is conducted by a teacher who has been educated and trained at the Royal Naval Schools, Greenwich Hospital, and holds a certificate of competency from the Department of Science and Art.

The school is fitted with a new and complete set of nautical and scientific instruments, and illustrative diagrams, necessary to carry out the system of instruction.

Application for admission to be made at the school-rooms in the Sailors' Home.

Wandsworth Trade School.

Wandsworth Trade School.

The object of the proposed Trade School is to impart to the sons of tradesmen, artizans, workmen, and others a knowledge of those principles of science and art on which *all* trades and manufactures are founded, and to give a thorough insight into the elements of those things with which they will constantly have to deal in after-life. They do not, however, propose to have particular trades taught, or to interfere between the master and the apprentice.

It is proposed that the course of instruction shall be as follows, open to future modification, as the wants of the pupils may suggest :—

Religious Instruction.—Bible history, with lectures on the catechism and doctrines of the Church of England.

Subjects of General Instruction for all the Pupils.—Arithmetic, book-keeping, Euclid, algebra, English history, physical and politicatl geography.

Subjects of Special Instruction for those intended for Particular Employments.—Trades and manufactures may conveniently be grouped under three heads,—(1) *Building Trades,* (2) *Mechanical and Engineering Trades,* (3) *Chemical and Munufacturing Trades.* The instruction suited to each department may be set down as follows :—

Building Trades.

(1.) *Builder's Drawing.*—Or, the drawing to a scale, plans, elevations, and sections of buildings.

(2.) *Builder's Arithmetic.*—Or, the principles of making estimates for the cost of constructions and contracts.

(3.) *Builder's Geometry.*—Or, the measurement of the sites, the levels, the workmanship, and the materials of buildings.

(4.) *Builder's Mechanics.*—Or, the principles of the stability of structures, the selection, strength, and economy of materials.

(5.) *Builder's Natural Philosophy.*—Or, the principles of ventilation, sewerage, and heat and light, as applied to buildings.

Mechanical and Engineering Trades.

(1.) The principles of carpentry and scaffolding.
(2.) The principles of the mechanical powers,—the lever, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the pulley, the wedge, and the screw.
(3.) The principles of the pump, of locks, sluices, and embankments.
(4.) The principles of machinery in motion.
(5.) The steam-engine.

Chemical and Manufacturing Trades.

The principles of chemistry applied to manufactures and to manufacturing processes.

Instruction in the above would be found of service to those who are to be engaged in the several trades of dyeing, printing, bleaching, soap-boiling, paper-making, colour-making, ink and blacking making, brewing, starch-making, candle-making, &c.

The principles of chemistry applied to agriculture, and to the properties of soils and manures, &c.

Examinations will be held at stated times, by which the proficiency of the pupils will be tested, when prizes and certificates of merit will be awarded to the deserving.

The committee hope to secure, from time to time, the occasional services of intelligent working artizans, to give familiar class lectures of a practical kind, on the principles of their respective arts or trades.

It is proposed that the pupils shall have a workshop fitted up for their use during the hours of relaxation.

No boy will be admitted into the school who has not some acquaintance with the rudiments of arithmetic, and who cannot also read fluently, and write a fair hand.

Fees.—For the sons of workmen and tradesmen not employing journeymen or assistants, eightpence a week; for the sons of persons above that grade, one shilling a week.

All fees are to be paid weekly in advance.

The above fees may be commuted into quarterly payments, in advance, of seven shillings or of ten shillings a quarter respectively.

The committee will supply, free of charge to the pupils, the use of stationery, books, maps, drawings, mechanical, chemical, or other apparatus which may be required.

APPENDIX D.

List of Public Schools and Institutions which have been supplied with Examples by the Department of Science and Art, from 1st January to 31st December 1855. In continuation of Return at p. 26 of Second Report.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
Aberdeen	Trades School	John Fraser	45	45	1	4	8
Alnwick	British School	John Ellerthorpe	26	27	0	16	2
Alresford	British School	John Ellyete	.	.	0	10	7
Amblecote	Training School	Philip Marks	120	.	0	10	7
Ballymena	District Model School	Maurice Cross	.	.	1	9	3
Barnstaple	Mechanics' Institute	R. W. Cotton	239	26	0	17	9
Basingstoke	British School	Hon. & Rev. S. Best	.	.	0	19	6
Bath	School of Art	R. W. Falconer, M.D.	.	.	0	18	2
	Blue-coat School	C. Crowden	60	60	1	6	10
Battersea	Training College	Samuel Clark	100	.	2	17	0
Bedford	Commercial School	B. Rudge	120	.	7	12	4
Belfast	Queen's College	Rev. Dr. Henry	.	.	157	12	10
Birkenhead	School of Art	William Foster	70	15	1	3	0
Birmingham	St. Luke's School	H. Hawkins	.	.	2	4	4
	Birmingham and Midland Institute.	W. M. Williams	90	80	2	12	2
	Blue-coat School	R. Symonds	130	70	0	14	3
Bodmin	Wesleyan Day School	S. Stripp	120	.	4	3	2
Bolton-le-Moors	British School	R. H. Cubitt	110	30	2	11	0
	Wesleyan School	Charles Heaton	118	67	0	15	9
Bradford	Moor School	T. R. Charlesworth	87	50	1	7	0
Bridgnorth	Blue-coat School	W. Bowen	46	.	0	5	0
	St. Mary's National School	Rev. W. K. Marshall	71	63	2	3	6
Brighton	Training College	Mrs. Rumney	.	28	0	3	4
Bristol	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School.	A. R. Miller	171	.	1	18	6
	Free Grammar School		185	.	1	1	9
	School of Art	J. Wilkson	.	.	6	7	6
Cambridge	Castle End National School	Rev. John Lamb	133	.	0	10	2
Carlisle	George Street School	A. N. Brooke	3	29	0	10	8
	Abbey Street School	John Hannah	100	30	4	15	2
Carmarthen	National Model School	J. H. Barker	40	24	0	14	0
Carnarvon	Training College	Rev. W. R. Williams	29	.	0	17	9
	School of Art	J. C. Rowland	23	12	1	4	1
Castletown	Grammar School	W. C. Sparrow	29	.	7	3	9
Cheltenham	Training College	Rev. C. H. Bromby	.	84	4	9	1
	Grammar School	Thomas Wright, M.D.	42	.	1	12	3
	Highbury School	J. P. Knight	70	50	0	15	1
	Ladies College	Mrs. Procter	.	96	0	16	10
Chester	Diocesan School	Rev. W. Harrison	174	.	2	3	1
Chichester	Training College	Rev. M. Parrington	.	.	0	13	8
Cleckheaton	Mental Improvement Society	A. Nutter	106	.	2	12	1
Clonmel	Model School	Maurice Cross	120	75	6	15	4
Congleton	St. James's School	Rev. J. Wilson	60	40	1	11	6
Cork	Queen's College	Norman MacLeod	.	.	157	12	10
Coventry	School of Art	H. Rafter	277	39	2	1	11
Cromhall	British School	The Earl of Ducie	60	.	1	1	2
Crosshill, N.B.	General Assembly School	John MacEwen	86	44	2	8	7
Deane	National School	John Horsfield	70	.	0	15	11
Dedham	Grammar School	Rev. G. Lernick	19	.	0	18	10
Derby	Wesleyan Day School	William Binns	87	33	0	15	0
	British School	Robert Pegg	100	150	3	8	7
	Diocesan Training School	Rev. J. Latham	.	38	1	1	9
Devonport	St. Stephen's National School	Rev. G. W. Procter	198	134	0	16	5
					£412	11	5

Appendix D.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Aid by Department. £ s. d.
	Brought forward	. . . .	. .	. .	412 11 5
Dublin . .	Royal Hibernian Military School.	Colonel Colomb .	350	. .	6 18 0
	Central Female Model School.	Maurice Cross .	. .	. .	3 10 0
	Normal Lace School . .	Miss Bruce . .	. .	. .	4 1 7
Durham . .	School of Art . .	George Newton .	35	28	0 8 2
Dudley . .	Corngreave Co.'s School .	Richard Hays .	118	75	1 12 1
East Retford .	Working Men's Association	John White . .	200	. .	1 0 4
Edinburgh .	Heriot's Hospital School .	John Dick . .	1,500	1,500	17 4 3
Elham . .	National School . . .	Rev. W. Wodehouse	36	17	1 8 6
Eserick . .	National School . . .	Hon. & Rev. S. Lawley	68	66	3 12 0
Ewhurst .	Wesleyan Day School . .	William Farncomb	39	28	1 3 2
Exeter . .	Hele's School . .	W. Buckingham .	110	. .	2 0 0
	Episcopal Charity School .	T. W. Hartnoll .	160	. .	1 5 4
	Central School . . .	Rev. S. Lee . .	166	. .	1 5 3
	National School . .	„ „	180	. .	0 12 8
Farnham .	Grammar School . .	F. Gale . . .	36	. .	0 6 10
Farnworth .	Wesleyan Day School . .	John Smith . .	43	24	2 12 7
Galway . .	Queen's College . . .	Norman MacLeod .	. .	. .	157 12 10
Gargrave .	National School . . .	C. J. Marsden .	60	63	1 2 10
Glanogwen .	National School . . .	Rev. E. Lewis .	62	56	0 15 0
Glasgow . .	Brownfield Industrial School	A. C. Weir .	60	40	4 4 2
	Normal School . .	Rev. Dr. Craik .	28	36	2 7 2
	Brownhill Barony School .	Daniel Cameron .	94	43	2 13 3
Grantham .	Grammar School . .	Rev. F. Malin .	40	. .	8 7 11
Halifax . .	Haley-hill Evening School .	C. R. Holmes . .	160	. .	5 2 6
Hammersmith	St. Mary's R.C. Training School	Rev. J. M. Glenie .	20	. .	1 0 7
Hawarden .	Literary Institution . .	William Keyte .	20	. .	1 10 3
Hereford .	School of Art . . .	J. F. Fowler . .	. .	. .	0 11 3
Hitchin . .	Mechanics' Institute . .	Joseph Pollard .	179	10	0 13 2
Ireland . .	Albert Model Farm Establishment.	Maurice Cross .	. .	. .	1 17 9
	National Model Schools .	E. S. Clarke, M. D. .	. .	. .	2 2 9
Johnstone .	Branch of the Paisley School of Art.	William Stewart .	50	10	0 10 8
Kilkenny .	District Model School .	Maurice Cross .	. .	. .	1 9 3
Lancaster .	Mechanic's Institute . .	G. Jackson . .	. .	. .	9 6 0
Leicester .	Mechanic's Institute . .	R. Walker . .	500	. .	1 0 10
Leith . .	Navigation School . .	Rev. Jno. Thomson	. .	. .	53 6 1
Lichfield .	Working Men's Association	R. Green . .	40	. .	0 19 6
Limerick .	District Model School .	Maurice Cross .	. .	. .	1 9 3
Little Hampton	St. Michael's School . .	Caroline Eliot .	. .	. .	1 13 0
Liverpool .	South District School of Art	Astrup Cariss .	. .	. .	4 3 4
	North District School of Art	Rev. H. Hampton .	. .	. .	2 8 0
	Catholic Institute .	Rev. J. Nugent .	215	. .	2 2 8
	Blackburne House School .	Miss Ellison . .	. .	200	2 7 5
	St. Thomas R. C. School .	Rev. John Walmsley	. .	20	2 9 2
	Harrington British School	Rev. John Robberds	247	124	0 19 4
	Everton National School .	Rev. John Mac Naught.	120	80	0 13 5
	St. Patrick's School . .	Rev. C. Kernick .	20	. .	2 15 5
	St. Paul's National School	Rev. R. A. Gent .	115	110	0 13 5
	St. Mary's National School	Rev. F. M. Harke .	50	. .	0 14 5
	Hope Street British School	James Martineau .	43	44	0 19 0
	Ch. of England South School	Henry Carpenter .	230	260	0 13 6
	St. Mark's School . .	Rev. W. Pollock .	50	50	0 13 6
	Caledonian Free School .	C. Connor . .	40	20	1 0 4
	St. Barnabas School . .	D. F. Barry . .	64	41	0 13 6
					£787 14 7

Appendix

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Aid by Department. £ s. d.
	Brought forward				737 14 7
London	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent Road.	Chas. Nottidge	162	109	8 15 2
	St. George's Parochial School, Hanover Square.	Alfred Butt	250	253	1 6 11
	London Orphan Asylum, Clapton.	Rev. H. Beattie	280	140	3 10 9
	Ch. Ch. National School, Marylebone.	J. W. Knight	150	. .	1 17 8
	St. Stephen's National School, Camden Town.	Wm. Howitt	240	180	12 12 8
	St. James' Offertory School, Westminster.	Rev. T. E. Kempe	80	. .	1 7 8
	St. James' National School, Golden Square.	Rev. T. E. Kempe	42	. .	0 9 10
	Holy Trinity National School, Kentish Town.	Rev. D. Laing	184	177	0 10 0
	Birkbeck School, Westminster.	Geo. Rüntz	50	. .	0 7 4
	Wesleyan Normal Institution, Westminster.	M. C. Taylor	60	40	8 13 4
	Birkbeck School, Bethnal Green.	R. W. Pike	160	60	1 1 1
	National Schools, West Hackney.	Rev. Geo. Hervey	124	72	1 18 1
	St. James the Great, Bethnal Green.	Rev. E. F. Coke	100	100	0 11 0
	British School, Stockwell	H. C. Goodchild	160	100	0 9 2
	St. Andrew's Parochial School, Hatton Garden.	Rev. T. J. Toogood	17	3	0 5 5
	Camden National School, Peckham.	H. Kemp	160	100	1 10 9
	St. Stephen's School, Westminster.	Rev. W. Tennant	211	167	0 3 9
	Crown Court Schools, Covent Garden.	J. Tester	30	8	0 9 3
	Trinity Schools, Marylebone.	J. J. Farnham	31	12	0 6 5
	Training Institution, Highbury.	John Martin	70	. .	2 3 2
	Finsbury Birkbeck School, City Road.	T. W. Cave	46	. .	0 3 2
	School of Art, Rotherhithe	Rev. E. Blick	90	50	0 18 1
	Trinity National School, Upper Chelsea.	Richard Burgess	250	130	0 6 2
	Coborn School, Bow	F. S. Marshall	120	90	0 6 5
	Birkbeck School, Kingsland.	J. Rüntz	150	50	0 4 4
	Congregational School, De Beauvoir Town.	Thos. Wilson	225	. .	1 4 0
	Ch. Ch. School, Upper Albany Street.	Rev. H. W. Burrows	180	150	0 8 3
	St. John's School, Baldwin's Garden.	T. Low	102	. .	1 18 10
	Ch. Ch. School, St. Pancras	Rev. H. W. Burrows	54	6	0 7 6
	Bowyer School, Clapham	E. Heller	. .	. .	0 1 9
	L. and N. W. Railway School, Euston Square.	J. W. Tarrant	150	75	2 11 6
Manningtree	Wesleyan School	Wm. Warder	74	50	0 18 0
Mells	Parochial School	Rev. W. Blackwell	35	55	1 2 9
Melton Mowbray.	Church Free School	Rev. W. M. Colles	220	190	1 7 3
Monksland	Parochial School	W. S. Moore	28	20	0 8 6
New Brighton	The College	Rev. Dr. Pozzi	50	. .	17 13 11
Newbury	Literary Institute	F. S. Adnams	12	. .	2 10 4
Norwich	School of Art	C. L. Nursey	. .	. .	0 10 6
Nottingham	People's College	T. B. Smith	200	65	3 5 9
Nuneaton	Grammar School	Edwd. Nason	38	. .	2 8 11
					£824 19 11

Appendix D.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, &c. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Locality	Name of School or Institution.	Name of Requisitionist.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
	Brought forward	. . . .	. .	. .	824	19	11
Oakworth .	Wesleyan School . . .	Jno. Sugden . .	101	91	1	7	1
Oswaldtwistle	New Lane National School .	Rev. L. F. Moran .	80	70	1	2	5
Oxford . .	St. Paul's National School .	C. J. Moss . .	77	7	1	6	6
Pauntley .	Pauntley School . . .	Osman Ricardo .	84	. .	2	2	2
Plymouth	Charles' National School .	Rev. H. A. Greaves	375	283	3	0	3
	Grey School . . .	P. Appleton . .	60	. .	2	8	5
Poynton . .	National School . . .	Rev. Robt. Litler .	109	120	0	12	10
Ravenhead .	Plate Glass Co.'s School .	Miss Fincham .	96	120	1	0	0
Rawden . .	Woodhouse Grove School .	Dr. Sharpe . .	144	. .	6	19	9
Rawtenstall .	National School . . .	Rev. H. Haworth .	142	107	1	10	1
Reigate . .	Schoolmaster's Association	Jno. Martin . .	20	5	0	13	6
Rick German .	St. John's Parochial School	J. J. Garde . .	50	60	0	7	8
Rotherham .	British School . . .	R. Hutchinson .	155	. .	1	8	11
Selby . .	Wesleyan School . .	J. N. Haigh . .	50	25	0	4	0
Sheffield . .	School of Art . . .	Young Mitchell .	. .	. .	2	12	7
Smethwick .	Cape Reading Rooms . .	H. S. Olden . .	40	—	1	0	3
Southampton .	School of Art . . .	R. Critchlow . .	100	23	37	5	9
	All Saints School . .	H. M. Hanford .	140	80	0	17	1
	Ch. Ch. Northam National School.	Rev. J. M. Grane .	95	48	0	18	8
Stourbridge .	Old Swinford Hospital .	G. P. Yeats . .	. .	. .	3	11	8
Sunderland .	Navigation School . .	J. Milne. . .	. .	. .	53	9	8
Truro . .	Central National School .	C. Barham . .	158	160	2	6	11
Warrington .	School of Art . . .	E. Brewtnall . .	. .	. .	0	10	7
	British School . . .	"	300	80	1	10	11
Waterford .	Newtown School . .	Fred. Taylor . .	33	. .	3	12	11
	District Model School .	Maurice Cross .	. .	. .	1	9	3
Wells . .	Diocesan Board of Education	Rev. G. A. Fagan .	. .	. .	24	12	0
Westbury .	National School . . .	E. Loughlin . .	60	40	0	8	0
Wicklow .	Industrial School . .	Wm. Blood . .	46	34	1	16	11
Wigan . .	St. Thomas' National School	Rev. J. Cronshaw .	150	. .	1	15	1
Winchester .	Diocesan Training School .	Rev. P. Jacob . .	. .	. .	1	19	2
Wisbech . .	Mechanics' Institute . .	Thos. Cunnington .	282	88	3	7	0
Wolverhampton	Grammar School . .	J. Rutter . .	24	. .	2	6	2
	St. Mary's School . .	Rev. G. Fraser .	80	75	1	2	6
Woolwich .	Burrage Road School . .	Jno. Steel . .	130	. .	0	11	3
Worcester .	St. John's National School .	Rev. J. C. James .	91	80	1	10	3
Wrexham .	British School . . .	Chas. Hughes .	95	. .	1	6	7
Yarmouth, Great.	School of Art . . .	W. T. Griffith . .	26	38	0	13	8
York . .	Micklegate National School	Henry Lym . .	148	. .	1	2	1
	Bishopgate Street School .	Miss Adamson .	. .	90	0	4	9
	Manor Boys' School . .	Thos. Haughton .	260	. .	2	3	4
	St. Cuthbert's National School.	Jocelyn Willay .	198	. .	1	1	4
	Dringhouse's School . .	Jno. Williams .	44	28	0	9	2
	Albion Street Wesleyan School.	Wm. Monkhouse .	90	. .	1	4	1
	Aldwark Girls' School .	Miss Whitelock .	. .	220	0	8	7
	School of Art . . .	W. H. Dykes . .	86	64	0	12	9
	Mosley's School . . .	A. Cole . . .	112	12	0	5	11
				£	1,007	13	4

APPENDIX E.

Report on the Examination of Drawings sent up from Training Colleges at Christmas 1855.

The accompanying tables exhibit the results of this examination, which may be considered satisfactory, since they show a great advance on the results obtained in the previous year. 247 more persons have been examined, 231 more prizes have been awarded, and 22 more certificates obtained.

In reviewing these papers several peculiarities called for observation:—

1st. The inequality of the results on comparing school with school.
2nd. The inequality in different papers in the same school.
3rd. The inequality of results on comparing female with male schools.
4th. The small number of certificates obtained.

As examples of the inequality of the results in different schools, Chester, where 88 per cent. of the students have obtained prizes, and Winchester, where 25 per cent. only have been successful, Culham, with 59 per cent., and Chichester, where no prize has been awarded, may be taken.

These schools have been visited during the past year, and the inquiries then made explain the inequality, which arises, I believe, from the want of proper instruction in the unsuccessful schools. Of Chester it was reported, that taught by the master of the School of Art, the students had a good opportunity of obtaining the certificates; of Winchester, that the instruction given was not sufficient to enable them to do so; of Culham, that the teacher holds the first certificate of the Department, and that the students have an excellent opportunity of gaining certificates; of Chichester, that no lessons were given in drawing.

Under these circumstances, it is encouraging to know (from Reports of Inspection and from Reports of Schools of Art) that, in two-thirds of the training schools, the teachers of drawing either hold the first certificate of the Department, or have taken pains to inform themselves of the course of instruction given under its sanction. Allowance must still be made for the circumstance, that in some schools, now satisfactorily taught, the instruction in drawing has not been in progress for a sufficient length of time to influence the whole course of two years contemplated in the examination papers.

2nd. The inequality of success in different papers is shown by the prizes given—

To Free-hand	211 prizes.
Geometry	281 „
Perspective	87 „
Model-drawing	46 „
Memory	34 „

It arises, I believe, from the inexperience of the teachers, consequent, no doubt, upon the recent introduction of drawing into these schools, (Culham, Cheltenham, Worcester (Saltly), offer less of this peculiarity than others); they have not as yet had time to appreciate the requirements of their students, and to bring together in their minds those requirements, and their opportunities with sufficient distinctness to make such arrangements as would give the greatest prospect of good results. I think their difficulties have been increased by the requirements of some progress in each of the four specialties of instruction, free-hand, geometry, perspective, and model-drawing during the first year, drawing from memory only being added in the second year. Of the first year students to whom four papers were proposed only a small proportion filled them all, while a large number used but one or two, so that practically the examination for the

Appendix E.

EXAMINATION IN DRAWING IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

first year embraced only the first, second, and partially, the third papers, while the distribution of four led to much waste. I think that it would simplify the matter in the minds of teachers and students, and save time and cost in the examinations, if first year papers extended only to free-hand and geometry, the second year remaining as at present.

This would also render the just distribution of prizes less difficult; they might then be given to each set of students on the general merits of their papers, instead of on a single paper as is now done.

3rd. The difference between male and female schools is most felt in geometry and perspective. While the male students have obtained more prizes in geometry than any other paper, only three out of thirteen female schools have obtained any; the most being five prizes at Whitelands.

In perspective, again, only three female schools have obtained prizes. In the Westminster Training School twenty prizes for geometry and eleven for perspective were given among fifty male students, and not one for either among twenty-four females.

This inequality most probably has its source in the want of familiarity, on the part of the female students, with the instruments and nomenclature used in teaching these specialties; and one of the great benefits conferred by the course of instruction followed will be the removal of this deficiency.

There is still a comparative inequality in the other papers, which is perhaps to be accounted for only by supposing that the managers of female training schools attach less importance to drawing than those of male schools.

I am induced to think this by the fact, that the largest number of prizes for free-hand drawing was obtained by the Whitelands Female School, where drawing receives great attention.

4th. The small number of certificates obtained shows that the standard is at least sufficiently high for the present opportunities of the students; and while it would be impossible to give certificates on a lower standard, I think there is every reason to believe, that as pupil-teachers enter the training-schools with some previous knowledge, the present one will be easily reached, and that we may soon hope to raise it; and that we shall be able to do this with less pressure on the student from its desirability, being confined to the free-hand, model, and memory papers. It should be remembered, that the present number of certificates obtained does not fully show the progress that has been made, some candidates having advanced four steps, more three, and many two and one towards their certificates, and needing only a little patient labour to complete them. I think, that as a part of an elementary course of drawing, the present standard is high enough in the more definite subjects of geometry and perspective, and I would venture to suggest, that in the study of free-hand and model-drawing, the aim of the students in these colleges should be rather to make a number of small expressive drawings from as great a variety of objects as can possibly be procured, than to endeavour, by making large and highly finished drawings, to obtain that refinement of execution which is useful chiefly to the artist or designer. These objects might well be selected with reference to their other subjects of study. In connexion with natural history, how much they would be helped by drawing a potatoe bulb or a bone, a flower from nature, or the structure of a limb from some small but good example; and I should think it not by any means undesirable, that when in their general examinations they are asked to describe anything, the words "and draw" should be inserted.

In the lists of subjects proposed at the general examinations are several in which the power of drawing would much assist the student in expressing his knowledge.

I have the honour, &c.

H. Cole, Esq., C.B. H. A. BOWLER.

Appendix E.

EXAMINATION IN DRAWING IN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Results on STUDENTS, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Year.

EXAMINATION in Drawing of Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, or Students in Training Schools.

Name.	Prizes in					Proportion.	Prizes.	Certificate.	Number Examined.
	Free Hand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Object.	Memory.				
Culham	12	22	5	4	3	·59	25	3	42
Warrington, Female	10	..	..	..	..	·17	10	..	57
Salisbury, Female	7	..	..	1	..	·16	8	..	50
Whitelands, Female	28	5	4	1	..	·35	33	..	93
Cheltenham	22	23	6	6	5	·41	40	1	87
„ Female	5	..	..	..	..	·11	5	..	45
Highbury	1	26	9	4	5	·57	30	..	52
Norwich, Female	4	..	..	..	..	·33	4	..	12
Carnarvon	2	7	1	1	1	·42	8	..	19
Exeter	6	25	3	1	..	·70	26	..	37
Bishop's Stortford, Female	6	..	..	..	1	·17	7	..	41
Westminster	20	20	11	3	1	·64	32	3	50
„ Female	2	..	..	..	..	·08	2	..	24
Carmarthen, Male	3	2	..	1	1	·25	2	..	10
Battersea	23	41	..	6	5	·54	51	1	94
York and Ripon	11	7	1	3	2	·41	20	..	48
„ „ Female	2	..	3	..	1	·27	5	..	18
Borough Road	11	13	16	3	1	·57	26	1	48
„ „ Female	5	1	..	..	..	·13	6	..	46
Home and Colonial, Female	5	2	1	..	..	·10	8	..	75
Worcester, Saltley	5	12	2	3	3	·66	14	3	21
Durham	4	13	3	1	1	·62	15	1	24
Hammersmith	..	3	6	1	..	·60	6	1	10
Winchester	4	..	..	..	..	·25	4	..	16
Bristol, Female	..	..	..	..	..	·0	..	..	16
Chichester	..	..	..	..	..	·0	..	..	15
Derby, Female	5	..	..	2	..	·21	7	..	32
Chester	3	19	10	4	1	·88	21	2	26
„ 3rd year	..	..	3	..	2		3	3	3
Brighton, Female	1	..	..	..	..	·05	1	..	17
Chelsea	4	40	3	1	1	·57	37	2	65
Total	211	281	87	46	34	·38	456	21	1,193

TABLE showing the result of the CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION in the TRAINING INSTITUTIONS and at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Name of School.	Male or Female.	No. of Candidates examined.	No. of Prizes awarded.	No. who have Certificates.
Battersea	Male	114	55	1
Bishop's Stortford	Female	43	7	—
Borough Road	Male and Female.	132	38	1
Brighton	Female	17	1	—
Bristol, Oxford, and Gloucester.	Female	21	4	—
Caernarvon	Male	21	8	—
Caermarthen	Male	13	6	—
Chelsea (St. Mark's)	Male	88	41	2
Cheltenham	Male and Female.	154	50	1
Chester	Male	45	34	6
Chichester	Male	18	1	—
Culham	Male	42	26	3
Derby	Female	36	8	—
Durham	Male	31	18	2
Exeter	Male	40	27	—
Hammersmith (St. Mary's)	Male	12	7	2
Highbury	Male	73	36	—
Home and Colonial	Female	82	8	—
Liverpool (Roman Catholic)	Female	10	7	—
Norwich	Female	12	4	—
Salisbury	Female	53	9 or 10	—
Warrington	Female	63	12	—
Westminster (Wesleyan)	Male and Female.	88	42	3
Winchester	Male	28	4	—
Whitelands	Female	107	33	—
Worcester	Male	28	15	3
York and Ripon	Male and Female.	94	36	1
Marlborough House	Male and Female.	46	27	9

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT of the REGISTRAR of DESIGNS for the Year 1855.

Designs Office, 1, Whitehall,
January 21st, 1856.

MY LORD,

IN forwarding my report of the proceedings of this office for the year ending the 31st December 1855, it is probably the most favourable circumstance which could have occurred, that I should find it impossible to select any topic for comment.

It would now appear that the different trades have definitively accepted the Acts as beneficial to all parties, and that among them reciprocal forbearance from copying the designs of others has put an end to litigation, or nearly so.

The office still continues to defray its own expenses, and return a balance to the Treasury. This balance in the present year, including stamps paid upon useful designs, amounts to 1,315*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, the total receipts under all heads being 2,927*l.* 10*s.*

The total of complete registrations under the Ornamental Act amounts to 4,391, being a deficiency of 453, as considered in reference to the preceding year, which has occurred almost entirely in printed cottons, included in class 10. It will be remembered that I have all along anticipated a gradual decline of registrations under this head, from the fact that originally the piracy of designs was more prevalent in this class of manufacture than in any other, and the cessation of registration on the part of many large houses, shows conclusively that its necessity no longer exists.

With regard to the non-ornamental designs, while the total number of complete registrations has hardly varied, it is gratifying to remark that the number of provisional registrations for one year has increased nearly a third. This provisional registration was introduced for the purpose of enabling those poorer inventors who could not afford the complete registration to obtain protection at a moderate fee, during a period which would give them an opportunity either of disposing of their designs, or of raising money upon them sufficient to defray the expense of complete registration. Such being the case, it becomes a subject of congratulation, that, as the bearing of the provision becomes more generally understood, the poorer class of designers are proportionately benefited.

The working of the new patent law does not appear to me now likely to diminish much more the receipts under the Non-ornamental Act, and I may consider that matters have now pretty nearly reached a level, which, except under unforeseen circumstances, is not likely to vary much for some time to come.

On the whole, the condition of things has hardly varied in any perceptible degree, with the exception of the increase of provisional registration, under the Useful Act, since the last year.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CLEMENT JOHNSON,
Registrar of Designs.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley,
&c. &c. &c.
Board of Trade.

Number of Registrations of Ornamental Designs in the Year ended 31 December 1855, showing the Classes under which they have been registered.

	Provisional Registrations.	COMPLETE REGISTRATIONS. CLASSES													Total Complete Registrations.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	
Copyright Fee	1 Year. 1*s.*	3 years. 3*l.*	3 years. 1*l.*	3 years. 1*l.*	3 years. 1*l.*	3 years. 10*s.*	3 years. 1*l.*	*	3 years. 1*l.*	9 months. 1*s.*	9 months. 1*s.*	3 years. 5*s.*	†	1 year. 5*s.*	
	14	233	17	20	74	429	219	155	5	—	2,509	125	467 *a*	138	4,391

* Class VII. 9 months copyright, fee . . . . . *s.* 1 *d.* 0
„ Extended term of 9 months 6 0
„ Whole term of 18 months 7 0

† Class XII. Copyright . . . . . £ 1 year *s.* 0 *d.* 5 0
„ Damasks and figured quilts . . . „ 0 5 0
„ „ „ Extended term of 2 years 0 16 0
„ „ „ Whole term of 3 years 1 0 0
a „ „ „ 24 were registered for 3 years.

Amount of Fees, and the Classes under which they have been received, during the Year ended 31 December 1855.

PROVISIONAL.			COMPLETE REGISTRATIONS. CLASSES													Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections.	Total Fees.	Total Receipts, Provisional and Complete.
Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections.	Total Fees.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.				
£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
0 14	0 5	0 19	699 0	17 0	20 0	74 0	214 10	219 0	7 15	5 0	– –	125 9	31 5	134 15	34 10	1,582 4	6 2	1,588 6	1,589 5

NUMBER of NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS REGISTERED, together with the Amount of Fees and Stamps received, in the Year ended 31 December 1855.

PROVISIONAL.				COMPLETE.					Total Amount of Fees and Stamps, for Provisional and Complete Registrations.
Number of Registrations.	Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, &c.	Total Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Registration Fees.	Stamps, including Stamps on Transfers.	Transfers, Searches, &c.	Total Fees and Stamps.	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
103	51 10	3 18	55 8	126	630 0	640 0	12 17	1,282 17	1,338 5

TOTAL RECEIPTS and EXPENSES during the year ending 31 December 1855.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENSES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees for registering, &c., ornamental designs .	1,589 5 0		Salaries after deductions on account of superannuation fund and income-tax, amounting to 155*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*	1,477 6 7	
„ „ useful designs . .	698 5 0		Incidental expenses	135 0 0	
		2,287 10 0			1,612 6 7
Stamps (useful designs)		640 0 0	Stamps (useful designs)		640 0 0
			Excess of income over expenditure. . . .		675 3 5
		£2,927 10 0			£2,927 10 0

Total excess of income over expenditure, including stamps, 1,315*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

Appendix F.

COPY OF PROVISIONAL REGISTER FOR 1855.

COPY of the REGISTER of NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS provisionally registered during the year ended 31st December 1855.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855. Jan. 8	631	Improved case for ever-pointed pencils.	Ferdinand Potts -	Moor's Row, Birmingham, patent taper tube manufacturer.
„ 9	632	Chain - - -	Thomas Pinfold Hawkins.	Birmingham.
„ 11	633	Self-adjusting sight -	Henry Elliott -	27, Whittall Street, Birmingham.
„ 19	634	The triune protector -	Sigismund Davidson	2, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, London, embroiderer, &c.
„ 23	635	The regulating swing trivet.	William Townsend -	Coventry, in the county of Warwick, machinist.
„ 30	636	Improved tap - -	Frederick Smith -	3 and 4, Weaman Row, Birmingham, brass cock founder.
Feb. 7	637	"Utile" joint for parasols and umbrellas.	Rose Jacobs - -	32, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London.
„ 10	638	Brace ends - - -	Willlam Graham -	8, Noble Street, Cheapside, London, trimming warehouseman.
„ 17	639	Flint's safety shutter-bar clip.	William Bragg Flint	18, Ann Street, Birmingham.
„ 19	640	Oval-eyed sail needle	Harris and Sons -	Albion Needle Works, Long Crendon, Oxfordshire.
„ 20	641	Portable camp arm-chair.	Edmund Brown Bishop Wren.	232, Tottenham Court Road, London, iron bedstead manufacturer.
March 1	642	A folding-top occasional table.	Arthur Jones, Son, and Co.	135, Stephen's Green, Dublin.
„ 2	643	A swivelical screw barrel-tilt.	Richard Frost -	38, Castle Street East, and 8 and 9 Adam and Eve Court, Oxford Street, London, turner and cabinetmaker.
„ 5	644	Boot and shoe fastening	Butterworth and Company.	Great Dover Street, Southwark.
„ 14	645	Grand universal safety pocket detector for watches.	Albert Hatchett Jones.	19, Helmet Row, St. Luke, Old Street, in the county of Middlesex.
„ 17	646	Portable camp bedstead.	William Bradshaw -	Queen's Square, in the City of Dublin, upholsterer.
„ 22	647	W. P. Astley's improved manipulating braces	Wm. Parker Astley	19, Castle Street, Falcon Square, London.
„ 24	648	The pocket funnel cooking lamp.	G. W. Willis and W. Gosling.	113, Stanhope Street, Hampstead Road, Middlesex.
„ 30	649	Breech-loading ordnance.	William Arthur Morrison.	Stanhope Cottage, Old Brompton.
„ 31	650	Protector for rolled ribbons, tapes, and such like articles.	James Hinks - -	Birmingham.
April 11	651	A union plate and safety union chair, with new shape for railway rails at their joints, and supports for joints, and other sleepers.	Charles Wills - -	The Lawn, Winchester, Hants, engineer, millwright, and iron founder.
„ 11	652	Lever tap - -	Thomas Bullock -	7, Hobury Street Chelsea.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855.				
April 12	653	Tobacco pipe - -	John Fred. Fenner and Thos. Henry Hidey.	42, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Road, tobacconists.
„ 12	654	The crochet cotton armlet.	George Grout - -	Wood Green, Tottenham.
„ 17	655	Portable poultry pen -	Joseph Cooke - -	Colchester, Essex.
„ 18	656	Balaklava artificial grape.	Joshua S. De Pinna	38, Alfred Road, Regent's Park.
„ 26	657	William Langdon's saddle.	William Langdon -	9, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
May 3	658	Improved railway bottle, with inverted drinking-cup stopper.	William Kinghorne	32, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark, chemical stopperer.
„ 5	659	Improved pulley for roller-blind.	Samuel Robert English.	Birmingham.
„ 5	660	Sutherland whist marker.	A. Lambert - -	27, Argyle Square, King's Cross, artist designer.
„ 8	661	Hand signal lamp -	George Henry Ingall	Bartholomew Lane, Bank.
„ 14	662	A fastening for casements.	Henry Charles Tucker.	Burley Manor House, near Ringwood, Hants.
„ 14	663	Quick filter - - -	H. Rodd - -	35, St. James's Street, and 3, Wellington Street, Strand, manufacturer.
„ 15	664	Stench trap or grate -	Henry Buck - -	Burnley, in the County of Lancaster, surgeon.
„ 15	665	Family fire escape -	John Cuxson - - and Chas. Fred. Lucas -	Shiffnal, Shropshire. 8, Duke Street, St. James's, London.
„ 21	666	Antipressure hat -	G. Forth - - -	44, King's Road, Chelsea, hat manufacturer.
„ 22	667	Portable folding bedstead.	John Walter Cawley Wren.	232, Tottenham Court Road, London.
„ 29	668	Preservative antispirt for gold and silver pens.	John Edwards -	16, Upper Gough Street, Birmingham.
„ 30	669	A flying or aerial machine adapted for the Arctic regions.	Arthur Kinsella -	Kilkenny, Ireland.
„ 31	670	Straw shaker - -	Bernard James Webber.	Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
June 12	671	The Prince's shape for the edges of japanned trays, bread baskets, &c.	Littlehales & Green	Henrietta Street, Birmingham, japanners.
„ 18	672	Eade's improved screw wrench.	William Eades and Son.	108, Lichfield Street, Birmingham.
„ 20	673	A reversible shirt front	Caroline Desden -	3, Osnaburgh Place New Road.
„ 23	674	A travelling air cushion, cap, &c.	Frederick Wilkins -	80, Harley Street, London.
„ 29	675	A Malton bath - -	James Moon -	Malton, York, furnishing ironmonger.
July 2	676	Portable engine and boiler.	Carrett, Marshall, and Co.	Sun Foundry, Leeds.
„ 4	677	A vest - - -	George Baker Davies	11, Broad Street, Halifax, Yorkshire, tailor and draper.
„ 7	678	Commercial reckoner	Bernard Gordon -	9, Prescott Street Goodman's Fields.
„ 11	679	Cooking apparatus -	George J. Calvert -	39, Parliament Street, York.
„ 12	680	Aerial machine -	David Stephens Brown.	2, Alexandrian Lodge, Old Kent Road, London.
„ 18	681	A Malton oscillating oat bruiser.	J. Moon and G. Andrews.	Malton, York.

Appendix F.

COPY OF PROVISIONAL REGISTER FOR 1855.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855. July 21	682	Iron-hoop bending or shaping machine.	William Ryan -	Dublin, turning lathe and tool manufacturer.
27	683	The real syphon tap -	Thomas Bullock -	3, Lansdowne Terrace, Bridge Road, Battersea.
,, 28	684	A nouvel Albert boot	David Wheatley -	57, Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury Park.
,, 30	685	Flyleaf bill head -	J. Hunt - -	8 and 9, Weymouth Place, New Kent Road.
Aug. 10	686	A portable polymachinon.	Captain Chiosso -	123, Oxford Street.
,, 11	687	Brace for suspending elliptic and other springs for carriages.	Fred. Wicksteed -	4, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London.
,, 29	688	Oil, &c. indicator for moderator lamps.	Joseph Henry George Wells.	1A, Stephen Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.
Sept. 5	689	Flower pot - -	Thomas Pope - -	10, Sidney Street, City Road.
,, 10	690	A solid double-centered rule joint hinge.	Gregory Kane -	69, Dame Street, Dublin.
,, 12	691	Apparatus for heating liquids.	William Henry Bentley.	High Street, Bedford, engineer.
,, 12	692	Binder for office papers	William Baldock Edridge.	Gower House, Fulham Rd., Middlesex.
,, 12	693	A combination break and guard, applicable to infants' carriages, invalid and Bath chairs.	Henry Lesney Burton	35, Fitzroy Terrace, New Road, London.
,, 17	694	Locket stereoscope -	Roger Ireland Lawrence and John Allday.	8, Mott Street, Birmingham.
,, 20	695	Bullet - - -	John Boucher -	Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, London.
,, 20	696	Water-wheel - -	James Callingham and Benjamin Filmer.	Preston, near Faversham, Kent, millers.
,, 24	697	Indicator - -	William Davy Gray	1, Clifton Road, Old Kent Road, London.
,, 25	698	Paletot mantle -	Margaret Smith -	64A, Poland Street, Oxford Street, in the County of Middlesex.
,, 25	699	Insect trap - -	Eliezer Edwards -	Birmingham.
Oct. 8	700	Ship's inclinator -	David Stephens Brown.	2, Alexandrian Lodge, Old Kent Road, London.
,, 8	701	A brace and iron for suspending carriages with elliptic springs	Frederick Wicksteed	4, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London.
,, 8	702	A double cee spring to be applied to carriages without a perch.	Frederick Wicksteed	4, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London.
,, 9	703	Self-adjusting window frame for carriages.	William Blackford -	19, John's Terrace, Princes Street, Camberwell Gate.
,, 10	704	Niven's water-tight joint.	Ninian Niven -	Garden Farm, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.
,, 11	705	Fastener for securing buttons, &c. to vests, boots, &c.	Thomas Greaves -	8, Caroline Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, jeweller.
,, 12	706	Design for raising or lowering carriage glasses.	Harry Blackford -	140, Long Acre, London, carriage lace manufacturer.
,, 13	707	Water gauge - -	David Stephens Brown.	2, Alexandrian Lodge, Old Kent Road, London.
,, 25	708	Expanding boot or shoe.	Stephen Norris -	New Peter Street, Horseferry Road, Middlesex.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855.				
Nov. 8	709	Lock protector -	William A. Lyttle -	Coote Hill, Co. Cavan, Ireland.
„ 10	710	Improved sash-frame guide pulley.	Thomas and Charles Clark.	Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton, iron founders.
„ 14	711	A purse attached to a glove.	Edward Israel -	15, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.
„ 15	712	The optimus shirt front	George Stephen Stock Gower	St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, County of Suffolk.
„ 17	713	The basket sifter -	Samuel Limebeer -	8, Lower Copenhagen Street, Pentonville, London, town traveller.
„ 17	714	A gutta percha golosh or overshoe.	Robert Martin -	14, King's Cross, in the County of Middlesex.
„ 28	715	Angle grooved cigar box.	John Tozeland and Johnathan Tozeland.	Hackney Wick, Victoria Park.
„ 28	716	Ankle strap and buckle strap.	Oscar Palmer -	6, Castle Street, East, Oxford Street, London, surveyor.
„ 29	717	Portable step or ladder shop stool.	William Frederick Taylor.	13, High Street, Windsor.
Dec. 4	718	The service canteen -	Philip Harris -	Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Marines, Chatham.
„ 5	719	Radiating flue retort -	Robert Shinkwin -	25, Fleming Road, Kennington.
„ 5	720	Self-acting nursery chaise stand.	Richard Frost -	8, Wilson Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, turner and cabinetmaker.
„ 5	721	Folding railway carriage lantern.	Thomas Rich Grimes and Co.	83, New Bond Street, London.
„ 6	722	Milk and cream refrigerator.	Robert Mabbs -	Upper Street, Islington.
„ 8	723	A corbel to prevent the insertion of woodwork in party walls.	John Winter -	Ivy House, Mare Street, in the Parish of St. John, Hackney.
„ 10	724	Flexible union joint -	Thomas Spratt -	1, Langton Pl., South-Vassall Road, Kennington.
„ 11	725	Hill's compressible army-bucket.	John Hill - -	212, Piccadilly, London.
„ 12	726	Teapot - - -	Millward & Fiddian	Birmingham.
„ 13	727	Book rounder - -	Reuben Tredecim Thorn.	Basinghall Street, in the City of London.
„ 14	728	Swivel bridge for canals.	George Hodges -	Irishtown, Dublin.
„ 15	729	Portfolio and music book-stand.	William Frederick Taylor.	13, High Street, Windsor.
„ 19	730	Flexible felt banded hat.	Benjamin Wilson -	52, Bow Lane, Cheapside, hat manufacturer.
„ 21	731	Gauge guard - -	Thomas Wells -	Dead Lane, Ware, Herts, smith.
„ 21	732	Ruler - - -	William Gostwyck Gard.	Tavistock.
„ 28	733	Spring for carriages used in the lever's machine for the manufacture of lace.	Thomas Pinder -	Kyme Street, New Radford, in the County of Nottingham, bobbin and carriage manufacturer.

Appendix F.

COPY OF REGISTER OF DESIGNS FOR 1855.

COPY of the REGISTER of NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS registered during the year ended 31st December 1855.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855.				
Jan. 1	3674	Empress boot leg -	J. Westwood Astles	64, Forgate Street, Worcester.
,, 3	3675	Cigar and tobacco magazine and rack.	George Dowler -	Birmingham.
,, 9	3676	Certain parts of folding or camp bedsteads.	John Thompson -	19, Clarendon Villas, Notting Hill, in the Co. of Middlesex.
,, 19	3677	Shirt collar - -	John Edward Smith	26, Wood Street, Cheapside, London.
,, 20	3678	Educational seat and desk.	Richard Webb George	28, Edward Street, Portman Square.
,, 25	3679	The people's sofa bed	William Schnell -	12, Denmark Street, Soho, upholsterer and cabinetmaker.
,, 26	3680	Perforated polisher and sharpener.	Richard Edwards -	12, Fairfield Place, Bow, Middlesex.
Feb. 5	3681	The Crimean cloak -	Frederick William Lee.	82, Fetter Lane, London, waterproofer.
,, 7	3682	Camp stove and cooking apparatus.	Thomas Coombs Williams.	3, London Street, Reading.
,, 10	3683	Safety bracelet clasp -	Mége and Zaehnsdorf.	6, Frith Street, Soho Square.
,, 13	3684	Carriage iron for carriage lamp.	Clarke and Timmins	Birmingham.
,, 20	3685	Price's cooking-stove lamp.	Price's Patent Candle Company.	Belmont, Vauxhall.
,, 21	3686	Handle and socket for carriage lamp.	Oakes and Ward -	Birmingham.
,, 22	3687	Cake mill frame -	Smith and Ashby -	Stamford, agricultural implement makers.
,, 23	3688	Price's cooking stove lamp.	Price's Patent Candle Company.	Belmont, Vauxhall.
,, 26	3689	Penholder - -	Hinks and Wells -	Birmingham.
Mar. 2	3690	Radiating gas stove -	J. Rhodes and Co. -	Holborn Brass Foundry, Nottingham.
,, 3	3691	Stays or corsets -	Wm. Plyer Helby -	Portsea.
,, 7	3692	Temple holder for power-looms.	John Elce and John Bond.	Both of the city of Manchester.
,, 7	3693	Reservoir protector	S. Mordan and Co. -	22, City Road.
,, 8	3694	Brooks' patent glacé thread and universal thread and silk preserver.	Jonas Brook and Brothers.	Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield.
,, 19	3695	Improvement in beer engines.	James Deacon -	St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, London, pewterer.
,, 20	3696	Letter damper and stamper.	Hardy and Jolly -	Denby Road, Westbourn Grove.
,, 20	3697	Throstle or mule spring for the underclearers of spinning machines.	Wm. Standring -	Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster.
,, 20	3698	Fixed light oil burner	James Bower Harman.	11, Bucklersbury, City of London, and 12, Roseberry Villas, Maiden Lane, Camden Town.
,, 23	3699	Wheatman's mill-saw key tiller.	John Wheatman, jun. and John Smith trading under the style or firm of Wheatman & Smith.	Russell Works, Sheffield, in the county of York, manufacturers.
,, 24	3700	Hospital stove -	Price's Patent Candle Company.	Belmont, Vauxhall.
April 4	3701	Gas fire-brick - -	Benjamin Wheeler -	Albert Street, Nottingham.
,, 5	3702	Fastenings for portfolios and other covers for retaining papers & documents.	Thos. De la Rue & Co.	Bunhill Row.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855.				
April 5	3703	The alliance shawl -	Foster, Porter, & Co.	47, Wood Street, City of London.
„ 7	3704	Improved can, jar, or case.	Wm. Greig, Robert Taylor, and John Chandler.	Richardson St., Bermondsey, manufacturers of tin goods.
„ 10	3705	Clasp or buckle -	Nehemiah Brough -	Cox St., Birmingham.
„ 11	3706	Improved sling action case beer-engine.	Thos. Fredk. Hale -	Narrow Wine Street Works, Bristol, brass founder.
„ 18	3707	Emett's chimney top for the prevention of smoky chimnies, &c.	Alfred Emett -	13, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
„ 18	3708	Trench and portable cooking lamp.	Knight, Merry and Exley.	Birmingham.
„ 20	3709	Portable camp arm-chair.	Edmund Brown Bishop Wren.	232, Tottenham Court Road, London, iron bedstead manufacturer.
„ 26	3710	Portable camp bedstead.	John Southgate -	76, Watling Street, in the City of London, trunk manufacturer.
„ 26	3711	Improved apparatus for freezing or iceing creams, &c.	George Epitaux - and Levi Stead - -	3, Pall Mall. 97, Norton Street.
May 4	3712	Scutari teapot -	Alexis Soyer -	Scutari
„ 7	3713	Improved portable coffee mill.	Wm. S. Adams and Son.	57, Haymarket, St. James's.
„ 9	3714	Improved shirt collar, with elastic button holes.	Charles Rowland -	Higher Tranmere, in the County of Chester, collar maker.
„ 9	3715	William Langdon's saddle.	Wm. Langdon -	9, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
„ 12	3716	Fastening for stays and other articles of dress.	Geo. Wade Reynolds	Birmingham.
„ 15	3717	Self-setting trap for catching rats and mice.	Colin Pullinger -	Selsey, near Chichester.
„ 21	3718	Smoke preventer -	Rev. James Burrow	Ashford Parsonage, Bakewell, clerk.
„ 21	3719	Improved semicircular end black or sharp key for pianofortes.	George Wilkins -	Guildford, Surrey professor of music.
„ 21	3720	Watercloset basin and trap.	Henry Doulton & Co.	High St., Lambeth.
„ 21	3721	Brace ends - -	Wm. Graham -	8, Noble St., Cheapside, London, trimming warehouseman.
„ 25	3722	A tap protector -	John Wright -	Chipping Ongar, Essex.
„ 29	3723	Heater and part of a kettle or other vessel	Smith, Sissons, and Co.	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, and Eyre St., Sheffield.
„ 31	3724	Improved capstan for turning down screw cylinders or piles.	Rowland Brotherhood	Railway Works, Chippenham, Wiltshire.
June 1	3725	Parallel compass -	Chas. Tilston Bright	Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, engineer.
„ 6	3726	Family fire escape -	John Cuxon and Chas. Fred. Lucas	Shiffnal, Shropshire. 8, Duke Street, St. James's, London.
„ 9	3727	Portable camp cooking apparatus.	Edmund Cobbett -	34, Villiers Street, Strand.
„ 13	3728	A compound valve for hydraulic presses and other purposes.	Peel, Williams, and Peel.	Soho Iron Works, Manchester.
„ 13	3729	The allied army tent -	John Hill - -	212, Piccadilly, London.
19	3730	A sun shade or parasol	Charles Burton -	162, Regent Street, carriage maker.

Appendix F.

COPY OF REGISTER OF DESIGNS FOR 1855.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855. June 22	3731	A mourning hat -	Wm. Mountcastle and Son.	7, Market Street, in the City of Manchester.
„ 22	3732	Improved valve plug for the bottom of ships' boats & boats in general, a substitute for the ordinary plug used for such purposes.	Captain John Olive	Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster.
„ 26	3733	The Luffer chimney-pot.	John Martin Fisher	Fore Street, Taunton, in the County of Somerset, iron-monger.
July 9	3734	An improved valve for regulating the pressure of steam from steam-boilers.	Abbott and Forrest -	Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, manufacturers.
„ 16	3735	Allen's wood trestle folding camp bedstead.	J. W. & T. Allen -	18 and 22, Strand, London.
„ 16	3736	Envelope paper -	Fred. Wm. Ralph -	36, Throgmorton St., London.
„ 17	3737	Grand universal safety pocket detector for watches.	Albert Hatchett Jones.	19, Helmet Row, St. Luke, Old Street, in the County of Middlesex.
„ 24	3738	Improved washing machine, or churn.	Wm. N. Nicholson -	Newark-upon-Trent
„ 24	3739	A Budding's mowing machine.	Thos. Green -	Leeds, York.
„ 27	3740	Improved camp coat, or cloak, which also forms a tent, suitable for military and other purposes.	John Singleton Copley Hill, Esq. and Clement Coe.	Manchester, merchants.
Aug. 4	3741	New soap cutting machine.	Isaac Shaw - -	102, North Lane, Brighton.
„ 8	3742	The improved mule portmanteau.	Geo. Robt. Bengough and John Bengough.	4, Tichborne Street, Piccadilly, London.
„ 11	3743	The Prince's shape for the edges of japanned trays, bread baskets, &c.	Littlehales & Green	Henrietta St., Birmingham, japanners
„ 13	3744	A reel - - -	Edward Israel -	Milk Street, Cheapside, London.
„ 14	3745	Percussion cap and cartouche pouch.	Chas. Fred. Dennett and George Pays -	5, Lansdowne Villas, Notting Hill, gentleman. 260, Oxford Street. London, army contractor.
„ 16	3746	The trowser alliance -	Samuel Benjamin Woolf.	45, Old Bond Street.
„ 23	3747	A reel - - -	Edward Israel -	Milk Street, Cheapside, London.
„ 31	3748	A plough - -	John Eddy - -	Kenford, near Exeter
Sept. 3	3749	Powder envelope -	Goodall and Son, and Mould and Tod	Great College Street, Camden Town, manufacturers.
„ 3	3750	Tilbury glove - -	Dent, Allcroft, & Co.	Wood St., Cheapside, warehousemen and manufacturers.
„ 3	3751	The expanding envelope.	Thos. Binns and Godfrey Binns, the younger.	Deighton, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturers.
„ 6	3752	Brooch and dress fastening.	Joseph Parks -	Birmingham.
„ 6	3753	Stamp for embossing designs on paper and other substances.	Hume and Melville	Edinburgh.
„ 10	3754	Brush - -	James Eagles & Son	Walsall.

Date of Registration	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855.				
Sept. 11	3755	Portable economic fire-proof building.	Samuel Hemming -	Clift House Works, Bow.
„ 14	3756	Trench signal and cooking-lamp.	Tucker and Son -	190, Strand, lamp manufacturers.
„ 18	3757	Mouth-piece for cornopeans and other musical instruments	Henry Bird - -	Stourbridge.
„ 18	3758	Under shirt - -	Donaldson, Hirsch, and Spark.	33, Spencer St., Goswell Rd., London.
„ 19	3759	Reversible carriage mantle.	Henry Barry Peacock and Son.	9, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, tailors and drapers.
„ 20	3760	Improved mill frame -	E. R. and F. Turner	St. Peter's, Ipswich.
„ 25	3761	Linneker's smoke consuming furnace.	Ravel Linneker -	Norton Woodseats, near Sheffield, in the County of Derby, manufacturer.
„ 27	3762	Focus regulator -	Woog Javal - -	13, Broad St. Buildings, in the City of London.
Oct. 1	3763	The Crimean stove -	James Burnett Haden.	Warminster, in the County of Wilts, ironmonger.
„ 5	3764	The hermiscarpon, or wrist-supporter.	Wright, Underwood, and Burt.	48, Paternoster Row, London, and 18, Thomas St., Bristol.
„ 11	3765	Improved pack-saddle	Joseph Stoker - -	57, Old Street, Saint Luke's, saddle and harness maker.
„ 12	3766	A socket bush for blocks.	Winnal Thomas Dalton and Son.	Narrow Street, Ratcliff, London.
„ 13	3767	Paragon portmanteau	Richard Leake and Thomas Dodds, known as a firm by the name of Leake and Dodds.	53, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, London, military and travelling equipage makers.
„ 13	3768	Lever counterpoise -	Crichley, Wright, and Co.	Burton-Weir, Sheffield, stove-grate manufacturers.
„ 17	3769	Self-adjusting window frame for carriages.	William Blackford -	19, John's Terrace, Princes St., Camberwell Gate.
„ 19	3770	Combined expanding carriage bow spring.	Wheeler, Kinder, and Robinson.	Granby Place, Leicester, carriage manufacturers.
„ 22	3771	The kaloped, or self-adjusting golosh.	Adolph Stargardter	4, Mitre Street, Aldgate, City.
„ 22	3772	Dies of vices for holding tubes or other circular articles.	Samuel Garside -	Ashton-under-Lyne, engineer.
„ 24	3773	Stirrup - - -	Fairbanks and Lavender.	Walsall.
„ 25	3774	Billiard-bagatelle table	Samuel Twist - -	Broad Street, Birmingham.
„ 25	3775	The perflated coat -	James Fairman -	At S. W. Silver and Co.'s, 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, London.
„ 31	3776	A wheel roller for clod crushers.	William Tasker - and Charles Haslam -	Newbury. Reading.
Nov. 6	3777	Finlayson's mechanical plough guide.	James Finlayson -	Pendreich, Bridge of Allan, farmer.
„ 6	3778	Horizontal regulating throttle valve.	Alexander Hibbs and Wm. Acton.	Sheffield, in the County of York, engineers.
„ 7	3779	Portable nursery swing.	Charles Burton -	487, Oxford Street, carriage manufacturer.
„ 8	3780	The corbillard, or improved hearse.	William Garstin -	82, Baker Street.
„ 9	3781	The Carlton bottle holder.	Thomas Challinor -	4, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.
„ 10	3782	Parts of a lock - -	William Kennard -	32, Little Queen St., Holborn.

Appendix F.

COPY OF REGISTER OF DESIGNS FOR 1855.

Date of Registration.	No. of Design.	Title.	Name of Proprietor.	Address of Proprietor.
1855. Nov. 12	3783	Improved wire heald	John Shaw & Co.	Sowood Hill, Stanland, near Halifax, in the County of York, heald and reed makers.
„ 12	3784	Cutting tool to be used in machines for slotting or grooving.	Thomas Beatt Sharp and Wm. Fothergill Batho.	Both of the City of Manchester.
„ 13	3785	Improved portable alcoholic camp kitchener, or lamp and stand for pic-nic and general cooking purposes.	Andrew Love	Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, ship broker.
„ 22	3786	Solocornu	Key and Co.	Charing Cross, London.
„ 26	3787	Gas torch	James Jones & Son	Bow Street, Covent Garden, gas engineers.
„ 27	3788	Perpetual office almanack.	Francis Jackson	St. Peter's Churchyard, Derby, joiner.
„ 27	3789	Part of a photographic camera.	Arthur James Melhuish.	6, Bowater Place, Blackheath.
„ 28	3790	Clasp fastening	Turner and Pegg	India-rubber Works, Leicester.
Dec. 5	3791	Wind guard and ventilator.	Gideon Gledhill	Lindley, near Huddersfield.
„ 6	3792	The crochet cotton armlet.	George Grout	Wood Green, Tottenham.
„ 6	3793	Pair of trowsers	Richard Day Charles	77, Stokes Croft, Bristol.
„ 10	3794	A steamer for potatoes	Daniel William and Thomas Bentley.	Margate, ironmongers.
„ 12	3795	Perambulator	George Arnold Chambers.	13, Holywell Row, Worship Sq., Finsbury, in the County of Middlesex.
„ 15	3796	Flower-pot	Edward Israel	15, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.
„ 17	3797	The Volkommen shirt	Alexander Grant Brothers.	Clement's Court, in the City of London, manufacturers.
„ 21	3798	Improved vegetable cutter.	Page and Gurling	Melton, Suffolk, iron-founders.
31	3799	Fore-carriage for perambulators.	James Clifton	541, New Oxford Street.

APPENDIX G.

A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1856.

No. 1. General Management.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	4,156	0	5
Incidental Expenses	441	10	1
	£4,597	10	6

No. 2. Department of Science and Art.

Heads of Service.	Jermyn Street.			Marlborough House.			Museum Scotland.			Museum, Ireland.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal Officers	2,842	10	8	831	1	8	330	16	8	675	0	0	4,679	9	0
Wages of Subordinate Officers	569	11	0	1,506	3	6	65	4	3	296	1	0	2,436	19	9
Salaries of Professors	1,700	0	0	517	10	0	50	0	0	1,125	0	0	3,392	10	0
Provincial Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	0	0	500	0	0
Museums and Libraries	799	2	10	14,512	17	6	29	1	4	499	8	10	15,840	10	6
Laboratories	97	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	15	10½	196	5	9½
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1	0	226	1	0
Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	16	6	549	8	6	723	5	0
Police Attendance	41	12	0	125	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	2	0
Fuel and Light for general purposes	316	1	7	353	15	4	10	7	11	99	11	8½	780	3	6½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	54	16	2	26	4	3	1	19	0	27	14	9½	110	14	2½
Uniforms for Attendants, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	50	0	0
Advertisements and Printing	117	2	6	209	6	2	-	-	-	66	18	0	453	6	8
Travelling Expenses	100	0	0	-	-	-	25	6	1	47	17	11	173	4	0
Incidents and various small disbursements	404	17	10	91	14	2	52	5	9	90	13	4	639	11	1
Prizes and Examinations	55	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	0	0
Illustration for Catalogues	-	-	-	162	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	16	6
Purchase and construction of Mining Models	124	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	4	4
Outfit and illustration for Lectures	485	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	6	2½	784	12	7½
Purchase of a Site for the Industrial Museum, Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	0	0	-	-	-	7,000	0	0
£	7,768	2	3	18,336	19	1	7,738	17	6	4,651	17	2	38,495	16	0

No. 3. Schools throughout the Kingdom in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1856.		
	£	s.	d.
Salaries for Inspection	1,920	13	10
Aid to Schools by means of Examples	5,402	1	2½
Salaries and Aid to Masters, &c.	10,021	3	1
Guarantee Fund and Aid for Instruction	1,443	8	6
Normal Lace School	500	0	0
Prizes and Examinations, &c.	1,927	1	8
Travelling Expenses	2,088	2	8
£	23,302	10	11½

Appendix G.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

No. 4. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Great Britain and Ireland.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1856.
	£ s. d.
Salaries of Officers, Surveyors, &c. - - -	3,711 16 0
Travelling Expenses - - - - -	1,005 11 6
Incidents and various small Disbursements - -	434 12 6
£	5,152 0 0

No. 5. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS at Sea.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1856.
	£ s. d.
Promoting and recording Meteorological Observations at Sea - - - - - -	2,837 0 3

No. 6. ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1856.
	£ s. d.
General Objects of the Society - - - -	6,000 0 0
New Buildings in the Botanical Gardens - - -	1,000 0 0
£	7,000 0 0

TOTAL ABSTRACT of the above.

	Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1856.
	£ s. d.
No. 1. General Management - - - -	4,597 10 6
No. 2. Department of Science and Art - - -	38,495 16 0
No. 3. Schools throughout the Kingdom, in connexion with the Department - - - -	23,302 10 11½
No. 4. Geological Survey, Great Britain and Ireland -	5,152 0 0
No. 5. Meteorological Observations at Sea - -	2,837 0 3
No. 6. Royal Dublin Society - - - -	7,000 0 0
£	81,384 17 8½

The under-mentioned sums were retained out of the previous year's vote, which sums being deducted from the total expenditure leave a balance of £9,221. 13*s.* 10½*d.* in favour of the vote for the year 1855-6.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Outfit and illustration for Lectures, Jermyn Street	549	17	1
Purchase of a site for the Industrial Museum, Scotland	7,000	0	0
Aid to Schools by means of Examples	880	14	2½
Guarantee Fund and Aid for Instruction	671	2	5½
Travelling Expenses	140	14	4
New Buildings in Botanical Gardens	1,000	0	0
	£10,242	8	1
Total Expenditure	81,384	17	8½
Deduct amount retained	10,242	8	1
	£70,142	9	7½
Total vote	79,364	3	6
Total Expenditure (as above)	70,142	9	7½
Balance	£ 9,221	13	10½

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1856.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

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SIXTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, Emigration Office, 7th April 1856.

WE have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year 1855.

The first subject to which we shall advert is the emigration from the United Kingdom, which we shall divide into "unassisted," or that of which the expense is defrayed out of private or local funds, and "assisted," or that which is carried on by this Board with funds derived from the Colonies (at present the Australian only) to which the emigrants are sent.

Emigration. Appendices Nos. 1. to 14. Analysis of emigration.

In the Appendix we place Tables showing the progress of emigration from the close of the Peninsular War to the end of 1855. During that period of 41 years it will be seen that no less than 4,293,765 persons have left the United Kingdom; but of these, 2,621,609, or over 61 per cent., have emigrated during the last nine years. For many years after the close of the War the emigration was inconsiderable. Thus during the fifteen years between 1816 and 1830 inclusive the greatest number who emigrated in any one year was 56,907, and the average of the whole period was only 24,582. In the next fifteen years ending with 1845 the average rose to 78,099; the largest emigration having been 128,344 in 1842. In 1846 the emigration reached 129,851. But in 1847, in consequence of the Irish famine, began the movement to which the name of "Exodus" has been applied, which in the eight years ending with 1854 carried away from the United Kingdom no less than 2,444,802 souls, or an average of 305,600 souls a year.

The largest emigration which has taken place was in 1852, when it amounted to 368,764 souls; in 1853 the number fell to 329,937; in 1854 to 323,429; and in

1855 it was only 176,807. Thus in 1855 it was less than half what it had been in 1852, and less than three fifths the average of the eight years ending with 1854. The causes of this great decrease are a matter of interesting consideration.

Irish emigration.

Upon referring to the records of past years, we find that the Irish emigration from the United Kingdom was calculated at—

1851 - - -	254,537
1852 - - -	224,997
1853 - - - -	192,609
1854 - - -	150,209

while in 1855 it amounted to only 78,854. Thus, while the decrease in the general emigration in 1854 amounted to 12·29 per cent., and in 1855 to 52·05, the decrease in the Irish emigration amounted in the same years to 33·23 and 64·95 per cent. It is to this portion of the emigration, therefore, that we must look in the first instance for the causes of decrease.

No doubt some weight is to be attributed to the opposition to Irish and Roman Catholic immigrants of the "Know-nothing" party in the United States; and something also is due to the demands during the last two years for the military service. But the decrease began before either of those causes was in operation, and though, therefore, they may have accelerated, they cannot be considered as having given rise to it. The real causes are to be found, first, in the diminution of the population from which emigrants are drawn, and, second, in the more favourable position of the labouring classes in Ireland.

Report of 6th May 1852.

In regard to the diminution of the population, we have on a former occasion stated the grounds on which we estimated the emigration from Ireland between 1841 and 1851 at not less than 1,289,000 souls, or more than three fourths of the whole decrease shown on the Census of March 1851. Between March 1851 and December 1854 not less than 800,000 more Irish quitted the country; making a total of upwards of 2,000,000 of souls, or nearly one fourth of the population of 1841, in 14 years. No country could continue such an efflux of its population without reducing the number so low as to add very sensibly to the value of the labour that remained behind. And accordingly we find the officers employed under the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland unanimous in testifying to the improve-

Improvement in condition of Irish labouring population.

ment of the condition of the labouring population. Thus the inspector in the south-eastern counties states, that "*continuous* employment is now easily obtained by all "skilled agricultural labourers;" that a considerable rise has taken place in the wages of farm and domestic servants hired by the year; and that, generally speaking, all the labouring classes are in a more independent position than at the corresponding period of last year. From the counties of Clare, Limerick, and part of Tipperary the inspector writes, that the wages paid last harvest were at "an unprecedentedly high rate;" that it is expected that during the present season the casual labourer will be again highly remunerated; and that the demand for labour continues active, and is gradually becoming more permanent. In the north-eastern counties it is stated that "throughout the country generally, "but particularly in the manufacturing districts, a change "for the better is manifest in the circumstances of the "poor;" while from the north and north-west we learn that the condition of the labourers continues to improve, and employment seems to be abundant. Only in the district comprising Galway, Roscommon, &c. has a "slight "downward tendency" of wages of agricultural labourers been experienced, which is attributed to the very favourable weather and consequent absence of pressure as to time; and it is added, that the situation of the labouring classes is nevertheless more favourable than last year, from a decline in the price of their principal articles of food.

It will be observed that all these reports speak of an improvement *as compared with last year;* and as each year, terminating with the last, had since 1850 continued to show a gradual improvement, it follows that the present state of the labouring population of Ireland, if compared with their state ten years ago, would show an advance which no one would have ventured to predict. It is not astonishing that under these circumstances emigration should have diminished; it is rather matter of surprise that it should continue as large as it is. A considerable proportion of those who now go are probably the relations of those who have gone before; a source of emigration which is obviously liable to be exhausted in the course of a very few years.

Principal causes of decrease of emigration.

That this is the principal as it is the most legitimate cause of the decrease we entertain no doubt; for it must be remembered that the expense of emigration from

Ireland to the United States has for many years been more than defrayed by the remittances sent home by persons settled in that country; and therefore that if distress and want of employment still continued to any great extent there would be nothing to prevent the emigration continuing at its former rate. The amounts remitted since 1848 (the first year in which we have any information) have been returned to us at upwards of 8,393,000*l.*, and during each of the last three they have been—

Money remitted by Settlers in North America.

1853 - - -	1,439,000*l.*
1854 - - - - -	1,730,000*l.*
1855 - - -	873,000*l.*

These amounts far exceed the whole expense of the Irish emigration to the American Continent in each of those years. Indeed in the year 1855 that expense can hardly be calculated at more than 279,000*l.*,* leaving an excess of 576,000*l.*, even assuming (what is far beyond the truth) that the whole emigration was paid for out of remittances. In 1854 the excess must have been much larger; probably more than a million sterling. We may repeat what we have stated on former occasions, that our returns of remittances do not profess to show the whole money sent home. They only comprise the returns furnished to us by the principal bankers and merchants connected with America, but are necessarily silent as to remittances through private channels.

Comparison of emigration to British North America and to the United States.

In examining the Return of Emigration in Appendix No. 1. it is impossible not to be struck with the difference in the progress of emigration to British North America and to the United States. In the earlier years the emigration proceeded rather to British North America than to the United States; so that between 1816 and 1834, of 669,725 persons who emigrated to the American continent, 402,301 went to British North America, and only 267,424 to the United States. Since 1835 the preponderance has been continually the other way; and of 3,053,294 persons who have emigrated in the 21 years between 1st January 1835 and 31st December 1855, 2,323,312 have gone to the United States, and only 729,982 to British North America.

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* 63,270 souls = 54,000 Statute Adults at passage expenses

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
at passage	4	10	0	each
expenses	1	0	0	
	5	10	0	

The emigration to the British Colonies has, in fact, been for many years almost stationary. Thus, excluding the exceptional year 1847*, the annual emigration to those colonies between 1840 and the close of 1854 was on an average 36,101 persons; while the average of the nine years between 1st January 1830 and 31st December 1839, also excluding the exceptional year 1838,† was 35,132.

The increase of emigration to the United States as compared with that to British America was the necessary consequence of the facilities for employment offered by the two countries respectively. The restricted population and capital of the British Colonies could absorb but a small number of immigrants annually, and consequently as the emigration increased the additional emigrants were compelled to resort to the more extensive labour market of the United States. The current once established went on growing with the growing emigration, especially after the system of remittances and prepaid passages became general; so that during the last seven years the emigration to the United States was more than five and a half times as large as that to British America.

It may to some be matter of surprise, looking to the extraordinary progress made of late years by Canada, and especially by the western districts of it, that the number of emigrants to that part of the British possessions has not increased in a corresponding proportion. But such an increase, which we can hardly doubt has taken place, would first show itself by a diminution of the emigration across the Canadian frontier into the United States, and by the establishment of a counter current from the United States into Canada, rather than by an immediate increase in the arrivals by sea. A glance at the map will show that the shortest route to Canada, west of Lake Ontario, is through the State of New York; and although the unrivalled water communication of the St. Lawrence makes the route by that river in practice the cheapest and most desirable for emigrants, it will probably be some years before its advantages are fully known and sufficiently appreciated to give a new direction to the emigration. The American route has hitherto had a great advantage in the number and regularity of its periodical packets, especially of those

* The year of the Irish famine, when the emigration to British North America amounted to 109,680.

† The year of the Canadian rebellion, when the emigration to British North America fell off to 4,577.

propelled by steam. Steam vessels have more recently been put on the route of the St. Lawrence, and may be expected to contribute largely to its development.

Mortality on board emigrant ships. Appendix No. 26.

During the year 1855 the mortality on board the ships which carried emigrants to the United States appears to have been very small. In 104 ships, which carried 42,354 emigrants to New York, the deaths are said to have been only 100 or ·23 per cent., while in 25 ships which carried 9,674 emigrants to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the deaths are alleged to have been only 10 or ·10 per cent. In five ships which conveyed 1,477 emigrants to New Orleans the deaths are said to have been 4 or ·27 per cent. Although we have had to depend for these returns on the shipowners and masters, we see no reason to doubt their substantial correctness, and they are consistent with the report of the Secretary of State of the United States which has been published at Washington, and with such returns as we have been able to procure from other quarters. The reduced numbers in each vessel, and the improved circumstances of those who went out, are the most obvious explanation of this exemption from disease. We do not find, however, that the ratio of mortality was higher in the ships carrying a large number of passengers than in others, since in 19 ships which sailed for New York with upwards of 500 passengers each, and carrying in the whole 11,952 souls, the deaths were only 26 or ·21 per cent., while in 5 ships, carrying more than 500 passengers each, which sailed for Boston and Philadelphia, the deaths were only 3 out of 2,917 or ·10 per cent. When this result is compared with the great mortality produced by cholera and other diseases in former years it must be considered as eminently satisfactory. We subjoin a Table similar to what we have given in former Reports, showing the distribution of the mortality with reference to the numbers on board:—

No. in each Ship.	No. of Ships.	Total Passengers.	Average Passengers.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Under 300 -	28	6,304	225	17	·26
300 to 400 -	46	16,229	352	36	·22
400 to 500 -	36	16,103	447	32	·19
500 to 600 -	10	5,494	549	10	·18
600 to 700 -	11	7,019	638	14	·19
700 to 800 -	2	1,486	743	3	·20
800 to 900 -	1	870	870	2	·22
Total -	134	53,505	—	114	·21

Shipwrecks.

In the Appendix we place a Return in continuation of those contained in our former Reports, showing the loss of life by the wreck of passenger ships during the year 1855. It will be seen that in this Return are included two ships to Australia, the "Iowa," which sailed 29th April 1854, and the "Guiding Star," which sailed 9th January 1855, and which have never since been heard of. The former of these belongs more properly to the losses of 1854, but when our Report for that year was written there was still hope that she might be safe. The latter was chartered by us, and had on board 481 emigrants, with officers and crew amounting to 62 persons, in all 543 souls. She was last spoken on 15th February a little to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. After that we are left to conjecture her fate. But as vessels which were making the passage between the Cape and Australia about the same time encountered very extensive fields of ice, and in some instances received severe damage, we cannot but suppose that her loss must be thus accounted for. In our charter-parties we stipulate that our passenger ships shall not go beyond a certain south latitude; but during 1855 the ice is said to have come unusually far to the north, so as to have rendered any such restriction virtually useless. Deep as is our regret in having to record this loss, we cannot but feel, that, having despatched to various colonies, during the fourteen years ending in December last, 686 ships carrying upwards of 200,000 persons without the loss of a single life by shipwreck, except in this instance, we have in reality great cause for thankfulness, notwithstanding the accident to the "Guiding Star."

Appendix No. 27.

Australian emigration.

In the emigration to Australia there has been a considerable falling off as compared with 1854, attributable to the principal causes which have affected the emigration to America. The returns of the two years show the following decrease:

	Assisted.	Unassisted.	Total.
1854 - -	41,065	42,172	83,237
1855 - -	28,016	24,293	52,309
Decrease -	13,049	17,879	30,928
per Cent. -	31·77	42·39	37·15

In regard to the unassisted emigration, we have but little to remark. The number of deaths in vessels to Victoria during the year is reported to have been only

Appendix No. 6.

133 on 20,958, or ·63 per cent. It will be seen by the returns in the Appendix, that the emigration consisted principally of persons accustomed to daily toil for their livelihood, and therefore likely to prove useful settlers in the colonies. The distribution of the sexes was to—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales -	1,278	1,172	2,450
Victoria -	9,476	5,178	14,654
South Australia -	709	677	1,386
Western Australia -	37	40	77
Van Diemen's Land -	1,940	1,491	3,431
New Zealand -	1,293	1,002	2,295
Total -	14,733	9,560	24,293

a disparity which, as we shall show, we have made it a primary object to endeavour to correct.

Government emigration. Appendices Nos. 7 to 14.

Turning to the Government Emigration we have to state, that, during the year 1855, 88 emigrant ships were sent by the Board to the Australian colonies, carrying 28,016 souls. The details of the emigration are exhibited in the following table:—

Summary of Government emigration to Australia.

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.						Total.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales -	31	4,187	4,710	1,230	1,135	141	147	11,600
Victoria - -	19	1,465	3,725	404	684	55	85	6,418
South Australia -	34	2,880	5,115	812	916	118	106	9,947
Western Australia -	–	2	8	5	4	–	–	19
Van Diemen's Land	–		13	5	2	–	–	26
New Zealand -	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	6
Total - -	88	8,542	13,574	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,016

No emigration (with the exception of the above 19 persons, consisting of the families of convicts,) has been conducted by this Board to Western Australia, where the demand appeared to have been satisfied for the moment by the emigration of preceding years. A considerable emigration to Van Diemen's Land, and a small one to New Zealand, is conducted by the colonies concerned, without the agency of this Board. The emigrants to New South Wales and Victoria were to be distributed in the

following manner among the different ports of those colonies:—

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.						Total.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales.								
Sydney - -	25	2,887	3,771	872	837	92	98	8,557
Moreton Bay -	8	1,050	817	294	297	41	43	2,542
Newcastle - -	2	250	122	64	51	8	6	501
Total - -	35	4,187	4,710	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,600
Victoria.								
Melbourne - -	9	630	2,050	221	363	19	37	3,320
Geelong - -	7	511	1,353	142	246	26	36	2,314
Portland Bay -	3	324	322	41	75	10	12	784
Total - -	19	1,465	3,725	404	684	55	85	6,418

Decrease of emigration.

The number of emigrants in 1855 is, it will be seen, considerably less than those of 1854, in which year this Board sent out 127 ships, carrying 41,065 persons. More recently the rate of emigration has been still further reduced. Though well provided with funds from all the three great importing colonies, the difficulty of procuring emigrants has prevented us from chartering for the first five months more than nine ships for New South Wales, five for Victoria, and six for South Australia. In England and Scotland this difficulty proceeds in part from the increased wages which are obtainable in this country, and in part from a temporary scarcity of employment in Victoria, which, though it appears to have had little effect on wages, has produced some distress, of which the accounts have reached the labouring population here. Meanwhile the colonists themselves object to receiving a disproportionate number of Irish, with whom alone it would be possible to fill the number of ships heretofore sent out to the different colonies.

Mortality.

The mortality during the year, in 72 ships, has been slight, amounting to ·37 per cent. on the adults, 3·31 on the children, and 1·01 on the whole number embarked. Our surgeons have performed their duties efficiently, though the demands of the war carried off some of our experienced officers, and obliged us to supply their places with untried persons. Out of eighty-eight ships, only three cases of serious complaint have occurred.

Selection of emigrants.

The selection of emigrants from England and Scotland is generally well spoken of; but objections have been raised from all the three colonies to the large proportion of Irish, and more especially of Irish single women, whom it has been necessary to send out. In South Australia the authorities have not been able to provide employment for this class of persons, and have therefore been obliged to support a number of them for some time in the various Government depôts. Great complaint has been made of this inconvenience, which requires us to state the grounds on which we have proceeded.

Colonial complaints of Irish females, and reasons for their selection.

In the first place we must point out, that in conducting a large colonial emigration two objects must be kept in view, which, though generally, are not always coincident. The one is to supply the colonial employers with that class of labour which they require immediately, either for their comfort or to maintain the production on which they are dependent for their own profits; the other is, to lay the foundation of a large and thriving community. For the first purpose it would only be necessary to send so many females, habituated to certain definite occupations, as are required for the practice of those occupations in the colony. All who arrive beyond this number are, as far as employment goes, an inconvenient and expensive excess. But for the second purpose,—for the increase of a well-ordered population,—it is absolutely necessary that the female immigration should bear as close a proportion as possible to that of males. Obvious as it is, it is not always kept in mind, that for the permanent growth of a colonial population every single man who is sent out in excess of the number of single women is absolutely useless. He is a mere sojourner, furnishing a temporary convenience to his employer, and, while he lives, increasing to the extent of his individual labour the annual produce of the colony, but leaving nothing to replace him when he dies. And to the morality of the colony we need hardly observe an overwhelming excess of men is fraught with the greatest danger. To this the colonial authorities are in general keenly alive; and while they have constantly mentioned the urgent colonial want of female domestic servants, they have still more urgently pressed on the Home Government, that in order to counterbalance the spontaneous influx of males a female immigration must be carried on by Government, not as a mere convenience or means of profit, but as a moral necessity.

In this aspect, until receiving positive instructions to the contrary, we have felt bound to view it; and, finding ourselves totally unable to obtain trained domestic servants, or, indeed, any adequate number of English single women, we have unhesitatingly had recourse to Ireland, where large numbers of women are anxious to emigrate, who are used to farm work, and, though not so tidy or instructed as might be wished, have been frequently described as ready to learn, and of remarkably good moral character.

We have been made aware from time to time that this class of persons were not what employers of labour desired, and finally that many of them remained for a long time in the Government depôt; but we did not arrest their emigration until the Governor of South Australia stated his distinct opinion that in that colony (where the disproportion of males is less marked than in New South Wales or Victoria) it was better to send no single females at all than Irishwomen of this class. We collect, from the report of a debate in the Legislative Council, that their religion (most of them being Roman Catholics) was among the causes which prevented their obtaining employment. For this objection we were, of course, wholly unprepared.

Money paid by settlers in Australia for assisting emigration of friends. Appendix No. 28.

Tables are placed in the Appendix which show the gradual increase of the sums annually paid by residents in Australia in order to assist the emigration of their friends in England. The Irish are the principal depositors.

Passengers' Act.

Passengers' Act.

When our report of last year was submitted to Lord John Russell, a Bill was before Parliament for the Amendment of the Passengers' Act, 1852, based on the recommendations of a committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1854. This bill was passed into a law on 14th August, and came into operation on 1st October 1855. The principal alterations introduced by it are:

Principal alterations in Act of 1855.

1. A reduction of the number of passengers required to bring a ship within the operation of the Act.
2. A reduction of the age of a "statute adult" from 14 to 12 years.
3. A distinction between the upper and lower passenger deck.
4. An increase of the space allowed to passengers.

5. A definition of the exemption of mail steamers.
6. An improvement of the dietary scale.
7. An increase in the amount of detention money.
8. A control of emigrant runners.

The law has been too short a time in operation to allow us to form an opinion as to its working; but, looking to the result of former amendments in the same direction, it may be assumed that those now introduced will tend to make the emigration healthier and more satisfactory.

Prosecutions.

The following prosecutions were instituted during 1855 for infractions of the Passengers' Act.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool	Hesecher, D.	Breach of 61st section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 20*l.*
	Collinson, Thos.	Breaches of 61st & 64th sections.	Fined 25*l.*
	Lane, George	Breaches of 64th, 65th, and 66th sections.	No conviction.
	Bannatyne, Ninian	Breach of 90th section	Fined 50*l.*
	Rich, H. S.	Breach of 12th section	Fined 10*l.*
	M'Donnell, Chas.	Breaches of 40th, 58th, and 90th sections.	No conviction.
	Hutchinson, Chas.	Breach of 90th section	Case dismissed.
	Peabody, Enoch	ditto ditto	Ditto.
	Clark, James	Breaches of 32d and 33d sections.	Fined 5*l.*
	M'Gunnell, Rob.	Breach of 48th section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Convicted. To find complainant a passage in another ship. To pay him detention money, and 1*l.* compensation.
	Redlich, Louis	Breach of 66th section	Fined 20*l.*
	Killeen, Michael	Breach of 75th section	Fined 5*l.*
	Hill, Samuel		Ditto.
	Finnally, Patrick		Case dismissed.
	Kelly, Thomas		Fined 1*l.*
	Lockwood, Henry		Case dismissed.
	Cahill, David		Fined 1*l.*
	Magee, Philip		Fined 1*l.* & costs.
	Bird, Charles		Ditto.
	Green, Adam		Ditto.
	Dwyer, Daniel		Ditto.
	Golding, Michael		No conviction.
	Gleeson, Michael		Ditto.
	Martin, James		Fined 1*l.* & costs.
	Gray, David		Acquitted with a caution.
London	Smidth, Jacob	Breach of 71st section	Fined 50*l.* In default of payment was committed for three months imprisonment with hard labour.
Plymouth	Fahy, Mary	Breach of 83d section	Fined 2*l.* In default ten days imprisonment.
Southampton	Tully, Mary	Breach of 71st section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 2*l.* In default one month's imprisonment.
	Brennan, William, and Ryan, Bridget	Breach of 83d section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Ditto.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Glasgow	Thomson, Robert	Breach of 64th section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 5*l.*
Belfast	Peters, James	Breach of 45th section	Fined 1*l.* 12*s.*, subsistence money, and 2*s.* costs.
Cork	Barrett, Patrick	Breach of 68th section	Ordered to pay 1*l.*, to compensate emigrants for detention.
Dublin	Ryan, Edmond	Breach of 71st section	Fined 2*l.*
Limerick	Stapleton, Patrick	Ditto ditto	Fined 20*l.* In default 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.
Londonderry	Corscaden & Co.	Breach of 88th section	Magistrate considered the case not to come within the act.
	M'Gowan, Jas.	Breach of 61st section	Fined 20*l.*
	Brennan, John	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
	Gibson, Alexander	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Tralee	O'Connell, Jeremiah	Ditto ditto	Not proved.
Waterford	M'Grath, John	Breach of 75th section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Withdrawn by permission of Emigration Commissioners.

The following amounts have also been recovered for emigrants by the intervention of the emigration officers :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
At Liverpool	297	8	0
London	28	8	0
Glasgow	65	13	0
Belfast	0	8	0
Limerick	34	16	0
	426	13	0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land sales and revenue.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of land sold in New South Wales during the year 1854 :—

——	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Average Price per Acre.			Total Amount of Purchase Money.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Town Lots	3,108	1,542	3	$13\frac{5}{12}$	63	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	98,564	14	5
Suburban Lots	1,503	21,726	0	$28\frac{6}{12}$	3	18	6	85,292	13	8
Country Lots	846	59,321	1	25	1	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	86,590	4	5
Special Country Lots	23	806	0	13	2	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1,631	6	5
Total	5,480	83,396	1	$39\frac{11}{12}$	3	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	272,078	18	11

The following are the receipts from leases, licences, and quit rents:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - -	21,493	16	11
Licences - - -	29,011	15	0
Quit Rents - -	2,407	7	3
Total - -	£52,912	19	2

The total receipts on account of the land revenue were therefore 324,991*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* But, as appears by the Report accompanying the Blue Book for 1854, the gross territorial revenue amounted to 557,735*l.*, of which, however, 214,679*l.* was borrowed; and on the 1st of January 1855 the immigration debt amounted to 372,000*l*, for which interest was payable at the rate of 4*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum.

Statistical returns from the colony. Appendices Nos. 29 to 40.

We place in the Appendix statistical returns of the progress of the colony.

The gross general revenue of 1854 amounted to 1,239,147*l.*, of which 234,678*l.* was borrowed; but the actual receipts were 175,743*l.*, or about 21 per cent. in excess of the previous year. The expenditure in 1854 amounted to 1,136,568*l.*, being an increase of 66 per cent. on that of 1853, occasioned chiefly by an outlay on public works and immigration, but partly by the rise in the price of labour and subsistence, the result of the gold discoveries.

In the public works expenditure is included the charge for the defence of Sydney harbour and city. That object is now secured by works at the entrance of Port Jackson on the middle and south heads, and also nearer the town. The Governor had also been able to raise volunteer corps, who are reported as able to manœuvre steadily in connexion with the regular troops.

Since last year the machinery of the mint has been perfected, and is now at work.

In the exports of 1854, which in value were somewhat less than the previous year, there was a large increase in wool. The export of this article amounted to upwards of 18 millions of pounds, valued at 1,181,956*l.*, which was an increase of 15 per cent. on the quantity exported in 1853, and 92·90 on that of 1845, when it was about 10 millions of pounds, valued at 612,705*l.*

In tallow there was a falling off in 1854, attributable to the increased value of live stock, the export being 48,268 cwt. only against 64,485 cwt. in 1853. The value of the gold exported in 1854 was 773,209*l.*, which was less by more than a million than in 1853. As regards the cultivated land, it is stated that in 1854 there were only 74,537 acres under wheat, and that to provide food sufficient for the population there should have been under corn tillage as many as 112,000 acres of average land. The colony, therefore, is more than ever dependent upon other countries for its supply of corn.

The coal trade is stated to be on the increase, and likely to derive a great impulse from the railway now in course of construction at Newcastle.

Regulations for the demise of mineral lands not auriferous. Appendix No. 41.

We insert in the Appendix a despatch proposing certain regulations for the demise of mineral lands not auriferous, especially coal fields. They contemplate a lease of the land for 21 years, terminable at the option of the holder, on giving six months' notice at the end of 7 or 14 years, and liable to forfeiture if at any time the quantity of coal raised during the whole year shall be less than 10,000 tons. The rent for the surface soil to be 5*s.* per acre, and the royalty not less than 6*d.* per ton, to be further increased by 3*d.* additional at the end of each septennial period. The lease to be competed for at auction, and the biddings to be for the royalty.

To these regulations we saw no objection; but since the Imperial Act of last session (the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56.), relative to the waste lands of Australia, has conferred upon the local legislatures the power to amend or repeal Orders in Council, the subject is now exclusively for their consideration.

We understand that the local Government has recently taken upon itself the interest and liabilities of the railway companies known as the Sydney and Hunter river companies, and we have been requested to make arrangements, in concert with Mr. Flower, the London agent, for shipping in our vessels some portion of the rolling stock intended for the use of these important public works.

Regulations for lease of lands at Port Curtis. Appendix No. 42.

We also insert in the Appendix a regulation for the occupation under annual lease of the lands situated at Port Curtis in the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone.

VICTORIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The colonial returns of land sales in Victoria have been slightly altered in their form. They exhibit the following results for 1854:

	Area offered for Sale.	Area alienated.	Amount realized.	Average per Acre.	Deposits forfeited.
Sold by Auction:	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lands	- - -	1,515 3 39	372,667 0 7	245 16 5	3,860 17 6
Suburban Lands	- - -	27,339 2 1	207,338 16 11	7 11 8	2,841 19 0
Special Country Lands	- - -	48,022 3 8	166,371 9 8	3 16 4	3,322 5 0
Country Lands	- - -	240,290 1 22	527,488 15 8	2 3 11	3,272 1 0
Total	433,713 3 1	317,168 2 30	1,273,866 2 10	4 0 4	13,297 2 6
Alienated by selection	- - -	31,958 3 1	46,783 16 1	—	—
Alienated under pre-emptive rights	- - -	55,344 2 10	58,209 0 0	—	—
Total alienations	- - -	404,472 0 1	1,378,858 18 11	—	—

Appendix No. 43.

In an official return, which we place in the Appendix, the whole receipts from the territorial revenue are stated (somewhat differently) at 1,426,448*l.*, in which are included 47,627*l.* received on account of leases and licences to occupy crown land.

Complaint of improperly carrying out Squatting Order in Council.

Great complaints have been made, and are supported by the authority of a colonial commission, that the local Government, in carrying out the provisions of what is called the Squatting Order in Council, has locked up the lands of the colony from sale; and in particular that the quantity of land exposed to sale near the gold fields is insufficient. The latter statement is denied by the officers whose conduct is impugned by it. With regard to the former, it will be seen that, in the single year 1854, 317,168 acres of land were bought at public auction, in a colony of which the population was estimated by the Governor at 273,792 persons.

Report of Commissioners on pastoral lands.

A commission has also reported upon the proper mode of dealing with the pastoral lands of the colony, at present occupied under the provisions of the above Order in Council; but the opinions of the members of the commission differ considerably, and nothing has been yet done on the subject.

Decrease of production of gold.

It appears established that at the beginning of 1855 the production of gold had fallen off both absolutely and

still more remarkably in proportion to the number of the persons at work. The report of the colonial commission last-mentioned gives the following figures:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Value of all the gold exported, by estimate - -	£14,866,799	£11,588,782	£8,770,796
Valuation, per oz. - -	70*s.*	75*s.*	80*s.*
Population in the gold fields of the whole colony -	35,000	73,000	100,000

The exports of 1855 are at about the same rate as in 1854, being for the first eight months, at 80*s.* an ounce, of the value of 6,736,956*l.* Exports.

The miners appear to consider that the richest localities have been discovered and overrun; but this is of course conjecture, and improved processes are beginning to compensate in some measure for the decreasing yield. The old practice of digging up and washing a few feet of the surface gravel is now almost entirely abandoned to the Chinese. Of the other miners, those who work on their own account, and are called "individual miners," usually form themselves into a rude kind of co-partnership, and sink shafts, sometimes nearly 200 feet in depth, till they reach the stratum which is supposed to be charged with gold. At Ballarat, say the commissioners, "The idea generally pervading the mind "of the miners is to this effect, that there is a lead "or particular direction of the main charge or accumula- "tion of gold formed by the inpourings in former "times from the surrounding country. This lead takes "a wholly irregular and uncertain direction. It is not "found in directions at all conformable to the lines of "lowest level in the present valleys. "The gutter" "is a term applied to a supposed central line of this "'lead,' into which, as into a groove or ditch, the main "mass of the gold had been brought together. The "grand object is to strike upon the lead, and catch the "gutter, when the rewards are sometimes of a very "stimulative character." Gold fields.

The manœuvres may easily be imagined by which each man endeavours to gain the opportunity of shaping his own course by the labours of his neighbours, holding his claim in hand, or, as the phrase is, "shepherding" it,

until their experiments have shown whether it is worth the expense of a trial.

Puddling machines.

"Puddling machines," which are contrivances for washing the soil by horse-power, appear to be numerous and valuable. But little progress has been made in quartz crushing, and the opinion of the commissioners is not very favourable to the prospects of English companies. Besides other difficulties, they are regarded with hostility by the miners, partly from the fear that they may monopolize the auriferous land, and partly from their imagined tendency to undermine the independence of "individual miners," by offering them a larger sum in the way of wages than they can earn for themselves by raising gold on their own account. A prejudice so fantastic cannot, as the commissioners anticipate, last very long in the face of successful operations and high profits; but while it lasts it must be inconvenient.

Chinese Immigration.

We mentioned in our last Report that in the early part of 1854 nearly 3,000 Chinese had arrived in Victoria. In the early part of 1855 there were 10,000 in the colony, and one of them announced to the commission that "all" were coming. They bring no women, and all proceed to the gold fields. They are accused of thieving, gambling, and other vices, with a tendency to break local rules of which probably they do not comprehend the necessity. Their facility of combination is also remarked. But it is added, "their disposition is "remarkably quiet." An Act, however, has been passed, calculated to repress the immigration.

The mode of levying a revenue on gold by way of a licence duty has been, at the recommendation of the commission, abandoned. Instead of it an export duty is imposed of 2*s.* 6*d.* an ounce, and the miner is expected to pay 1*l.* per annum for what is called a "miner's right," without which he cannot legally dig for gold, or exercise any other occupation on the gold fields.

Immigration. Appendices Nos. 44 to 48.

The subject of immigration is treated of elsewhere. We place in the Appendix a detailed Return of the unassisted immigrants who arrived in each quarter of 1855. Also Returns showing the immigration, emigration, amount of exports of gold, population at the gold fields, &c. The commercial embarrassments which have arisen in Victoria during 1855 issued in some temporary want of employment. Wages, however, seem to be little affected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The revenue derived from the sale of land in 1854 was the largest yet received from this source in any given year. There were sold 213,925 acres realizing the sum of 377,303*l.*, being 62,871*l.* in excess of 1853. Of this quantity, 173,974 acres were sold by auction, at an average of 1*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and 39,951 acres by private contract, at an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* per acre. To meet this demand, great exertions were made in the survey department, and 313,949 acres were surveyed, at a cost of 7*d.* per acre. The extent of the alienated land is 1,217,323 acres, and of unalienated about 196 millions of acres. The "runs" occupied under 14 years' leases, extend over 10 millions of acres, and maintain upwards of a million and a half of sheep besides other cattle. The agricultural progress of the colony is shown by the following extract from the report accompanying the blue book for 1854. Land sales.

"The number of acres occupied is now throughout "the colony 663,423, of which 129,692 are under cultiva- "tion with the following crops:— Number of acres occupied and the number under cultivation.

Wheat	89,945 acres.
Oats	4,359 „
Barley	6,454 „
Hay	23,402 „
Maize	43 „
Potatoes	1,712 „
Vineyards	409 „
Orchards	451 „
Other crops	391 „

"Upon these lands there are kept or depastured, "irrespective of the cattle roaming on the waste lands "under leases to stockholders for 14 years, 10,184 horses, "29,638 cows, 21,923 bullocks, 22,659 calves, 193,749 "sheep, 830 goats, and 17,343 swine.

"The total value of the grain, flour, hay, potatoes, "butter, cheese, and other farm produce exported in the "year 1854 amounted to 411,978*l.*, of which grain "made up 40,717*l.*, flour and bran 275,550*l.*, and hay "83,289*l.*

"The weight of the prize cereals at the agricultural "exhibition of 1855 was, wheat 64 lbs. 14 oz., 65 lbs. "12 oz., 64 lbs. 15 oz.,—oats 44 lbs. 2 oz., 41 lbs. 13 oz.; "—and barley 59 lbs. 2 oz., 54 lbs. 14 oz., the bushel "measure."

Imports and general revenue.

The imports of 1854 were valued at 2,054,453*l.*, and the exports at 1,322,822*l.*, of which 499,718*l.* was in bullion. The general revenue during the same period was in a very flourishing state; the total receipts amounted to 449,429*l.*, which, with a previous balance of 143,240*l.*, increased the income to 592,670*l.* Against this, the expenditure in 1854 was 393,288*l.* leaving a balance of 199,382*l.* for the service of last year. Besides an outlay of 58,333*l.* on various improvements, there was expended 64,000*l.* on the Adelaide City and Port Railway, 92,000*l.* on the main, and 12,648*l.* on the district roads of the colony.

Emigration remittances.

The amount remitted to us in 1855 was 115,000*l.*, which, with interest, may be taken at 120,000*l.*; but we commenced the year with a balance in hand of a like sum; making together 240,000*l.* in round numbers as the sum available for emigration from the commencement of 1855. Of this there was expended during the year about 147,000*l.*, leaving about 93,000*l.* as the balance available for the present year.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The quantity of land sold in Western Australia during the year 1854 is exhibited by the following Table:—

——	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount realised.
		A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Town Lots - -	65	41 0 22	24 0 2¼	987 14 0
Suburban Lots -	12	49 3 9	4 16 1½	239 8 0
Country Lots - -	88	2,142 0 0	1 0 8¾	2,221 17 0
Special Country Lots	—	—	—	—
Total - -	165	2,232 3 31	1 0 10½	3,448 19 0

The receipts from leases and licences were as follows:—

	£ *s.* *d.*
Leases - - - -	2,495 13 9
Licences - - -	*488 8 3
	£2,984 2 0

Making a total of 6,433*l.* 1*s.*

* 71*l.* 10*s.* of this amount was received for licences to cut timber.

The accounts of the colony are satisfactory. The quantity of land brought into cultivation and the stock depastured are largely increased, and sufficient to meet the increased demand arising from the introduction of convicts, military pensioners, and free emigrants. Prospects of colony.

The exports, especially of timber, have also increased but in mining little progress has been made. The Governor states that "the want of capital to con- "tinue the working of the Geraldine copper mine is "much to be deplored, especially looking at the high "price realized for the last 30 tons, of 34*l.* per ton, "lately exported."

With regard to the social condition of the colony, the Governor makes the following statement: "There are "now 3,000 convicts scattered throughout this colony, "and such is the peaceful reality prevailing, accom- "panied by the full exercise of the social obligations of "civilized life, that a stranger travelling through the "colony would never feel himself in a penal settlement "other than by the mere circumstance of meeting "parties peaceably engaged in repairing roads or exe- "cuting public works of utility, and I affirm that life "and property are felt to be equally as secure here as "in any other portion of the British empire."

We insert in the Appendix the Surveyor General's report of progress in geographical and topographical knowledge for the half year ending 31st December 1854. It will be found to contain some interesting accounts of two exploring expeditions into the interior, and to show that the colony is deriving great benefit from the construction of roads and bridges, which works are very much facilitated by the presence of convicts. Surveyor General's report. Appendix No. 49.

The report is accompanied by tracings showing the latest surveys and sites of settlements selected for military pensioners. The latter would appear to have been commenced successfully. We ought not to omit to notice the very efficient manner in which the work of the survey department is carried on under the direction of Mr. Roe, the Surveyor General.

The free emigration to this colony has been attended with considerable difficulty.

In a report from this Board of the 17th September last, which, for the convenience of reference, we place in the Appendix, a history is given of the Emigration since July 1848, when Earl Grey first announced the intention of Government to send to colonies receiving con- Emigration. Appendix No. 50.

victs a proportion of free persons. In that report, besides adverting to the present position of the Home Government in consequence of the promise, of which the colonists insist upon the fulfilment, we explained the difficulties which we experience in conducting this emigration. We pointed out that Western Australia was not as advantageous a destination for emigrants as the other Australian colonies, and that it is very doubtful whether an ordinary English or Scotch labourer would improve his situation by going there, seeing the competition he has to encounter from the ticket-of-leave holders. We further stated, that as regards a selection of females, our difficulties were even greater since we are unable to furnish a sufficient supply of eligible persons of that class for the more favoured colonies. But a communication recently received from the colony will tend to facilitate our arrangements in that respect. Mr. Kennedy, the present Governor of Western Australia, does not object to receive Irish females. He says, of those already sent out by this Board, that they "are "universally well spoken of as a most useful and well-"conducted class." It is with much satisfaction that we quote this testimony, since from Ireland we can generally obtain a supply of single females; and we shall now feel no hesitation in selecting a limited number for Western Australia. We were the more anxious for their introduction to this colony on account of the existing disproportion of the sexes, which would be likely to be further increased by additional arrivals of convicts. During the year we sent to Western Australia, under the recommendation of the Governor, 119 persons, consisting of the relatives of convicts in the colony. We are now engaged in sending off a small party, less than 100, of free emigrants, who we propose should be followed in the course of the summer by another party of the same number.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Land sales and revenue.

The land revenue of Van Diemen's Land in 1854 amounted to 112,225*l.* There were sold 32,433 A. 1 R. 30 P. of country allotments, realizing 34,157*l.* 11*s.*, at an average price of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per acre, and 2,245 A. 2 R. 31¾ P. of town and suburban allotments, realizing 41,962*l.* 7*s.*, at an average price per acre of 18*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.* There was received 29,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for 2,284,214 acres of land,

held under depasturing licences. In the Appendix will be found a Return showing all the sources from which the land revenue of 1854 was derived, and also various Statistical Returns indicating the progress of the colony. Appendices Nos. 51 to 55. Statistical returns from the colony.

It will be seen that the imports amounted to 2,604,680*l.*, of which 1,776,694*l.* came from Great Britain; that the exports amounted to 1,433,021*l.*, the principal articles being wool, oil, timber, cattle, flour, and grain. The extent of land under cultivation amounted in 1854 to 127,732 acres, and the number of sheep was 1,831,308.

A new country in the direction of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey has been opened by a line of road over the Derwent River at Dunrobin near Hamilton. Report on a new country opened in direction of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey.

In the Appendix is inserted Major Cotton's Report upon this country. It is intended to carry on the road to Lake Pedder, twenty-five miles distant from Port Davey. Appendix No. 56.

Sir Henry Young has reported a recent visit which he had made to the Aborigines located at Oyster Cove. It is stated, that although the rations are on a most liberal scale, and every care is taken of these people, the number did not then exceed sixteen; and it is obvious that in the course of a very few years the race will be wholly extinct. The gradual decay of the Aborigines will be seen by the following statement:—

In 1815 the number of the Aborigines was 5,000. These were reduced Aborigines.

in 1835	to	111,
in 1845	to	45,
and in 1855	to	16.

The Governor has given the following account of the land question: Governor's account of the land question.

"The Crown lands have not fallen to the proprietor-
" ship of a class of small freeholders or yeomanry, nor,
" as yet, are the tenantry under private landlords nu-
" merous in the aggregate, or extensively spread over
" their land. The Imperial Land Sales Act of Parlia-
" ment regulating the alienation of Crown lands by
" public auction, came into local operation only in De-
" cember 1853, the convict system having caused the
" Land Sales Act of Parliament to be in abeyance until
" that date. The local regulations of November 1851,
" now repealed, as respects future disposal of land, but
" under which large blocks of land were extensively
" alienated on terms of low rents, credit for the purchase
" money, pre-emption, right of purchase, and privileges

" of quiet possession for a long term of years of ten times " the area rented, will, it is probable, postpone for many " years to come the opening of lands to future emigrants, " which lands, if now available for sale in smaller blocks, " would facilitate the settlement of a numerous and " valuable class of freeholders."

This colony, therefore, may be cited as another instance of the mischief which results from an improvident alienation of Crown lands.

NEW ZEALAND.

We stated in our Report of last year, that the legislature of New Zealand had, under authority of the Constitutional Act of 1852, passed an Act called the " Provincial Waste Lands Act, 1854," empowering the superintendent and council of each province to make laws for regulating the disposal of the waste lands within it; and we placed in the Appendix to that Report the regulations established in consequence in the province of Auckland. Since that date the only other province which has enacted any land regulations is the province of Wellington. We place in the Appendix a copy of those regulations. In the other provinces (except Canterbury and Otago) the land regulations are those established by the Governor's proclamation of 4th March 1853, under the power vested in him for that purpose by the Constitutional Act. A copy of these regulations was printed in the Appendix to our General Report of 27th April 1854.

Land regulations in province of Wellington. Appendix No. 57.

Emigration.

There was no emigration to New Zealand under the control of this Board in 1855. Emigration to that colony is, we believe, assisted through the channel of private agents appointed by the several provinces for that purpose. We have, however, no official knowledge on the subject, nor have even the names of the agents been reported to us. The whole number of emigrants who sailed for New Zealand in 1855 was 2,301.

CANADA.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who sailed for Canada in 1855 was 20,207, to which are to be added 36 births on the passage, making a total of 20,243. The deaths on the passage were 97, and in quarantine 36; in all 133; equal on the whole number to a mortality of ·65 per cent.

The number of immigrants into Canada in 1854 having been 52,365, the decrease was 32,122.

Of these there were natives of

Country emigrants sailed from.

	1854.	1855.
England - -	7,353	4,310
Ireland - -	20,269	5,691
Scotland - -	7,186	5,348
Germany - -	11,034	3,815
Norway - -	5,811	1,288

Showing a decrease in the Irish Emigration of 72 per cent., in the German of 65·43, and in the Norwegian of 77·84 per cent.

Of the 133 deaths on the passage and in quarantine there occurred in the emigration from Mortality.

Liverpool - - -	50	= 1·29 per cent.
Other English ports	17	= ·57 „
Ireland - - - -	8	= ·19 „
Scotland - - -	19	= ·38 „
Germany - -	30	= ·83 „
Norway - - -	9	= ·70 „
	133	

The emigration may therefore be considered as on the whole satisfactorily healthy.

Including cabin passengers, and passengers from the lower provinces, the whole number landed at Quebec was 21,274. It is calculated that of these there went to the United States 5,500; but, on the other hand, that there entered Canada from the States not less than 10,000, making the addition to the population of Canada during the year 25,774, of whom, it is supposed, that nine-tenths, or about 23,000, proceeded to Western or Upper Canada. Immigration.

The progress of railroads and other means of internal communication is continually adding to the advantages offered by the St. Lawrence route to emigrants proceeding to the west. The Ontario and Simcoe railroad, opened last spring, affords, in connection with a line of steamers on lake Huron, an easy means of transit to the principal towns on lake Michigan, while the journey in the lower part of the province has been facilitated by the opening of the Grand Trunk railway from Montreal to Brockville. It is calculated that in the course of the present season emigrants will Route of immigrants.

reach Toronto or Hamilton from Quebec (which formerly occupied three or four days) in from 36 to 40 hours.

Extract of Mr. Buchanan's report on prospects of colony.

In respect to the prospect for emigrants to Canada during the present year the account given by the Immigration Agent at Quebec is not encouraging. "With "reference to the prospects of 1856," he says, "I regret "to say that many of the causes to which I had occasion "to allude in my report of last year continue to exist, "more particularly in this section of the province, where "the labour market has not only been extremely de- "pressed, but the immigrants had great difficulty through- "out the summer in procuring suitable employment. In "the western section of the province, to which nine-tenths "of our emigrants proceed, prospects and appearances "are, on the whole, much more favourable." In confirmation of this opinion, Mr. Buchanan annexes the following report from Mr. Hawke, the Immigration agent for Western Canada.

Extract of Mr. Hawke's report on prospects of colony.

"With reference to the prospects of employment for "unskilled labourers during the ensuing year," says Mr. Hawke, "I would beg to observe that they are not "so promising as I could desire. Many of our railroads "are nearly completed, and the labourers that have been "employed in their construction will have to seek for "employment elsewhere. For a short time this will cause "a reduction of wages; but as soon as the surplus la- "bourers scatter themselves throughout our wide-spread "and prosperous districts in the interior, they will as- "sume their former state. As I do not anticipate any "considerable addition to this class from emigration, I "do not apprehend any difficulty in disposing of all emi- "grants in search of work who may come to this section "of Canada.

"As to skilled labourers, in which class I include good "farm servants, male and female, there is every prospect "of their finding employment at good wages.

"Houses are being erected in almost every town, city, "and village in Upper Canada; and as the farmers have "enjoyed a very unusual degree of prosperity for several "years past, farm improvements, and extended as well "as superior cultivation, have become almost universal. "I am therefore of opinion that all mechanics, such "as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, carpenters, "masons, bricklayers, shoemakers, &c., as well as "agricultural servants, who are likely to seek employ- "ment in Upper Canada in 1856, will be able to obtain

" it, and that farmers who know how to cultivate
" their own land will find farms suitable to their means,
" and, if prudent and industrious, will be sure to
" succeed."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Immigration.

The immigration into New Brunswick in 1855 amounted to only 1,405, being a decrease as compared with 1854 of 2,213, or more than 61 per cent. Only three deaths occurred on the voyage or in quarantine, equal to ·21 per cent., and of these deaths one was from an accident, one of a child from measles, and the remaining one was that of an old and infirm person. It is stated, and the almost absence of mortality proves the fact, that on board the line of vessels in which this emigration is carried on the emigrants are treated with great care and kindness.

Even of the small number of immigrants who reached New Brunswick in 1855, a large proportion, it is said, proceeded to the United States, and the emigration agent expresses his belief that during the whole of the year there was a continuous stream of emigration from the province. The depression which had prevailed in the ship building business, and the suspension of all work on the railroads, may be considered as the most efficient causes of this emigration from the province.

Extract of Mr. Perley's report.

In respect to the future, Mr. Perley says, " under
" present circumstances it appears to me that the
" existing population is sufficient for the amount of
" labour to be performed, and until material changes
" take place in the business and affairs of the province
" I can hold out little or no encouragement to emigrant
" of the labouring class."

NOVA SCOTIA and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

No reports.

From Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island there have been no reports connected with immigration, and we therefore infer that in 1855, as in former years, there was either no immigration at all, or so little as not to call for any notice. Neither have we any information as to any immigration into Newfoundland.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.

Cape land regulations.

The regulations for the disposal of land in both districts have lately been changed. Formerly, at the Cape, crown lands were granted to tenants, who were liable for annual quit rents; but in course of time these rents being in arrear, the liability was commuted, and they obtained freehold titles. In 1843 the system was changed, and regulations were then introduced for the sale of land at an upset price of 2*s.* an acre. In our general report for 1844 will be found a full explanation of the original system, and the changes which it underwent. In the past year, the Cape legislature, which now has the control of the public lands, has rescinded the regulations of 1843, and again introduced the system previously in force, with certain modifications. We have not yet received a copy of the existing rules as finally adopted, and therefore, on the present occasion merely mention the fact, that there has been a change of system, but without entering into particulars.

Natal land regulations.

In Natal a like alteration has been under consideration, but had not been finally decided upon at the date of the latest advices from the settlement. The land question has been one of great difficulty, on account of the numerous complicated claims on the part of the Boers, and also of the large number of natives who now are located within the district.

The whole area is assumed to contain about twelve millions of acres, and of this quantity as many as five have already been appropriated by Europeans, or reserved as locations for natives. We have not any means of giving the present numbers of the population, and their relative proportions,—coloured and European; but we have no doubt that very serious evils may be expected to result from the extent of land which has been alienated, and is likely to remain locked up in the hands of persons who cannot occupy it profitably.

Natal Revenue.

We are glad to observe a gradual improvement in the revenue of Natal. In 1846 it amounted to only 3,073*l.*, but it since has increased to 28,454*l.*, and the colony now is nearly self-supporting. One great impediment to its progress has been the want of a port capable of admitting large vessels. The colonists, however, have not been backward in their endeavours to overcome this difficulty. On a point of so much importance as regards the future commercial prospects of the colony, we insert

an extract from the Governor's despatch accompanying the blue book.

Extract of Governor's despatch respecting a breakwater in course of construction.

"A breakwater has been extended from the spit of "loose sand on the north east side of the entrance of "the bay to such a distance seaward as has already "proved of great importance both in deepening the "water on the bar through the increased velocity of "the tides, and in protecting the sand of the spit, which, "previous to the commencement of the works in 1850, "was subject to frequent shiftings, under the influence "of the wind and sea. In the present state of the "works, owing chiefly to the amount of materials laid "out as a rough reef, it would be presumption, and "might mislead, to report in detail upon the extension "seaward of the breakwater. Up to the close of the "present year, however, 23,402 tons of stone have been "laid down, at an expense of 8,623*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*, of which "8,544 tons were laid down during the fourteen months "ending December 1854, at an expense of 2,622*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* "As the work advances, the depth of water on the bar "will be increased; but without assistance from the "Imperial Treasury the means at the disposal of the "Government are so inadequate that it is to be feared "several years must elapse before the state of the works "is such as shall raise the character of the port in the "estimation of the owners of shipping of large tonnage "as a place of resort. An Ordinance vesting the control "of these works in a board, to be styled the 'Harbour "Board,' has recently been passed by the Legislative "Council; and I hope, ere long, to be able to furnish "Her Majesty's Government with more complete "information in respect of these works than they have "hitherto been in possession of."

MAURITIUS.

Immigration. Appendices Nos. 15 to 20.

The number of immigrant labourers which the Mauritius Government was authorized to introduce in 1854 was 10,000, besides women, children, the arrears of former years, and what are called *extra labourers*, that is to say, persons introduced on the application of individual planters, who pay an increased duty on their indentures, in addition to the Government quota. The Coolies, however, who were actually introduced, are stated to have exceeded the authorized number by nearly 2,000, being—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta - -	8,518	1,101	518	320
From Madras -	4,639	1,324	715	593
From Bombay - -	640	102	28	18
Total -	13,797	2,527	1,261	931

We are not aware whether this excess caused any financial difficulty; none was experienced in hiring out the immigrants on the usual terms, amounting, in the case of new immigrants, to about five rupees a month, besides rations.

For 1855 the number of Government labourers authorized was 9,000. The number of immigrants who arrived during the first three quarters of the year (for which alone the colonial returns have reached us) were—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta -	3,756	62	335	238
From Madras - -	2,796	938	485	329
Total -	6,552	1,800	820	567

But the numbers stated by the emigration agents to have been despatched from India for the whole year are—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta -	5,042	1,219	360	196
From Madras - -	4,068	1,426	549	360
Total -	9,110	2,645	909	556

besides 627 infants.

The numbers who left Mauritius for India during 1854 and the first three quarters of 1855 were— Return of Coolies to India.

	Adults.		Children.
	Male.	Female.	
1854 - - - -	3,016	334	325
First three quarters of 1855	2,906	344	326
Total -	5,922	678	651

The mode of introducing the *extra* labourers already alluded to, is somewhat altered by the recent Ordinance, No. 12. of 1855, by which the Government is enabled to introduce emigrants, in addition to the authorized quota, through its own machinery, but at the expense of individual planters, to whom, on their arrival, they are indented for three years. Introduction of extra labourers. Appendix No. 58.

The importance or rather necessity of the immigration to replace at least the Coolies who leave the island is undeniable. The labour of these immigrants, who number near 130,000 of both sexes, and who have appropriated the business of agriculture, now abandoned by the Creoles, has raised the sugar crop of the island in 13 years from 70 to more than 200 millions of pounds, and this quantity appears still on the increase. The benefits to the labourer are scarcely less than to his employer, and are now fully appreciated in India, where the desire to reach Mauritius is steadily growing, and the idea of passing to and fro appears to have become familiar. The only and very momentous objection to an indefinite increase of the immigration is the difficulty of inducing any Indian females of decent station or character to leave their country. It follows that the relations between the sexes are of a very degrading kind; that concubinage assumes an aggravated form; and that the consequent jealousies lead to frequent quarrels and occasional bloodshed. The disparity in the arrivals of men and women is somewhat mitigated by the greater tendency of the women to remain in the colony; but in October 1851 the males were 7 to 2, being 99,263 to 27,236 females. It seems that at Madras the prejudice against female emigration is Importance of immigration. Proportion of sexes.

weaker than in the northern provinces of India. Accordingly, among the Indians embarked at Madras during the year 1855, the proportion of female emigrants to males was 38 per cent., while at Calcutta it was only 26. On the whole emigration from both ports it amounted to 31. Hereafter the Secretary of State has required that, counting two children as one adult, the females shall form one fourth of the whole number of immigrants, being of course one third of the number of males. The service for 1856 will be carried on under this condition; and the proportion of women will be gradually increased. The same rule we may here state applies to the emigration of Coolies to the West Indies.

We perceive by the colonial reports that, as in the previous emigration to the West Indies, the mortality in ships leaving Calcutta is greater, but the emigrants better selected, than in those despatched from Madras.

WEST INDIES.

Immigration from Madeira.

Little has occurred worthy of notice in the West Indian immigration of the past year. From Madeira, immigrants have reached British Guiana and Jamaica. In the latter colony, as elsewhere, they are found useful labourers, though suffering from the effects of the climate, and their own indisposition to take precautions against it. In British Guiana they and their property have been the objects of disgraceful outrages on the part of the Creole population, which, however, have been promptly put down by the authorities. The Chinese who were introduced into Jamaica from Panama have not improved in character or efficiency, an attempt to settle them in a kind of model farm having totally failed. Their countrymen, who were brought direct from China, appear there and elsewhere to maintain their character as intelligent and orderly labourers, when treated with tact, but become turbulent and discontented when there is a want either of consideration or of firmness in those who manage them. This immigration does not appear to be much desired by the colonists; and it is open to objections which render its resumption unlikely, except under some remarkable change of circumstances.

The large proportions of the guaranteed loan which were allotted to British Guiana and Trinidad are nearly exhausted. A considerable amount of this loan, and the greater part of the 50,000*l.* already received by

Jamaica, was spent in discharging the obligation to furnish return passages to the Indians who formed the first great Cooly emigration, which lasted from 1845 to 1848 inclusive. About 22,000 persons were introduced during that period. The numbers sent back, including children born in the colonies, have been somewhat above 5,000; but a far larger number must have postponed their return passage in consideration of bounties, amounting generally (where the postponement was for five years) to £50 per adult. The back passages, indeed, due to the Coolies of this first immigration, appear, with exceptions scarcely worth noticing, to be now disposed of. Those due to Coolies of the second immigration, which commenced in 1851, and is still in progress, will begin to be claimable in the course of the present year, but will not be required for more than a few hundred persons till 1857. It is to be remembered, however, that the Indians who left Calcutta subsequently to September 1853 will not be entitled to free return passages till after 10 years' residence in the West Indies.

Return Coolies.

Appendices Nos. 23 to 25, and 59.

We print in the Appendix the copy of a Report by the Immigration Agent of Trinidad of the departure of the "Scindian," the last ship which has taken return Coolies from the West Indies: also a general statement furnished by the acting immigration agent of the number of Indians in the island, and the forms of indenture under which they are bound to their employers.

Appendix No.

Number of Indians in Trinidad.

In Jamaica no large immigration has yet been set on foot.

In Trinidad considerable funds, arising partly from a duty on rum, and partly from a stamp on immigrants indentures, are applicable to immigration; and we were accordingly directed to provide for the conveyance of 2,000 Coolies to that colony during the present season.

Trinidad immigration funds.

In British Guiana the necessary funds are to be raised in the first instance by a colonial loan. But an ordinance has been passed, under which every planter to whom Coolies are allotted will pay by instalments a sum of £50, or about 10*l.*, for every labourer whom he receives. As it is now required that one fourth of the immigrants should be females, somewhat less than three fourths (allowing for a certain proportion of children) will be adult males; and assuming the expense of the immigration to be 14*l.* per adult, the planters' contributions may probably defray about one half of its aggregate cost. The

British Guiana immigration funds.

general revenue is also charged (very properly) with the liability to furnish or commute return passages.

Coolies to be sent from India to the West Indies.

These being the arrangements for meeting the expenses of the immigration, Mr. Caird was directed to send, if possible, 3,000 Coolies to British Guiana, 2,000 (as already mentioned) to Trinidad, besides a shipload to St. Lucia, and another to Grenada, to be paid for out of their shares of the guaranteed loan. But the result has not been proportionate to these large orders. The demand for labour in India consequent on the prosecution of extensive Government works, the greater popularity of the emigration to Mauritius, the indisposition of the people to long voyages, and the indifferent account given of the West Indies by those who had returned from thence, have reduced the emigration from Calcutta within very small limits. We insert in the Appendix a letter from Mr. Caird on the subject, and Tables showing the details of the emigration. The following ships have been despatched :—

Appendices Nos. 21, 22, and 61.

Ships despatched from Calcutta.

	Name of Ship.	Number on board.
To Trinidad	"Scindian"	267
	"Agincourt"	374
To British Guiana	"Canning"	320
	"Empress Eugenie"	315
	"Thomas Hamlin"	341
	Total	1,617

Grenada Immigration Act. Appendix No. 62.

No ships have been chartered for St. Lucia or Grenada.

We place in the Appendix an Act passed in the latter colony to alter the law of contracts with regard to immigrants, and for the encouragement of immigration, and for the general regulation of immigrants.

Emigration from Madras.

From Madras only one ship, the "Devonshire," has been chartered for British Guiana. It appears that Lord Harris did not consider himself authorized to allow its recommencement, without specific instructions, which did not reach him till near the close of the season.

The question whether private persons shall be allowed, under proper regulations, to import Coolies from India, is under consideration.

Chinese labourers to Cuba. Appendix No. 63.

We place in the Appendix a list of ships despatched to Cuba with Chinese labourers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We place in the Appendix a return of the land lease sales at Hong Kong in the year 1855, showing the amount of premium paid on the fixed prices. Hong Kong land lease sales. Appendix No. 64.

In the Appendix we also place a copy of a licence granted by Her Majesty to Mr. John Ord and others to raise and export, during a period of five years, guano from the three islands of Jiblea, Haski, and Ghurzoad on the coast of Arabia, ceded to Her Majesty by the Imaum of Muscat. Licence granted to export guano from three islands on coast of Arabia. Appendix No. 65.

Before we conclude this report, we must draw attention to the considerable number of emigrants who returned during the year 1855 to the United Kingdom. The whole number appears to have been not less than 22,821, equal to nearly 13 per cent. of the emigration from this country during the same period. Of these, there came from Immigration into the United Kingdom.

America	-	-	18,402
Australia	-	-	4,419

We have no official information as to the circumstances of the persons who thus returned home, but we believe them to have been generally speaking possessed of money, especially those coming from Australia. The proportion of cabin to steerage passengers was, from Australia 16¼ per cent., from America only 1½ per cent., showing the greater wealth and higher position of those who returned from the former.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch.

C. Alexander Wood.

Frederic Rogers.

The Right Honourable
Henry Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX.

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Appendix No. 1.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-one Years from 1815 to 1855 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
Total -	1,132,963	2,591,945	507,783	61,074	4,293,765

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom	From 1815 to 1854 - -	104,726
	For the 9 years ending 1855 -	291,289

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 2.

A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports in the United Kingdom during the Year ended 31st December 1855, distinguishing Officers and Officers

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.							West Indies.				
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Islands.	Total.
Bideford	–	–	23	–	–	–	23	–	46	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol	913	–	25	–	–	–	9	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
Caernarvon	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardiff	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlisle	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–
Fowey	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–
Hull	143	–	552	–	–	–	–	–	552	–	–	–	–	–
Liverpool	89,770	345	3,919	1,195	146	23	54	–	5,337	9	31	–	61	101
London	8,233	–	258	10	66	–	5	–	339	94	76	24	196	390
Padstow	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	28	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	–	–	2,026	–	–	–	–	–	2,026	–	–	–	–	–
Poole	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	54
Torquay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Truro	–	–	52	–	–	6	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	–
Total, England	99,230	400	7,069	1,205	212	29	91	–	8,606	103	107	24	311	545
Aberdeen	–	–	1,422	–	–	–	–	–	1,422	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow	1,543	21	2,137	107	21	19	–	–	2,284	12	18	6	1	37
Greenock	276	–	621	–	–	–	–	–	621	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Leith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montrose	–	–	281	–	–	–	–	–	281	–	–	–	–	–
Port Glasgow	–	–	16	2	4	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
Stornoway	–	–	330	–	–	–	–	–	330	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Scotland	1,819	21	4,862	109	25	19	–	–	5,015	12	18	6	1	37
Belfast	197	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	225	–	189	44	–	–	–	–	233	–	–	–	2	2
Galway	131	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick	182	–	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	1,050	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	1,056	–	279	160	–	–	–	–	439	–	–	–	–	–
New Ross	–	–	1,177	–	–	–	–	–	1,177	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo	20	–	201	–	–	–	–	–	201	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee	554	–	714	–	–	–	–	–	714	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford	–	–	163	–	–	46	–	–	209	–	–	–	–	–
Westport	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ireland	2,365	–	4,022	277	–	46	–	–	4,345	–	–	–	2	2
Grand Total, United Kingdom	103,414	421	15,953	1,591	237	94	91	–	17,966	115	125	30	314	584

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

Appendix No. 2.

during the Year ended December 31, 1855, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration of Customs.

East Indies.	Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	Australian Colonies.							Grand Total.
						New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	New Zealand.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	88	1,035
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	695
47	–	–	4	90	–	3,633	13,797	3,387	–	2,597	–	23,414	119,108
1,205	57	38	214	388	–	2,505	2,490	361	89	303	2,281	8,029	18,893
–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
–	–	–	–	–	21	2,813	2,351	3,791	7	–	20	9,012	11,059
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,016	1,652	3,794	–	–	–	10,462	10,462
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
1,252	57	38	218	478	21	14,015	20,378	11,333	96	2,900	2,301	51,023	161,868
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,422
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	41
12	–	–	7	9	–	35	488	–	–	364	–	887	4,791
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	–	–	193	–	363	1,277
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	23	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	281
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330
33	–	–	7	9	–	35	694	–	–	557	–	1,286	8,227
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	326
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,232
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,495
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,177
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,268
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,712
1,285	57	38	225	487	21	14,050	21,072	11,334	96	3,457	2,301	52,309	176,807

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 3.

Analytical Return of the Emigration from

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.				FROM SCOTLAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
United States	51,209	43,787	4,234	99,230	908	901	10	1,819
Central and South America	257	82	61	400	10	11	-	21
North American Colonies:—								
Canada	3,679	3,060	330	7,069	2,546	2,198	118	4,862
New Brunswick	586	463	156	1,205	2	-	-	2
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	91	65	56	212	75	53	4	132
Newfoundland	16	8	5	29	14	5	-	19
Prince Edward's Island	47	39	5	91	-	-	-	-
West Indies:—								
Jamaica	8	1	94	103	9	3	-	12
British Guiana	48	21	38	107	13	5	-	18
Trinidad	-	-	24	24	3	3	-	6
Other Islands	79	7	225	311	1	-	-	1
East Indies	59	17	1,176	1,252	12	10	11	33
Hong Kong	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	-	-	218	218	-	-	7	7
Cape of Good Hope	35	29	414	478	7	2	-	9
Falkland Islands	8	13	-	21	-	-	-	-
Australian Colonies:—								
New South Wales	6,468	6,846	701	14,015	18	17	-	35
Victoria	10,681	8,687	1,010	20,378	201	467	26	694
South Australia	4,371	6,667	295	11,333	-	-	-	-
Western Australia	27	34	35	96	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	1,503	1,072	325	2,900	286	271	-	557
New Zealand	1,253	962	86	2,301	-	-	-	-
Total	80,425	71,860	9,583	161,868	4,105	3,946	176	8,227

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

Appendix No. 3.

the United Kingdom during the Year 1855.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1,138	1,191	36	2,365	53,255	45,879	4,280	103,414
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267	93	61	421
1,900	2,097	25	4,022	8,125	7,355	473	15,953
118	139	20	277	706	602	176	1,484
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166	118	60	344
25	21	- - -	46	55	34	5	94
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	39	5	91
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	4	94	115
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61	26	38	125
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	3	24	30
1	1	- - -	2	81	8	225	314
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71	27	1,187	1,285
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57	57
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	38	38
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	225	225
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42	31	414	487
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	13	- - -	21
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,486	6,863	701	14,050
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,882	9,154	1,036	21,072
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,371	6,667	295	11,333
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27	34	35	96
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,789	1,343	325	3,457
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,253	962	86	2,301
3,182	3,449	81	6,712	87,712	79,255	9,840	176,807

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 4.

Return of the Emigration in 1855 from each of the Ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
London	United States	3,410	2,550	936	895	442	- -	8,233	5,505	28	424	2,036	240
	British North America	102	61	33	38	11	94	339	189	405	10	2	138
	Australian Colonies	2,936	2,042	837	727	235	1,252	8,029	5,048	- -	231	131	2,154
	All other Places	36	32	10	8	4	2,202	2,292	42	4	6	- -	2,240
	Total	6,484	4,685	1,816	1,668	692	3,548	18,893	10,784	437	731	2,169	4,772
Plymouth	British North America	735	566	338	277	105	5	2,026	1,686	- -	11	- -	329
	Australian Colonies	2,880	4,441	712	768	211	- -	9,012	3,705	198	4,918	- -	191
	All other Places	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	21
	Total	3,615	5,007	1,050	1,045	316	26	11,059	5,391	198	4,929	- -	541
Liverpool	United States	33,635	29,151	8,427	8,025	2,788	7,744	89,770	18,580	2,199	54,311	6,205	8,475
	British North America	1,750	1,491	834	812	228	222	5,337	1,655	546	2,174	661	301
	Australian Colonies	10,063	8,224	2,174	2,079	599	275	23,414	10,327	2,821	7,775	1,464	1,027
	All other Places	103	39	19	17	5	404	587	35	41	72	1	438
	Total	45,551	38,905	11,454	10,933	3,620	8,645	119,108	30,597	5,607	64,332	8,331	10,241
Southampton	Australian Colonies	3,445	4,361	1,158	1,201	297	- -	10,462	7,903	308	2,231	- -	20
	Total	3,445	4,361	1,158	1,201	297	- -	10,462	7,903	308	2,231	- -	20

ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	481	358	155	163	70	- -	1,227	1,180	- -	9	- -	38
	British North America	344	238	146	129	47	- -	904	864	22	12	- -	6
	Australian Colonies	43	33	15	13	2	- -	106	102	- -	- -	- -	4
	All other Places	92	7	2	8	- -	- -	109	109	—	—	—	—
	Total	960	636	318	313	119	- -	2,346	2,255	22	21	—	48
	Total, England	60,055	53,594	15,796	15,160	5,044	12,219	161,868	56,930	6,572	72,244	10,500	15,622
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK	United States	741	566	210	181	88	33	1,819	13	1,570	109	44	83
	British North America	1,065	883	419	396	142	- -	2,905	16	2,801	65	3	20
	Australian Colonies	372	634	109	97	17	21	1,250	41	895	285	- -	29
	All other Places	55	28	6	5	- -	- -	94	6	67	1	7	13
	Total	2,233	2,111	744	679	247	54	6,068	76	5,333	460	54	145
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America	765	598	332	308	107	- -	2,110	4	2,102	1	- -	3
	Australian Colonies	12	18	3	3	- -	- -	36	1	30	- -	- -	5
	All other Places	11	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	2	- -	3	- -	8
	Total	788	618	335	311	107	- -	2,159	7	2,132	4	—	16
	Total, Scotland	3,021	2,729	1,079	990	354	54	8,227	83	7,465	464	54	161

[continued]

APPENDIX No. 4.—*continued.*

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
BELFAST	United States	81	72	19	15	7	3	197	-	-	197	—	—
	British North America	42	36	24	17	10	-	129	-	-	129	—	—
	Total	123	108	43	32	17	3	326	-	-	326	—	—
CORK	United States	98	101	11	9	6	-	225	-	-	225	—	—
	British North America	74	88	40	29	2	-	233	-	-	231	-	2
	All other Places	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	—	—
	Total	173	190	51	38	8	-	460	-	-	458	-	2
GALWAY	United States	47	57	12	13	2	-	131	-	-	131	—	—
	British North America	12	35	14	12	-	-	73	-	-	73	—	—
	Total	59	92	26	25	2	-	204	-	-	204	—	—
LIMERICK	United States	66	85	14	14	3	-	182	-	-	182	—	—
	British North America	353	388	142	142	24	1	1,050	-	-	826	-	224
	Total	419	473	156	156	27	1	1,232	-	-	1,008	-	224
LONDONDERRY	United States	431	444	90	71	15	5	1,056	-	-	1,038	-	18
	British North America	154	173	50	51	11	-	439	-	-	431	-	8
	Total	585	617	140	122	26	5	1,495	-	-	1,469	-	26

Sligo and Out Ports	United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	British North America	-	60	83	22	25	4	7	201	-	-	-	81	-	-	120
	Total	-	60	83	22	25	4	27	221	-	-	-	81	-	-	140
Waterford and New Ross.	British North America	-	443	541	194	167	41	-	-	1,386	119	-	-	1,241	-	-	26
	Total	-	443	541	194	167	41	-	-	1,386	119	-	-	1,241	-	-	26
Tralee	United States	-	187	216	61	78	12	-	-	554	-	-	-	538	-	-	16
	British North America	-	204	260	115	106	20	9		714	-	-	-	701	-	-	13
	Total	-	391	476	176	184	32	9		1,268	-	-	-	1,239	-	-	29
All other Ports	British North America	-	34	47	17	20	2	-	-	120	-	-	-	120	—		—
	Total	-	34	47	17	20	2	-	-	120	-	-	-	120	—		—
	Total, Ireland	-	2,287	2,627	825	769	159	45		6,712	119	-	-	6,146	-	-	447
Grand Total, United Kingdom		-	65,363	58,950	17,700	16,919	5,557	12,318		176,807	57,132	14,037		78,854	10,554		16,230

Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Year 1855.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c., of Emigrants embarked.						Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.		Children from 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Not stated.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not stated.
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	38,696	33,242	9,780	9,301	3,363	7,805	102,187	24,098	3,797	57,155	8,285	8,852
Other ports	481	358	155	163	70	- -	1,227	1,180	- -	9	- -	38
Total	39,177	33,600	9,935	9,464	3,433	7,805	103,414	25,278	3,797	57,164	8,285	8,890
To the North American Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	4,994	4,605	2,225	2,072	598	338	14,832	3,665	3,347	5,973	666	1,181
Other ports	1,143	883	495	457	156	- -	3,134	868	2,124	133	- -	9
Total	6,137	5,488	2,720	2,529	754	338	17,966	4,533	5,471	6,106	666	1,190
To the Australian Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	19,696	19,702	4,990	4,872	1,359	1,548	52,167	27,024	4,627	15,500	1,595	3,421
Other ports	55	51	18	16	2	- -	142	103	30	- -	- -	9
Total	19,751	19,753	5,008	4,888	1,361	1,548	52,309	27,127	4,657	15,500	1,595	3,430
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	195	100	35	30	9	2,627	2,996	83	112	81	8	2,712
Other ports	103	9	2	8	- -	- -	122	111	- -	3	- -	8
Total	298	109	37	38	9	2,627	3,118	194	112	84	8	2,720
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	63,581	57,649	17,030	16,275	5,329	12,318	172,182	54,870	11,883	78,709	10,554	16,166
Other ports	1,782	1,301	670	644	228	- -	4,625	2,262	2,154	145	- -	64
Grand Total	65,363	58,950	17,700	16,919	5,557	12,318	176,807	57,132	14,037	78,854	10,554	16,230

Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 6.

Comparative Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom to all Parts of the World during the Years 1854 and 1855, distinguishing Adults, Children, and Infants, also the Sexes; and showing the Trade, Occupation, or Profession of the Adults, so far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Destination.	Description of Emigrants embarked.														Native Country of Emigrants.									
	Adults.				Children from 1 to 14 Years.				Infants.		Not distinguished.		Total.		English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Foreigners.		Not distinguished.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.																	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
United States	83,180	39,177	60,706	33,600	18,438	9,935	16,501	9,464	6,169	3,433	8,071	7,865	193,065	103,414	37,614	25,278	4,888	3,797	111,095	57,164	29,795	8,285	9,643	8,890
North American Colonies	15,009	6,137	13,702	5,488	5,953	2,720	5,465	2,529	1,934	754	1,698	338	43,761	17,966	6,061	4,533	6,706	5,471	22,909	6,106	6,324	666	1,758	1,190
Australian Colonies	36,285	19,751	26,461	19,753	7,784	5,008	8,186	4,888	2,468	1,361	2,053	1,548	83,237	52,309	47,132	27,127	14,192	4,657	16,202	15,500	1,477	1,595	4,234	3,430
All other places	315	298	49	109	24	37	18	38	2	9	2,958	2,627	3,366	3,118	126	194	86	112	3	84	108	8	3,043	2,720
Total -	134,789	65,363	100,918	58,950	32,199	17,700	30,170	16,919	10,573	5,557	*14,780	*12,318	323,429	176,807	90,933	57,132	25,872	14,037	150,209	78,854	37,704	10,554	18,678	16,230

* Chiefly Cabin Passengers conveyed in Mail Steamers.

Appendix No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupations, &c. of Emigrants.

Occupation.	To the United States.		To the North American Colonies.		To the Australian Colonies.		To all other Places.		Total.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Adult Males.										
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	1,223	393	400	364	5,863	5,204	—	8	7,486	5,969
Bakers	587	649	79	31	267	192	—	2	933	874
Blacksmiths and Farriers	762	113	199	56	613	209	—	3	1,574	381
Bookbinders and Stationers	14	10	3	8	14	15	—	—	31	33
Boot and Shoe Makers	728	383	189	117	234	123	—	—	1,151	623
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	208	95	33	19	72	33	—	1	313	148
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	47	28	7	4	57	50	—	—	111	82
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,698	1,019	262	93	2,024	701	—	1	3,984	1,814
Builders	12	15	1	1	56	19	—	—	69	35
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	273	117	22	12	183	73	—	—	478	202
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	52	43	22	11	108	27	—	—	182	81
Carpenters and Joiners	2,035	1,422	363	157	2,786	959	1	3	5,185	2,541
Carvers and Gilders	50	59	2	1	13	4	—	—	65	64
Clerks	324	225	56	70	468	240	—	22	848	557
Clock and Watch Makers	24	97	6	6	22	15	—	—	52	118
Coach Makers and Trimmers	15	3	9	2	26	19	—	1	50	25
Coal Miners	36	37	45	1	95	24	1	—	177	62
Coopers	185	132	37	15	47	24	—	—	269	171
Cutlers	28	14	3	—	20	12	—	—	51	26
Domestic Servants	267	161	179	27	244	161	1	—	691	349
Dyers	25	3	6	3	23	5	—	—	54	11
Engineers	152	133	31	22	184	115	—	15	367	285
Engravers	34	11	3	1	6	4	1	—	44	16
Farmers	9,086	5,010	1,766	937	2,636	1,210	3	10	13,491	7,167
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	207	240	95	67	868	640	6	25	1,176	972
Jewellers and Silversmiths	19	41	3	4	5	14	—	1	27	60
Labourers, General	32,712	17,646	6,346	2,379	4,349	3,902	21	67	43,428	23,994
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	13	6	2	—	14	4	—	—	29	10
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	142	91	45	37	83	62	—	—	270	190
Millwrights	8	—	5	2	23	8	—	—	36	10
Miners and Quarrymen	1,421	804	271	91	2,366	712	54	66	4,112	1,673
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	411	523	62	21	224	116	—	1	697	661
Pensioners	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Printers	122	75	23	12	129	53	—	—	274	140
Rope Makers	24	2	3	—	21	2	—	—	48	4
Saddlers and Harness Makers	73	44	15	10	38	14	—	—	126	68
Sail Makers	21	—	7	—	31	1	—	—	59	1

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	To the United States.		To the North American Colonies.		To the Australian Colonies.		To all other Places.		Total.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Sawyers	40	22	17	22	156	97	—	—	213	141
Seamen	8	102	1	18	40	158	—	2	49	279
Shipwrights	19	8	3	4	39	3	—	—	61	15
Shopkeepers	188	406	80	10	432	218	7	—	707	634
Smiths, General	95	138	22	31	99	88	—	1	216	258
Spinners and Weavers	704	375	74	44	170	86	—	1	948	506
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	128	44	44	10	74	17	9	—	255	71
Surveyors	4	5	3	1	20	26	—	—	27	32
Tailors	1,411	639	301	88	277	89	—	—	1,989	816
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	1	13	2	1	6	2	—	—	9	16
Tanners and Curriers	84	12	6	3	39	6	—	—	129	21
Turners	20	14	7	2	18	8	—	1	45	25
Wheelwrights	55	28	34	8	107	70	—	—	196	106
Woolcombers and Sorters	35	3	13	5	94	10	—	—	142	18
Other Mechanics not before specified	1,969	1,490	237	282	1,192	757	—	16	3,398	2,545
Not distinguished	25,381	6,233	3,565	1,027	9,310	3,149	211	52	38,467	10,461
Total Adult Males	83,180	39,177	15,009	6,137	36,285	19,751	315	298	134,789	65,363
ADULT FEMALES.										
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	2,417	4,220	1,906	759	7,055	8,633	—	4	11,378	13,616
Gentlewomen and Governesses	2	33	2	74	9	83	—	2	13	192
Milliners, Dressmakers, Needlewomen	157	228	41	37	7	188	—	—	205	453
Married Women	13,868	10,587	4,042	2,120	10,654	6,650	—	29	28,564	19,386
Shopwomen	—	—	1	—	74	—	—	—	75	—
Mechanics not before specified	159	58	61	18	—	5	—	—	220	81
Not distinguished	44,103	18,474	7,649	2,480	8,662	4,194	49	74	60,463	25,222
Total Adult Females	60,706	33,600	13,702	5,488	26,461	19,753	49	109	100,918	58,950
CHILDREN.										
Male Children, 1 to 14 years	18,438	9,935	5,953	2,720	7,784	5,008	24	37	32,199	17,700
Female Children, 1 to 14 years	16,501	9,464	5,465	2,529	8,186	4,888	18	38	30,170	16,919
Infants	6,169	3,433	1,934	754	2,468	1,361	2	9	10,573	5,557
Total Children	41,108	22,832	13,352	6,003	18,438	11,257	44	84	72,942	40,176
Not distinguished as to age or sex	8,071	7,805	1,698	338	2,053	1,548	2,958	2,627	14,780	12,318
GRAND TOTAL	193,065	103,414	43,761	17,966	83,237	52,309	3,366	3,118	323,429	176,807

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 7.

Return showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1855.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Numbers Embarked.													Remarks.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	
			Married.		Single.											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
25	23,733	Sydney - -	1,227	1,227	1,660	2,544	872	837	92	98	8,557	7,512½	4,488	473	3,596	
8	6,603	Moreton Bay - -	577	577	473	240	294	297	41	43	2,542	2,162½	1,343	242	957	
2	1,172	Newcastle - -	117	117	133	5	64	51	8	6	501	429½	501	—	—	
35	31,508	New South Wales -	1,921	1,921	2,266	2,789	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,600	10,104½	6,332	715	4,553	
9	10,358	Melbourne - -	455	455	175	1,595	221	363	19	37	3,320	2,972	1,341	500	1,479	
7	6,380	Geelong - - -	405	405	106	948	142	246	26	36	2,314	2,058	1,263	52	999	
3	2,110	Portland Bay - -	192	192	132	130	41	75	10	12	784	704	269	6	509	
19	18,848	Victoria - - -	1,052	1,052	413	2,673	404	684	55	85	6,418	5,734	2,873	558	2,987	
34	26,318	South Australia - -	1,555	1,555	1,325	3,560	812	916	118	106	9,947	8,859	4,632	823	4,492	
		Western Australia -	—	—	2	8	5	4	—	—	19	14½	6	—	13	Wives and families of convicts conveyed in private ships.
		Van Diemen's Land -	—	—	6	13	5	2	—	—	26	22½	5	3	18	
		New Zealand - -	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	6	5½	—	—	6	
88	76,674	Total -	4,529	4,529	4,013	9,045	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,016	24,740	13,848	2,099	12,069	

N.B.—Besides the above Emigration, the Commissioners have provided passages in private vessels for sundry land purchaser's emigrants, teachers, sappers and miners, &c., amounting in the aggregate to about 80 souls.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

Appendix No. 8.

Details of Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the years 1853 and 1854.

Appendix No. 8. - - -

Details of Emigration conducted by the Emigrati

Date.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.								
				Adults.				Children. 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	20	16,933	New South Wales -	1,146	1,146	781	2,078	703	943	95	107	7,00
	*40½	34,996	Victoria - - -	2,305	2,305	711	5,049	1,164	1,707	131	197	13,56
	*17½	11,853	South Australia -	1,075	1,075	320	1,223	631	834	91	85	5,33
	3	1,959	Western Australia -	135	135	45	300	118	129	12	13	88
	3	2,211	Van Diemen's Land	153	153	68	252	123	159	15	8	93
Total	84	67,952		4,814	4,814	1,925	8,902	2,739	3,775	344	410	27,72
1854	35	31,162	New South Wales -	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,87
	48	41,652	Victoria - - -	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	194	282	15,90
	33	26,134	South Australia -	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,32
	2	1,052	Western Australia -	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	44
	9	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,32
			New Zealand - -	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	19
Total	127	105,918		7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,06

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

Appendix No. 8.

Commissioners during the years 1853 and 1854.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths.							Infants.		Remarks.
				Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
5,975½	3,202	681	3,119	6	13	18	28	19	10	94	114	17	*H. M. Ship "Hercules" conveyed passengers both to Victoria and to South Australia. The tonnage is not included.
11,805½	3,996	3,726	5,847	21	56	59	76	18	21	251	190	24	
4,425½	3,488	591	1,255	8	19	27	22	16	8	100	111	25	
738½	395	41	451	3	1	2	4	1	1	12	10	—	
767	312	318	301	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	27	5	
23,712	11,393	5,357	10,973	38	89	109	132	54	40	462	452	71	
10,256	5,551	2,155	4,173	16	23	44	60	14	24	181	164	25	†289 of these were conveyed in private ships.
13,608	7,005	4,879	4,023	16	44	37	77	27	26	227	246	20	
8,709	6,200	1,515	2,609	15	32	54	61	24	31	217	205	21	
387	242	11	190	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	5	2	
2,015½	628	206	1,488	3	—	8	10	2	3	26	29	1	
154	103	39	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	‡Conveyed in private ships.
35,129½	19,729	8,805	12,531	50	100	144	210	67	84	655	649	69	

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 9.

New South Wales.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales, in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.													
Switzerland	—	640	1 Mar.	16 June	107	J. F. Knipe	98	76	40	33	247	1	—	3	3	7
Sabrina	—	—	28 Mar.	10 July	104	H. Costerton	107	95	29	30	261	—	1	—	2	3
Plantagenet	—	—	16 April	29 July	104	C. Chapman	176	71	40	32	319	—	—	1	—	1
Lady Elgin	—	—	21 April	4 Aug.	105	E. Deane	136	116	24	24	300	No death.				—
Araminta	—	845	3 May	29 July	87	R. N. Lowe	136	123	31	28	323	1	—	1	3	5
Monsoon	—	1,150	13 May	14 Aug.	93	Fred. Cumming	179	109	47	58	393	—	—	3	5	8
Columbia	—	1,291	16 May	22 Aug.	98	E. Kearney	112	204	37	41	394	1	1	1	4	7
China	—	630	28 May	24 Sept.	119	J. W. C. Merrewether	53	116	20	14	233	—	1	1	1	3
Genghis Khan	—	1,306	31 May	14 Aug.	75	O. Johnson	196	152	62	67	477	—	—	2	5	7
Tantivy	—	1,040	3 June	3 Sept.	92	J. G. Moir	148	105	66	80	399	—	1	3	6	10
Lady Ann	—	745	25 June	29 Sept.	96	P. Beal	183	49	32	24	288	No death.				—
Caroline	—	733	8 July	13 Oct.	97	A. S. Gray	54	169	13	22	258	No death.				—
Anglo-Saxon	890	—	11 July	21 Oct.	102	M. Grover	129	111	45	51	336	2	4	1	2	9
Ellenborough	—	1,031	14 July	31 Oct.	109	D. Stolworthy	174	99	65	67	405	—	—	6	2	8
Stamboul	—	890	28 July	23 Oct.	87	E. Gregory	133	121	46	47	347	—	—	2	—	2
Kate	—	904	2 Aug.	7 Nov.	97	F. W. C. Beavan	117	116	70	60	363	—	2	2	2	6
Patrician	—	1,071	4 Aug.	31 Oct.	88	G. P. Lambert	60	232	25	42	359	1	2	—	2	5
Lady Kennaway	583	—	24 Aug.	8 Dec.	106	J. Magee	84	184	15	21	254	—	1	1	3	5
General Hewett	—	1,055	25 Aug.	12 Dec.	109	R. T. Webber	151	117	57	69	394	—	2	4	10	16
St. Helena	—	811	30 Aug.	17 Dec.	109	T. Charles	133	97	28	34	292	—	—	1	—	1
David M'Iver	917	—	7 Sept.	18 Dec.	102	J. C. Sanger	170	134	37	36	377	3	3	11	3	20
Rajasthan	—	700	23 Sept.	11 Jan.	110	Chas. Lewis	85	131	27	38	231	—	—	1	7	8
Wacousta	—	734	28 Sept.	2 Jan.	96	J. Bernegastle	67	150	12	23	252	—	—	—	1	1
Queen of England	—	876	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	J. Bleeck	142	112	63	58	375	—	3	1	2	6
Ebba Brahe	—	1,756	14 Oct.	6 Jan.	84	L. Foucart	153	210	38	43	444	2	1	6	7	16
William Miles	1,224	—	16 Oct.	16 Jan.	92	W. G. Gun	210	101	50	45	406	2	—	—	—	2
Samuel Boddington	—	669	21 Oct.	17 Feb.	119	J. T. Hansard	83	103	36	37	259	1	1	1	2	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	815	9 Nov.	18 Feb.	92	J. F. Coward	128	116	36	32	312	No death.				—

Lord George Bentinck	- -	- -	5 Nov.	9 Mar.	124	- - -	62	27	15	13	117		No death.		—
Ascendant - - -	- -	562	14 Nov.	25 Feb.	103	F. N. Greene - -	97	80	46	28	251		No death.		—
Anna - - -	- -	1,098	15 Nov.	21 Feb.	98	Robt. Allsop - -	161	126	63	65	415	—	— 2	3	5
Bengal - - -	- -	582	17 Nov.	25 Feb.	100	C. A. Becke - -	95	82	37	55	269	—	— 3	7	10
Blackfriars - -	- -	- -	20 Nov.	10 Mar.	110	- - -	89	41	23	19	172		No death.		—
Lord Hungerford -	- -	928	1 Dec.	20 Mar.	109	E. W. Doman - -	102	140	35	44	321	—	— —	1	1
Nepaul - - -	- -	1,006	7 Dec.	15 Mar.	98	J. Carroll - -	162	99	52	29	342	1	— —	1	2
Bermondsey - -	- -	507	26 Dec.	29 Apr.	124	Jos. Speer - -	83	86	29	30	228		No death.		—
Speedy - - -	- -	1,031	31 Dec.	9 Apr.	99	C. Chapman - -	154	148	56	58	416	1	— 1	—	2
							4,552	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,879	16	23	58	84	181
			1855.												
John Davies - -	- -	1,133	6 Jan.	3 May	118	J. J. Evans - -	159	105	68	60	392	—	— 5	3	8
Rose of Sharon -	- -	870	10 Jan.	13 Apr.	93	Chas. G. Taylor -	153	93	62	55	363	—	1 1	1	3
Simonds - - -	- -	1,202	13 Jan.	12 Apr.	89	Chas. Ferraby -	165	224	30	46	465	—	1 —	—	1
Sultana - - -	- -	588	20 Jan.	19 May	119	Wm. Booker - -	125	62	29	20	236	—	— 1	—	1
Himalaya - - -	- -	477	20 Jan.	10 May	110	Chas. Temple - -	31	122	10	16	179		No death.		—
Victory - - -	- -	579	6 Feb.	24 May	107	Wm. Stephenson -	100	85	35	26	246	—	— 1	2	3
Asiatic - - -	- -	954	13 Feb.	23 May	99	Lawrence Martin -	148	107	63	56	374	—	— 5	3	8
Truro - - -	- -	694	14 Feb.	27 May	102	Geo. Spicer - -	111	109	47	39	306	—	— 1	—	1
Constitution - -	- -	992	17 Feb.	27 May	99	Alex. Cumming -	143	109	70	48	370	3	6 8	2	19
Matoaka - - -	- -	1,323	21 Feb.	17 May	85	A. D. White - -	104	256	23	22	405	—	— 1	—	1
Libertas - - -	- -	802	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Holman - -	136	59	33	24	252	—	— 1	—	1
Golden Era - -	1,636	- -	21 Mar.	16 June	87	A. C. Kemball - -	133	227	38	38	436	—	— 1	4	5
Blenheim - - -	- -	808	31 Mar.	5 July	93	Fred. R. West - -	125	95	52	34	305	—	— 2	—	2
Gloriana - - -	- -	1,056	12 April	27 July	106	Edwd. Kearney -	124	188	30	21	363		No death.		—
Cambodia - - -	- -	760	20 April	1 Aug.	103	Philip Beal - -	144	111	37	27	319	—	2 —	—	2
Exodus - - -	- -	1,237	21 April	26 July	96	Osborne Johnson -	132	192	50	68	442	2	1 —	—	3
Mangerton - -	- -	1,080	22 April	28 July	97	F. W. Johnson - -	71	217	35	48	371	3	2 3	2	10
Euphrates - - -	- -	953	22 April	5 Aug.	105	D. B. Daly - -	125	77	46	42	288		No death.		—
Lloyds - - -	- -	1,069	8 May	1 Aug.	85	R. Wilson - - -	171	158	57	71	457		No death.		—
Eliza - - -	- -	912	30 May	18 Sept.	111	I. Burrows - -	90	171	24	26	311	—	1 —	—	1
Anglia - - -	- -	570	5 June	24 Sept.	111	E. H. Longstaff -	111	63	39	33	249	—	— —	3	3
Gilmore - - -	- -	630	12 June	17 Oct.	128	G. B. F. Hatch -	107	86	43	43	282	3	— 2	1	6
Conrad - - -	- -	841	27 June	15 Nov.	141	E. French - -	123	121	36	56	336	—	— 2	6	8
Hilton - - -	- -	1,137	27 June	10 Oct.	105	{M. E. B. Nicholson - / S. Anderson - -}	154	198	50	57	459	—	— 3	1	4
Chowringhee -	- -	893	16 July	Nov.	- -	H. Wilkinson - -	120	115	31	28	294	1	1 2	1	5
Ramillies - - -	- -	740	25 July	19 Nov.	117	S. W. Aldred - -	126	73	44	36	279	—	— 3	1	4
Sabrina - - -	- -	673	8 Aug.	27 Nov.	111	T. Rowlands - -	121	86	35	34	276	3	3 —	2	8
Kate - - -	- -	904	15 Aug.	4 Dec.	111	W. Donaldson - -	117	147	32	27	323	1	— 1	—	2
Fortune - - -	571	- -	4 Sept.	8 Dec.	95	J. B. Marshall - -	98	76	21	29	224	—	— 5	1	6
Bee - - -	- -	1,352	11 Sept.	6 Jan.	117	R. Allsop - - -	132	218	38	42	430	2	2 —	—	4
Cressy - - -	- -	720	29 Sept.	- -	- -	J. Barlas - - -	57	171	18	18	264	—	— —	—	—

Appendix No. 9.—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1855.													
Morayshire		832	7 Oct.	19 Jan.	104	J. Bleeck	80	169	44	30	323	No death.				—
James Fernie		1,037	24 Oct.			W. J. Rowland	168	136	47	59	410	—	—	—	—	—
David M'Iver		862	22 Nov.			P. Culhane	127	181	22	25	355	—	—	—	—	—
Maitland		700	16 Dec.			F. N. Greene	118	121	29	28	296	—	—	—	—	—
								2			*2	—	—	—	—	
						Total	4,187	4,710	1,371	1,332	11,600	—	—	—	—	—
			1856.													
Phœbe Dunbar		704	22 Jan.			H. Costerton	136	84	24	24	268	—	—	—	—	—
Robert Small		794	30 Jan.			W. Arthur	107	123	38	45	313	—	—	—	—	—
Commodore Perry		2,143	17 Feb.			D. Macosh	194	166	55	43	458	—	—	—	—	—
Persia		658	14 Mar.			J. Belcher	119	84	32	25	260	—	—	—	—	—
Sultana		588	14 Mar.			J. S. Ireland	83	95	28	39	245	—	—	—	—	—
Ben Nevis		1,347	29 Mar.			C. Chapman	160	109	32	32	333	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private Vessels.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 10.

Victoria.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria, in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Persian		1,132	2 Jan.	9 April	97	W. Davison	68	285	38	61	452	—	1	2	4	7
Merchantman		1,018	11 Jan.	29 April	108	J. Carroll	56	205	27	40	328	—	2	3	—	5
Almora		1,218	31 Jan.	25 April	84	J. Baird	112	197	46	91	446	1	—	4	8	13
Matoaka		1,323	14 Feb.	26 May	101	R. E. Allsop	48	306	19	30	403	No death.				—
America		690	14 Feb.	4 May	89	W. Rutter	60	129	30	61	280	—	—	2	1	3
Conway		1,148	12 Feb.	16 June	124	J. M. Burke / J. O'Donnell	114	195	42	74	425	1	2	2	4	9
Lord Stanley		769	10 Feb.	30 June	140	J. T. S. Jolley	77	124	32	48	281	1	1	1	1	4
Parsee		1,170	27 Feb.	9 June	102	R. Wilson	112	206	40	62	420	1	1	1	2	5
Ontario		696	4 Mar.	22 July	140	G. W. Paynter	85	128	36	50	299	1	3	3	3	10
Chandernagore		620	4 Mar.	21 June	109	W. W. M'Creight	40	167	12	26	245	No death.				—
City of Manchester		1,108	20 Mar.	11 July	113	F. W. Johnson	100	210	36	64	410	—	—	2	2	4
Admiral Boxer		1,116	17 Mar.	30 June	105	W. J. Rowland	111	183	52	69	415	—	—	1	—	1
Hilton		1,440	15 April	7 July	83	G. L. Hillas	112	242	58	75	487	1	—	3	5	9
Maria Hay		1,007	17 April	23 July	97	A. C. Kemball	116	169	47	69	401	—	—	1	3	4
Marshall Bennett	353		25 April	11 Aug.	108	G. Tallis	46	76	23	38	183	—	—	4	4	8
Geelong		397	3 May	10 Aug.	99	R. Jones	52	90	17	24	183	No death.				—
Stamboul		1,275	18 May	21 Aug.	95	G. Anderson	107	236	28	61	432	1	—	1	3	5
Nestor		458	21 May	16 Sept.	118	W. H. Pearse	61	80	18	33	192	—	—	—	3	3
Bride of the Sea	1,600		26 May	11 Aug.	77	J. F. Grace / W. F. Goss	102	259	34	63	458	—	—	1	2	3
Arabian		580	3 June	19 Sept.	108	D. B. Daly	77	107	32	40	256	—	—	—	3	3
Edward Johnston		997	17 June	3 Sept.	78	D. B. North	128	151	45	32	356	—	—	—	1	1
Joshua		804	21 June	28 Sept.	99	W. Mateer	86	147	35	70	338	1	2	2	—	5
Black Eagle	1,855		25 June	19 Oct.	116	D. Macosh	117	241	50	89	497	—	2	—	—	2
Indian Ocean		1,080	8 July	6 Oct.	90	J. G. Winstone	124	150	48	98	420	2	1	2	8	13
Apolline		453	16 July	3 Nov.	110	E. C. Lewes	43	101	14	19	177	—	1	—	—	1
Bloomer		342	21 July	20 Nov.	122	C. Turner	51	65	29	29	174	—	—	—	1	1
Hornet		1,286	29 July	28 Oct.	86	J. Wallis	118	225	41	48	432	—	—	1	—	1
Panama		743	31 July	24 Oct.	85	J. Gibson	89	109	35	41	274	—	1	2	—	3
Neleus	1,817		10 Aug.	23 Oct.	74	J. T. Dillon	95	189	31	73	388	1	2	—	2	5

APPENDIX No. 10.—*continued.*

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1854.	1854.												
Clara	-	708	19 Aug.	19 Nov.	92	F. Martin	81	138	21	50	290	—	—	2	1	3
Agra	-	714	25 Aug.	3 Dec.	100	J. T. Fraser	90	122	39	63	314	—	1	—	1	2
Phœbe Dunbar	-	704	5 Sept.	25 Dec.	111	H. G. Brock	31	201	18	20	270	—	1	—	1	2
Violet	-	561	6 Sept.	14 Dec.	99	Patrick Keane	61	126	19	28	234	—	1	1	1	3
Birmingham	-	1,030	27 Sept.	23 Dec.	87	Caleb Radford	132	165	48	76	421	1	1	3	8	13
Covenanter	-	1,274	29 Sept.	23 Jan.	116	Thomas Slater	101	204	47	70	422	1	2	2	6	11
Derry Castle	-	941	1 Oct.	21 Jan.	112	Duncan Macnab	102	145	48	56	351	1	7	1	8	17
Tudor	-	1,064	8 Oct.	30 Dec.	84	R. Wilson	102	178	45	91	416	—	1	2	2	5
British Empire	-	546	17 Oct.	15 Jan.	89	S. W. Aldred	74	97	28	52	251	1	6	—	4	11
Oithona	-	851	21 Oct.	30 Jan.	101	Lloyd Herbert	108	133	41	62	344	1	—	3	3	7
Shand	-	836	27 Oct.	20 Jan.	85	Thomas Lightfoot	128	109	47	48	332	—	—	1	4	5
Amazon	-	791	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	J. S. Hughes	46	198	20	26	290	No death.				
Constant	-	535	8 Nov.	22 Feb.	107	Arthur Goullet	92	70	33	32	227	—	—	—	3	3
Marchioness of Salisbury	-	565	22 Nov.	21 Feb.	91	W. R. Honey	39	165	14	23	241	No death.				
Athlctæ	-	1,052	22 Nov.	19 Feb.	80	W. J. Rowland	116	163	56	76	411	—	1	5	—	6
Persia	-	658	19 Dec.	12 April	114	M. O'Sullivan	52	155	24	24	255	—	1	4	—	5
Northumberland	-	811	27 Dec.	25 April	119	J. S. Ireland	78	118	37	73	306	—	2	1	1	4
Gambia	-	567	28 Dec.	24 April	117	M. P. Foley	42	160	13	19	234	—	1	—	—	1
*Olivia	-	-	28 Dec.	-	-	-	7	5	3	1	16	No death.				—
Sir Charles Napier	- 575	-	29 Dec.	19 April	111	Wm. Thomson	41	131	23	35	230	—	—	1	—	1
						Total	4,030	7,755	1,619	2,503	15,907	16	44	64	103	227
			1855.	1855.												
†Guiding Star	-	1,475	9 Jan.	-	-	J. Thornton	118	210	58	95	481	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom	-	652	20 Jan.	27 April	97	J. W. Ward	43	165	16	27	251	—	—	1	—	1
Frederick	-	863	23 Jan.	11 April	78	H. Costerton	58	188	26	43	315	—	2	—	—	2
Omega	-	765	30 Jan.	4 May	94	Wm. Arthur	76	161	35	62	334	—	2	—	—	2
Epaminondas	-	1,171	31 Jan.	1 June	121	P. Culhane	99	229	25	50	403	1	1	4	4	10
Sea King	-	896	20 Feb.	16 May	85	John Coates	112	146	36	74	368	No death.				—
Samarang	-	582	8 Mar.	8 July	122	J. L. Miller	55	124	27	49	255	—	—	1	—	1

Hotspur		1,670	9 Mar.	25 June	108	J. G. Moir	68	315	14	29	426	—	1	2	5	8
Ravenscraig		589	10 Mar.	24 June	106	Geo. Nicholson	67	141	18	31	257	—	—	—	1	1
†Tornado		1,229	14 April	15 July	92	D. Macosh	44	332	12	19	407	—	3	—	—	3
Maria Hay		1,007	16 May	17 Aug.	93	J. C. Sanger	64	227	33	42	366	—	—	2	1	3
Cairngorm		1,161	2 June	5 Sept.	95	A. S. Gray	151	154	25	40	370	—	—	1	1	2
Western Bride		1,121	21 June	26 Sept.	97	J. G. Winstone	79	226	26	50	381	—	—	—	1	1
Thames		829	9 July	11 Oct.	94	C. Turner	58	166	27	39	290	—	—	—	2	2
Balnaguith		462	14 July	1 Nov.	110	G. Tallis	94	75	12	26	208	No death.				—
Calliance		822	6 Oct.	- -	- -	R. T. Webber	62	198	25	30	315	—	—	—	—	—
John and Lucy		1,236	19 Oct.	- -	- -	J. T. S. Jolley	68	279	15	19	379	—	—	—	—	—
Anna Maria		487	10 Nov	- -	- -	P. Arthur	79	93	13	21	206	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean Monarch		1,831	27 Nov.	- -	- -	J. M. Burke	70	296	17	23	406	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	1,465	3,725	459	769	6,418	—	—	—	—	—
			1856.													
Earl Grey		760	31 Jan.	- -	- -	J. Wallis	92	112	31	32	267	—	—	—	—	—
Fairlie	755	- -	20 Feb.	- -	- -	C. Lewis	103	125	40	42	310	—	—	—	—	—
Arthur the Great		1,389	9 Mar.	- -	- -	H. J. Brownfield	126	226	59	53	464	—	—	—	—	—
Atalanta		930	27 Mar.	- -	- -	J. Carroll	102	194	40	43	379	—	—	—	—	—

* A private ship.
† This vessel has not been heard of since the 15th February 1855.
‡ This vessel sailed from Glasgow on the 19th January, but had to put into Greenock.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 11.

South Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to South Australia in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.													
Time and Truth		576	11 Jan.	8 May	117	H. G. Wright	80	88	32	41	241	—	1	1	2	4
Royal Charlie		480	19 Jan.	24 May	125	J. S. Wilkinson	55	73	36	50	214	—	2	—	—	2
Taymouth Castle		682	7 Feb.	3 May	85	J. King	56	162	33	35	286	—	—	1	—	1
John Bunyan		981	12 Feb.	22 May	99	P. Culhane	80	140	53	67	340	—	—	12	17	29
Fortune		571	25 Feb.	6 June	101	E. W. Doman	49	134	32	26	241	1	—	—	—	1
Trafalgar		717	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Lane	71	134	34	63	302	—	—	1	2	3
Joseph Rowan		935	21 Mar.	16 June	87	R. Pridie	107	149	55	59	370	—	2	—	1	3
Nugget		1,128	4 April	3 July	90	A. D. White	113	185	42	66	406	—	—	5	7	12
Ostrich		426	20 April	21 July	92	J. S. Ireland	48	73	37	30	188	—	—	2	1	3
Navarino		500	2 May	15 Aug.	105	E. G. Leeson	62	107	23	42	234	—	—	2	2	4
Thetis		550	21 May	31 Aug.	102	R. Johnston	76	91	26	34	227	1	—	2	4	7
William Prowse		602	25 May	19 Aug.	86	E. French	87	118	27	37	269	—	2	1	—	3
Confiance	824		10 June	12 Sept.	94	M. E. B. Nicholson	96	167	28	40	331	—	—	—	1	1
Pestonjee Bomanjee		704	17 June	7 Oct.	112	W. H. Motherall	84	122	45	57	308	2	2	3	3	10
Emigrant		935	12 July	24 Oct.	104	John Spencer	81	131	50	50	312	—	—	2	—	2
Lord Raglan		923	16 July	23 Oct.	99	W. Brett	117	165	43	44	369	—	1	1	2	4
Isle of Thanet		515	27 July	24 Oct.	89	A. E. Davies	89	96	25	23	233	—	—	2	—	2
Dirigo		1,286	9 Aug.	22 Nov.	105	W. L. Echlin	175	193	54	62	484	—	1	5	6	12
James Fernie		1,037	18 Aug.	16 Nov.	90	C. H. Graham	88	190	37	61	376	3	9	5	11	28
Marion		996	27 Aug.	10 Dec.	105	J. Mackenzie	109	151	56	75	391	—	—	6	8	14
Lord of the Isles	770		30 Aug.	2 Dec.	94	W. M. F. Chatterly	79	147	39	43	308	—	4	3	5	12
Standard		714	9 Sept.	17 Dec.	99	H. T. Parke	111	114	47	43	315	2	1	4	3	10
Coromandel		850	20 Sept.	8 Jan.	120	J. Barlas	69	152	29	37	287	—	2	1	1	4
Star Queen		836	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	F. H. Church	118	129	74	51	372	2	—	4	3	9
Magdalena		869	11 Oct.	16 Jan.	97	J. C. Bury	98	142	47	37	324	1	—	2	—	3
Telegraph		1,118	23 Oct.	23 Jan.	88	Henry Scott	114	182	66	59	421	—	1	2	1	4
William Stevenson		806	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	W. Campbell	82	108	47	47	284	1	1	2	1	5
Nile		763	11 Nov.	18 Feb.	99	J. Young	120	99	41	46	306	—	—	1	1	2
Rodney		877	21 Nov.	20 Feb.	91	H. J. Brownfield	98	158	34	42	332	—	—	4	3	7
Norman		577	4 Dec.	7 Mar.	92	Thos. Alexander	67	104	24	30	225	—	—	No death.		—
Northern Light		1,283	7 Dec.	9 Apr.	119	J. T. S. Jolley	104	217	48	66	435	—	—	—	3	3

Lady Macdonald - -	- -	680	15 Dec.	8 Apr.	113	John Black - - -	108	95	25	55	283	1	3	2	1	7
Flora - - - -	728	- -	28 Dec.	7 Apr.	99	H. W. Swayne - -	71	161	38	40	310	1	—	2	3	6
						Total -	2,962	4,477	1,327	1,558	10,324	15	32	78	92	217
			1855.													
Hooghly - - -	- -	540	3 Jan.	19 Apr.	106	Robt. Robertson -	88	97	36	37	258	1	1	5	7	14
Caroline - - -	- -	997	11 Jan.	24 Apr.	103	J. M. Burke - -	118	127	58	63	366	1	1	5	4	11
Mallard - - -	- -	478	13 Jan.	25 Apr.	102	J. Fitzpatrick - -	68	81	39	33	221	—	—	2	1	3
Europa - - -	- -	1,099	30 Jan.	11 May	101	W. Rutter - - -	78	212	18	28	336	—	1	—	—	1
David Malcolm - -	- -	538	24 Jan.	11 May	107	D. Mahoney - -	91	90	29	27	237	—	—	—	1	1
Nashwauk - - -	- -	762	13 Feb.	13 May	89	Richd. Smales - -	33	191	9	25	258	1	—	—	—	1
John Banks - - -	- -	752	21 Feb.	28 May	96	R. T. Mc Cowan -	89	127	28	45	289	—	—	1	—	1
Punjab - - -	- -	585	1 Mar.	24 May	84	H. Lannigan - -	76	104	45	54	279	—	—	1	—	1
Constantine - - -	- -	608	8 Mar.	2 July	106	W. Mateer - -	50	156	9	15	230	—	—	—	1	1
Grand Trianon - -	- -	1,050	21 Mar.	10 June	81	Chas. Kitching - -	57	269	12	19	357	—	1	—	—	1
Velocity - - -	- -	682	23 Mar.	24 June	93	Aug. Davies - -	56	158	13	20	247	—	—	—	1	1
Sea Park - - -	- -	835	28 Mar.	24 June	88	W. H. Pearse - -	47	202	11	18	278	No death.				—
Taymouth Castle - -	- -	682	27 Mar.	24 June	89	Thos. Graham - -	91	114	46	52	303	1	—	2	3	6
Octavia - - -	- -	1,055	18 Apr.	18 July	91	R. W. Cooke - -	120	192	45	27	384	—	—	3	3	6
South Sea - - -	- -	953	2 May	30 July	89	J. T. Fraser - -	121	171	19	25	336	—	1	—	2	3
Lismoyne - - -	- -	506	6 May	22 Aug.	98	J. S. Milner - -	67	108	19	18	212	—	2	—	—	2
Admiral Boxer - -	- -	1,116	23 May	21 Aug.	90	G. Anderson - -	111	201	32	38	382	—	—	1	—	1
Aliquis - - -	- -	1,247	23 May	29 Aug.	98	J. M'Kenzie - -	89	280	11	14	394	No death.				—
Thomas Arbuthnot -	- -	621	9 June	13 Sept.	96	J. O'Donnell - -	66	145	18	23	252	No death.				—
Switzerland - -	- -	640	16 June	11 Sept.	87	H. Owen - - -	77	117	33	36	263	—	—	—	1	1
Oriental - - -	- -	580	23 June	1 Nov.	96	W. Arpthorp - -	75	125	20	41	261	2	1	1	1	5
Bucephalus - - -	- -	1,245	7 July	13 Oct.	98	J. Baird - - -	122	214	41	51	428	—	—	—	4	4
Warren Hastings - -	- -	587	11 July	10 Oct.	91	T. Lightfoot - -	53	129	30	32	244	No death.				—
Victoria Regia - -	- -	739	25 July	12 Nov.	110	C. H. Graham - -	86	153	31	13	283	2	2	1	—	5
Royal Albert - -	- -	663	16 Aug.	- - -	- -	S. L. Crane - -	74	128	36	35	273	—	—	—	—	—
Glentanmer - - -	- -	610	23 Aug.	26 Nov.	95	J. S. Hughes - -	76	139	25	17	257	No death.				—
Agincourt - - -	- -	660	4 Sept.	4 Dec.	91	A. Newbold - -	87	131	8	14	240	—	—	—	1	1
Nimrod - - -	- -	943	16 Sept.	- - -	- -	T. Slater - - -	97	185	25	36	343	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzjames - - -	- -	1,307	3 Oct.	- - -	- -	F. H. Church - -	128	247	29	26	430	—	—	—	—	—
Australia - - -	- -	721	14 Oct.	- - -	- -	H. T. Parke - -	85	144	22	22	273	—	—	—	—	—
Navarino - - -	- -	550	11 Nov.	- - -	- -	W. Campbell - -	79	91	37	29	236	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Raglan - - -	- -	756	13 Nov.	- - -	- -	R. Pridie - - -	119	112	31	32	294	—	—	—	—	—
Duchess of Northumberland - - -	- -	650	26 Nov.	- - -	- -	C. W. Kitching - -	90	90	31	35	246	—	—	—	—	—
Violet - - - -	- -	561	19 Dec.	- - -	- -	J. R. Tunmer - -	101	85	34	20	240	—	—	—	—	—
							15	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	2,880	5,115	930	1,022	9,947	—	—	—	—	—
			1856.													
Amazon - - -	- -	791	2 Jan.	- - -	- -	E. W. Doman - -	139	80	37	42	298	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora - - -	- -	536	19 Jan.	- - -	- -	T. Le G. Holthouse -	107	54	24	35	220	—	—	—	—	—
Gomelza - - -	- -	521	2 Mar.	- - -	- -	H. T. Cornelius -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 12.

Western Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Esmeralda - -	- -	470	24 June	14 Oct.	112	A. Newbold - -	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
Berkshire - - -	- -	582	3 Dec.	13 Mar.	110	H. C. Kingstone - -	92	102	18	26	238	—	1	—	—	1
						Total - -	156	187	45	55	443	—	1	1	1	3
			1855.													
Sir William Ffolkes -	- -	- -	13 Aug.	- -	- -		2	8	5	4	19	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 13.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Van Diemen's Land in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Northumberland	-	593	8 April	25 July	108	L. Martin	48	57	37	38	180	—	—	2	1	3
Kingston	-	813	26 May	26 Aug.	92	A. Cumming	71	191	13	36	341	No death.				—
Maitland	648	-	3 June	16 Sept.	105	W. C. Collingwood	64	158	36	46	304	1	—	—	1	2
Caroline Middleton	-	1,050	25 June	29 Sept.	96	C. Kitching	83	195	45	48	371	2	—	4	5	11
Columbus	-	454	4 July	27 Oct.	115	W. Donaldson	28	129	12	13	182	—	—	1	—	1
Mooltan	-	611	20 July	30 Oct.	102	W. L. Dawson	64	136	26	31	257	—	—	1	—	1
Duchess of Northumberland.	-	543	10 Aug.	22 Dec.	134	J. P. Julian	54	143	26	33	256	—	—	—	2	2
William Hammond	-	685	30 Sept.	25 Dec.	83	J. Belcher	47	171	16	24	258	—	—	1	2	3
Raleigh	-	491	11 Dec.	24 Mar.	103	J. R. Tunmer	52	56	42	23	173	—	—	1	2	3
						Total	511	1,236	283	292	2,322	3	—	10	13	26
			1855.													
Donald M'Kay	-	-	6 June	-	-	-	6	13	5	2	26	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 14.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New Zealand in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.										
Gipsy			3 July	37	32	20	23	112	—	—	—	1	1
Josephine Willis			7 Oct.	25	28	12	12	77	No death.				
Simlah			27 Oct.	1	—	—	—	1	No death.				
				63	60	32	35	190	—	—	—	1	1
			1855.										
Merchantman			23 May	2	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	1

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 15.

Mauritius.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Indians.				Chinese, &c.	Grand Total.
			Male.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	
1843	Bounty System - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258	838	32,096
1844	January 1 to March 31, Bounty System - - - -	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060	- -	9,060
	April 1 to December 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone -	20	4,045	646	401	5,092	- -	5,092
	Total 1844 - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152	- -	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285	5	10,290
1846	Ditto - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789	- -	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729	- -	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303	- -	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282	- -	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823	- -	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771	- -	*9,771
1852	Ditto - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796	- -	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144	- -	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516	- -	18,516
1855	Ditto (To 30th September)	34	6,552	18,100	1,387	9,739		9,739
	Grand Total from January 1843 to 30th September 1855	639	123,469	21,594	12,524	157,587	843	158,430

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 16.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	
1849: March 31	1,035	108	20	1,163	
„ June 30	1,582	226	38	1,846	
„ September 30	449	51	2	502	
„ December 31	542	60	7	609	
					4,120
1850: March 31	750	98	13	861	
„ June 30	777	112	17	906	
„ September 30	579	71	7	657	
„ December 31	1,135	152	13	1,300	
					3,724
1851: March 31	451	57	6	514	
„ June 30	704	95	9	808	
„ September 30	900	109	11	1,020	
„ December 31	730	98	13	841	
					3,183
1852: March 31	643	81	12	736	
„ June 30	933	113	26	1,072	
„ September 30	619	93	10	722	
„ December 31	686	73	24	783	
					3,313
1853: March 31	270	36	34	340	
„ June 30	441	56	45	542	
„ September 30	758	87	90	935	
„ December 31	207	2	2	211	
					2,028
1854: March 31	974	117	100	1,191	
„ June 30	804	102	112	1,018	
„ September 30	892	88	92	1,072	
„ December 31	346	27	21	394	
					3,675
1855: March 31	552	58	59	669	
„ June 30	1,415	176	172	1,763	
„ September 30	939	110	95	1,144	
					3,576
Total from January 1849 to 30th September 1855	—	—	—	—	

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 17.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the year 1855.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						
						Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
			£ s. d.									
Sultany		973	3 18 0	15 Nov. 1854.	16 Nov. 1854.	251	83	28	16	16	394	356
Prince Albert		661	3 12 0	16 Dec.	17 Dec.	235	61	20	16	8	340	314
Mary Anne		664	4 10 0	1 Feb. 1855.	2 Feb. 1855.	189	68	17	15	14	303	273
Futtay Salam		670	4 0 0	21 Feb.	22 Feb.	183	84	30	13	24	334	288½
Æneas		540	4 8 0	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	129	32	4	7	8	180	166½
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 8 0	20 Mar.	21 Mar.	164	59	9	11	17	260	233
Bushire Merchant		560	4 10 0	9 Apr.	10 Apr.	192	47	19	13	14	285	255
Prince Albert		661	3 17 0	9 May	10 May	260	41	20	6	16	343	314
Nusser Musjeed		677	4 9 0	14 May	15 May	247	45	4	3	7	306	295½
Minerva		829	4 0 0	28 May	29 May	273	34	9	4	4	324	313½
Sagof		653	2 17 0	4 June	5 June	226	59	19	8	19	331	298½
Myaram Doyaram		766	2 4 0	24 June	25 June	286	34	10	3	8	341	326½
City of Palaces		422	2 9 0	27 June	28 June	146	45	14	9	11	225	202½
Æneas		540	2 16 0	9 July	10 July	143	21	3	1	5	173	166
Futtay Allum		609	2 8 0	11 July	12 July	239	35	9	5	11	299	281
Fatel Rohoman		436	2 15 0	18 July	19 July	172	37	8	10	13	240	218
Futtay Salam		670	3 14 0	20 July	21 July	221	36	13	6	8	284	266½
Punjab		577	3 6 0	28 July	29 July	237	77	28	5	19	366	330½
Katel Hooper		1507	4 12 0	17 Aug.	18 Aug.	302	83	23	13	23	444	403
Sultany		1181	4 0 0	21 Aug.	22 Aug.	304	75	35	14	25	453	403½
Robert, Passenger		479	4 10 0	29 Aug.	30 Aug.	181	49	12	5	15	262	238½
Thomas Hamlin		832	4 0 0	19 Sept.	20 Sept.	268	73	17	9	17	384	354
Barque Progress		541	4 12 0	25 Sept.	26 Sept.	194	41	9	4	9	257	241½
				Total		5,042	1,219	360	196	311	7,128	6,539

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
7th January 1856.

T. Caird, *Emigration Agent.*

Appendix No. 18.

List of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Madras to the Mauritius during the Year 1855.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date at which placed at disposal of Emigration Agent.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						
						Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
			£ s. d.									
Robert Passenger		478	5 0 0	3 Feb.	8 Feb.	170	53	19	16	20	278	240½
Clara		708	5 15 0	13 Feb.	28 Feb.	223	96	48	25	29	421	355½
Futtay Sultan		330	4 16 0	22 Mar.	24 Mar.	112	41	16	8	6	183	165
Teazer		388	4 18 9	24 Apr.	25 Apr.	123	51	28	13	10	225	194½
Narwhal		380	4 18 0	7 May	8 May	128	45	16	18	14	221	190
Defiance		512	5 0 0	10 May	11 May	196	52	18	6	7	279	260
Robert Passenger		478	5 0 0	21 May	21 May	177	63	31	12	14	297	261½
Priam		659	5 5 0	28 June	29 June	194	69	18	17	13	311	280½
Nonpareil		455	5 0 0	30 June	1 July	153	56	27	16	15	267	230½
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 17 0	5 July	6 July	188	50	15	13	7	273	252
Colgrain		623	5 0 0	13 July	20 July	196	56	21	13	11	297	269
Teazer		388	4 18 0	20 July	24 July	130	49	18	15	11	223	195½
Lord Hungerford		928	*4 13 0 3 19 5	2 Aug.	4 Aug.	243	113	49	24	19	448	392½
Kossuth		559	5 0 0	1 Aug.	†4 Aug.	155	43	16	10	10	234	211
Lady Macdonald		678	3 19 5	7 Aug.	10 Aug.	248	69	24	20	7	368	339
David Malcolm		538	3 19 5	15 Aug.	16 Aug.	174	49	21	17	10	271	242
Diana		377	4 18 0	25 Aug.	26 Aug.	144	30	10	9	6	199	183½
Blue Jacket		1,557	4 0 0	15 Sept.	20 Sept.	473	158	49	39	24	743	675
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 0 0	25 Sept.	25 Sept.	150	78	25	23	24	300	252
Minerva		829	4 0 0	10 Oct.	12 Oct.	234	104	46	28	35	447	375
Teazer		388	4 18 0	15 Oct.	16 Oct.	129	51	19	9	10	218	194
Narwhal		380	4 0 0	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	128	50	15	9	14	216	190
				Total		4,068	1,426	549	360	316	6,719	5,748½

* 340 at 4*l.* 13*s.*, and 50 in starboard side of poop at 3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*
† Returned and sailed on the 10th August.

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 19.

Statement showing the Number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the Mauritius during the year 1855.

Ships.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.							Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.							Immigrants landed.						
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1854.	1854.																								
Futtay Allum - -	8 Nov.	31 Dec.	53	36	3	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	3	–	–	–	–	39
	1855.	1855.																								
Futtay Salam - -	13 Nov.	8 Jan.	54	132	19	7	3	1	–	162	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	130	19	7	3	1	–	160
Bengal Merchant -	8 Dec.	6 Feb.	57	118	7	–	2	1	2	130	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	114	7	–	2	1	2	126
Wadiatool Rohoman -	- -	10 Feb.		48	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	48
Sultany - - -	- -	8 Mar.	–	47	3	3	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	3	3	–	–	–	53
	1855.																									
Prince Albert - -	20 Feb.	8 April	49	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
Regina - - -	1 Mar.	5 May	64	227	25	15	8	–	–	275	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	226	25	14	8	–	–	273
Futtay Salam - -	13 April	17 May	35	242	37	7	7	5	5	303	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	241	37	7	7	5	5	302
Almahamody - -	9 Mar.	17 May	69	228	36	16	8	2	10	295	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	222	35	16	8	2	10	293
Mary Anne - -	20 April	25 May	35	208	28	14	13	5	5	273	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	207	28	14	13	6	5	273
Æneas - - -	May	30 May	–	145	13	12	6	4	5	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	13	12	6	4	5	185
Bengal Merchant -	18 May	20 June	31	221	24	7	3	3	3	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	24	7	3	3	3	261
Robert Passenger -	3 July	30 July	28	198	34	10	7	1	4	254	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	197	34	10	7	1	4	253
Aberfoyle - - -	2 June	31 July	58	266	27	11	3	6	3	316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	266	27	11	3	6	3	316
Mayaram Doyaram -	18 Aug.	12 Sept.	24	198	24	9	6	4	1	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	24	9	6	4	1	242
Triumph - - -	22 Aug.	21 Sept.	29	205	17	10	4	2	2	240	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	205	16	10	4	2	2	239
Futtay Allum - -	9 Sept.	3 Nov.	53	64	6	2	5	1	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	6	2	5	1	–	78
Futtay Salam - -	5 Oct.	11 Nov.	36	135	8	2	2	–	–	147	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	134	8	2	2	–	–	146
Futtay Salam - -	13 Oct.	11 Dec.	57	44	3	2	–	–	–	49	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	43	3	2	–	–	–	48
		Total - -		2763	314	127	77	35	40	3356	1	–	13	2	1	–	–	–	16	2750	312	126	77	36	30	3341

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
January 7th, 1856.

T. Caird, *Emigration Agent.*

F 2

Appendix No. 20.

West Indies and Mauritius.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius in each Year from 1847 to 1855, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.									Trinidad.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	—	1,870	207	255	171	—	—	—	—	—	
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	743	773	230*	452	—	—	—	—	2,198	—	1,290	304	—	14	4	—	—	1
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	212	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	—	—	173	1,309	2,089	687	291	5
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	472†	—	472	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	5,195	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	291	9

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.									St. Lucia.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	821	—	428	453	140	—	—	—	1,842	—	365	186	—	—	—	—	—	
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	876	—	719	—	15	—	—	—	1,610	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	
Rio de Janeiro	—	111	72	—	113	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	875	7,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Azores	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	3,545	—	—	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	1,962	12,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	2,837	25,258	—	365	754	—	—	—	—	—	

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.									Grenada.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	711	261	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	575	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	86	234	575	—	—	—	—	—	895	—	796	261	10	23	—	—	—	

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.
† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

Appendix No. 20.—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.								St. Kitt's.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. Total.
rien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
eat Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
vannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
tish W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	— 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
ba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
rra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	— 95
oo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	— 137
o de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
deira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	— 905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
st Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
ina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
dagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Total	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	— 924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	— 232

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.								Total to West Indies.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855. Total.
rien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	32	—	—	21	—	—	—	— 32
eat Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 21
vannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	— 276
tish W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	— 19
ba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	— 23
rra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	— 46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	— 6,543
oo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	— 273
Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	— 246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	— 7,031
o de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	— 619
deira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	1,087 9,006
res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	— 164
st Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,253 17,962
ina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	— 2,107
dagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Total	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	— 292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	3,340 41,076

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.*	Total.
rien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
eat Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
vannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
deira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
st Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	18,516	9,739	88,898
dagascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	39
Total	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	18,516	9,739	88,937

* The detailed return of Emigration to the 30th September only has as yet been received.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

Appendix No. 21.

West Indies.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1854–55 and 1855–56.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
Henry Moore -	27 Sept. 1854	30 Dec. 1854 -	94	289	52	15	4	11	371	2	9	364
Southampton -	3 Nov. „ -	29 Jan. 1855 -	86	289	54	8	6	5	362	2	4	361
Bellairs - -	18 Nov. „ -	18 Feb. „ -	92	207	36	7	7	6	263	—	3	260
Assaye - -	22 Dec. „ -	20 March „ -	88	301	38	8	5	11	363	—	19	344
Devonshire - -	10 Jan. 1855 -	13 April „ -	93	254	55	5	6	7	327	—	9	318
Royal George -	31 Jan. „ -	9 May „ -	98	210	35	14	1	11	271	—	9	262
Thetis - - -	10 Feb. „ -	19 May „ -	98	176	54	10	3	10	253	—	9	241
Apolline - -	27 Feb. „ -	14 June „ -	107	144	25	2	1	1	173	1	1	173
			Total -	1,870	349	69	33	61	2,383	6	63	2,326
*Canning - -	18 Oct. 1855 -	- -	- -	212	76	15	9	8	320			
*Empress Eugenie -	3 Dec. „ -	- -	- -	214	80	8	4	9	315			
*Thomas Hamlin -	16 Feb. 1856 -	- -	- -	211	88	25	7	10	341			

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 22.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1855–6.

TRINIDAD.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
	1855.											
*Scindian - -	16 December	- - -	- -	177	64	9	9	8	267	—	—	—
	1856.											
Agincourt - -	19 January	- - -	- -	261	76	14	13	10	374	—	—	—

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No 23.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages), despatched from the West to the East Indies, from the 1st January 1854.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Colony.	Destination.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.			
	1854.									
Gloriana - - - - -	21 Jan. - -	Jamaica -	Madras -	17	5	2	1	3	28	13
			Calcutta -	263	63	21	23	31	401	
	1854.									
Sandford - - - - -	16 Nov. - -	British Guiana	Calcutta -	213	24	5	3	6	251	8
	1855.									
*Scindian - - - - -	1 June - -	Trinidad -	Madras -	34	16	9	8	2	†69	1
			Calcutta -	74	13	10	10	1	†108	12

* In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.
† These are the figures given in the Immigration Agent's Schedule at Trinidad. The Returns from the East Indies slightly vary.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 24.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Number embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:									
	1853.								
Ostrich	Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
	1854.								
Gloriana	Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
Total		1,092	286	76	66	76	1,596	53	1,543
British Guiana:									
	1850.								
Luckrow	Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
	1851.								
Zenobia	June 26	213	54	25	13	— —	305	22	283
Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	— —	146	3	143
Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	— —	165	11	154
Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	— —	311	83	228
	1852.								
Lucknow	Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	— —	290	8	282
Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	— —	10	229	13	216
	1853.								
Sandford	Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
	1854.								
Sandford	Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
Total		1,602	319	133	79	22	2,155	173	1,982
Trinidad:									
	1851.								
Eliza Stewart	May 31	17	2	1	2	— —	22	nil.	22
Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	— —	354	30	324
	1852.								
Clarendon	Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	— —	241	16	225
	1853.								
Bucephalus	Aug. 3	288	19	— —	4	3	314	12	302
Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
	1855.								
Scindian	—	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
Total		1,088	173	58	59	17	1,395	75	1,320

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 25.

Statement showing the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the West India Colonies during the year 1855.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.							Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.						Immigrants landed.						
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		1854.	1855.																							
Sandford - -	Demerara	17 Nov.	21 April	154	213	24	5	3	6	–	251	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	205	24	5	3	6	–	243
		1855.																								
Scindian - - -	Trinidad	1 June	1 Nov.	151	75	14	19	–	–	–	108	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	12	62	13	10	10	–	–	95

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
7th January 1856.

T. Caird,
Emigration Agent.

Appendix No. 26.

Return showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships which cleared out from Liverpool for the United States, from 1st January to 30th September 1855.

N.B.—This Return includes only those Ships in which the mortality has been reported.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jan. 1	Dreadnought	New York.	211	-	17	2	169	23	Nil.
„ 5	Harvest Queen	-	125	-	-	-	125	—	Nil.
„ 8	Constantine	-	197	-	26	6	138	27	Nil.
„ 17	Isaac Webb	-	368	-	-	-	349	19	Nil.
„ 20	Benjamin Adams	-	322	-	84	-	230	8	Nil.
„ 25	Aurora	-	297	1	23	5	238	31	·33
Feb. 1	Columbia	-	430	-	-	-	347	83	Nil.
„ 2	Princeton	-	214	1	74	4	124	12	·46
„ 6	Andrew Foster	-	195	-	51	-	133	11	Nil.
„ 10	New World	-	221	4	22	2	196	1	1·81
„ 14	Thornton	-	315	-	72	-	241	2	Nil.
„ 16	Albion	-	352	-	101	-	251	—	Nil.
„ „	E. C. Scanton	-	233	1	50	1	174	8	·42
„ 19	America	-	407	-	104	6	297	—	Nil.
Mar. 1	J. A. Westervelt	-	669	1	74	-	595	—	·14
„ 3	James Foster, jun.	-	756	1	-	-	756	—	·13
„ 9	West Point	-	409	2	177	-	232	—	·48
„ 10	Oswego	-	212	-	69	-	143	—	Nil.
„ 14	Ontario	-	640	-	27	11	592	10	Nil.
„ 19	Cynosure	-	382	1	45	-	327	10	·26
„ „	Fidelia	-	305	-	26	18	247	14	Nil.
„ 20	Emerald Isle	-	636	6	147	-	489	—	·94
„ 23	Webster	-	556	2	138	-	413	5	·35
„ 26	Garrick	-	413	3	35	25	215	138	·72
„ 28	Henry Clay	-	447	-	154	-	286	7	Nil.
„ 30	Albert Gallatin	-	332	-	24	4	290	14	Nil.
Apr. 3	William Tapscott	-	870	2	315	-	555	—	·22
„ 5	Manhattan	-	608	3	47	33	455	73	·49
„ 7	Cultivator	-	307	1	136	-	155	16	·32
„ „	J. L. Bogart	-	284	5	14	1	207	62	1·76
„ 11	Progress	-	423	2	116	-	300	7	·47
„ „	City of New York	-	261	-	101	-	147	13	Nil.
„ 14	Yorkshire	-	325	-	38	18	240	29	Nil.
„ „	Australia	-	398	-	154	23	213	8	Nil.
„ 17	F. P. Sage	-	405	-	55	17	326	7	Nil.
„ 19	Rappahannock	-	519	2	127	-	390	2	·38
„ „	Great Western	-	600	2	39	35	503	23	·33
„ 20	John Bright	-	438	-	87	-	298	53	Nil.
„ 21	S. Curling	-	574	-	353	200	7	14	Nil.
„ 23	Constitution	-	617	-	49	32	522	14	Nil.
„ 26	William Stetson	-	479	-	285	30	161	3	Nil.
„ 28	Isaac Wright	-	495	3	49	9	215	222	·60
„ 30	William Nelson	-	469	-	120	-	341	8	Nil.
„ „	Dreadnought	-	482	-	63	39	378	2	Nil.
May 1	Empire State	-	376	1	123	-	253	—	·26
„ „	Empire	-	345	-	118	-	225	2	Nil.
„ „	City of Mobile	-	444	-	107	-	336	1	Nil.
„ 4	Richard Robinson	-	348	1	98	10	194	46	·28
„ 7	Harvest Queen	-	545	-	130	26	318	71	Nil.
„ „	John Rutledge	-	211	-	20	1	184	6	Nil.
„ 8	Guy Mannering	-	312	-	35	-	274	3	Nil.
„ 9	American Union	-	485	-	5	-	421	59	Nil.
„ 12	Excelsior	-	346	1	103	-	234	9	·28
„ 14	Universe	-	473	1	250	-	210	13	·21
„ 15	Constantine	-	479	1	12	17	446	4	·20
„ 21	Calhoun	-	418	4	185	-	233	—	·95
„ „	Isaac Webb	-	625	-	44	13	400	168	Nil.
„ 22	Cambria	-	378	-	113	-	265	—	Nil.
„ „	Roscius	-	453	4	14	8	431	—	·88
„ 30	Orient	-	515	1	191	-	317	7	·19
„ 31	Cornelius Lawrence	-	437	-	56	-	345	36	Nil.
June 2	Constellation	-	671	-	181	-	478	12	Nil.
„ 4	Columbia	-	418	1	33	53	300	32	·23

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
June6	JeremiahThompson	New York	440	- -	128	- -	269	43	Nil.
„ 7	Driver - - -	- -	653	2	167	- -	393	93	·30
„ 12	Aurora - - -	- -	535	- -	48	81	381	25	Nil.
„ 14	De Witt Clinton -	- -	374	2	63	3	291	17	·53
„ 18	Princeton - -	- -	389	1	90	8	283	8	·25
„ „	Lucy Thompson -	- -	334	1	124	- -	197	13	·29
„ 20	Fidelia - - -	- -	325	1	17	23	236	49	·30
„ 22	Albion - - -	- -	486	- -	153	- -	333	—	Nil.
„ 23	Andrew Foster -	- -	399	1	55	20	292	32	·25
„ 29	New World - -	- -	321	1	35	7	258	21	·31
July 2	Bridgewater -	- -	313	- -	44	- -	167	102	Nil.
„ „	America - -	- -	245	- -	53	- -	146	46	Nil.
„ 4	West Point - -	- -	346	1	10	47	279	10	·28
„ 7	F. A. Palmer - -	- -	382	- -	91	- -	285	6	Nil.
„ 18	Ontario - - -	- -	487	2	74	30	348	35	·41
„ 19	James Foster, jun.	- -	404	- -	26	36	313	29	Nil.
„ 30	Dreadnought -	- -	400	- -	199	- -	168	33	Nil.
Aug. 3	Yorkshire - -	- -	363	14	39	20	213	91	3·85
„ 4	Emerald Isle -	- -	633	2	119	- -	455	59	·31
„ 7	Henry Clay - -	- -	259	- -	66	18	157	18	Nil.
„ 10	Albert Gallatin -	- -	400	- -	68	22	284	26	Nil.
„ 13	William Tapscott	- -	730	2	217	- -	489	24	·27
„ 15	J. A. Westervelt -	- -	432	6	72	- -	241	119	1·38
„ 16	Constitution -	- -	311	- -	25	29	251	6	Nil.
„ 18	Great Western -	- -	299	- -	43	11	230	15	Nil.
„ 22	Ashburton - -	- -	218	1	21	10	109	78	·45
„ 29	Manhattan - -	- -	369	- -	92	5	118	154	Nil.
„ „	Underwriter -	- -	343	1	59	20	196	68	·29
„ 30	Progress - -	- -	408	- -	102	15	258	33	Nil.
Sept.3	Cultivator - -	- -	389	2	120	25	218	26	·51
„ „	Isaac Wright -	- -	393	- -	96	51	241	5	Nil.
„ 10	Empire State -	- -	274	1	130	- -	125	19	·36
„ 11	F. P. Sage - -	- -	239	- -	71	15	89	64	Nil.
„ „	American Union -	- -	487	1	93	39	217	138	·20
„ 17	Sea Lark - -	- -	266	- -	54	20	192	—	Nil.
„ 18	Guy Mannering -	- -	347	- -	60	6	254	27	Nil.
„ 19	Harvest Queen -	- -	391	- -	40	17	318	16	Nil.
„ 21	John Rutledge -	- -	238	- -	69	8	161	—	Nil.
„ 27	John Bright -	- -	370	- -	86	- -	105	179	Nil.
„ 28	JeremiahThompson	- -	410	- -	82	- -	316	12	Nil.
„ 29	Albion - - -	- -	475	- -	123	- -	352	—	Nil.
	TOTAL - -	- -	42,354	100	8,830	1,235	29,102	3,187	·23
Mar.10	Daniel Webster -	Boston -	327	1	26	1	300	—	·30
„ 26	Mariner - -	- -	302	2	7	- -	295	—	·66
Apr. 3	George Peabody -	- -	493	- -	4	4	485	—	Nil.
„ 13	Western Empire -	- -	618	- -	7	- -	611	—	Nil.
„ 24	GeorgeWashington	- -	649	- -	9	3	637	—	Nil.
May 1	Parliament - -	- -	416	- -	12	- -	404	—	Nil.
„ 16	Star of Empire -	- -	482	- -	49	- -	433	—	Nil.
June6	Chariot of Fame -	- -	572	- -	22	18	532	—	Nil.
„ 18	Cathedral - -	- -	362	- -	21	- -	341	—	Nil.
„ 28	Daniel Webster -	- -	479	- -	52	17	409	1	Nil.
July 6	Chatsworth - -	- -	227	- -	26	4	197	—	Nil.
„ 31	Wellfleet - -	- -	347	- -	48	6	293	—	Nil.
Aug.14	Parliament - -	- -	323	1	101	4	218	—	·30
Sept.14	Reporter - -	- -	387	- -	56	17	314	—	Nil.
„ 26	Star of Empire -	- -	508	- -	46	54	408	—	Nil.
	TOTAL - -	- -	6,492	4	486	128	5,877	1	·06
Jan.12	Wyoming - -	Philadel-	83	- -	45	- -	38	—	Nil.
Mar.17	Tonawanda - -	phia.	345	1	115	- -	230	—	·29
„ 30	Jurwenta - -	- -	570	3	502	35	15	18	·52
Apr.14	Chimborazo - -	- -	430	- -	186	1	58	185	Nil.
„ 17	Sarawak - -	- -	382	1	77	- -	305	—	·26
May12	Wyoming - -	- -	370	- -	132	- -	238	—	Nil.
June19	Tonawanda - -	- -	296	1	88	- -	203	5	·33
July16	Tuscarora - -	- -	257	- -	95	5	155	2	Nil.
Aug. 4	Sarawak - -	- -	314	- -	125	- -	187	2	Nil.
	TOTAL - -	- -	3,047	6	1,365	41	1,429	212	·19

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Apr.26	Annapolis - -	Baltimore	135	- -	- -	- -	135	—	Nil.
Jan.10	James Nasmyth -	New Orleans.	439	2	- -	- -	- -	439	·45
„ 16	Charles Buck -		431	- -	220	79	34	98	Nil.
Feb.16	Helios - -	- -	142	- -	24	1	117	—	Nil.
Sept. 5	Shakspeare -	- -	240	- -	52	7	159	22	Nil.
„ 28	Colonel Cutts -	- -	225	2	26	9	168	22	·88
	TOTAL - -	- -	1,477	4	322	96	478	581	·27

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for—	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York - -	42,354	100	8,830	1,235	29,102	3,187	·23
Boston - - -	6,492	4	486	128	5,877	1	·06
Philadelphia - -	3,047	6	1,365	41	1,429	212	·19
Baltimore - -	135	- -	- -	- -	135	—	Nil.
New Orleans - -	1,477	4	322	96	478	581	·27
TOTAL -	53,505	114	11,003	1,500	37,021	3,981	·21

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 27.

Return of the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1855 from the United Kingdom, showing the Number of such Ships wrecked or destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool	22	8,041	943	8,984	*2	†543	*The "Nashwauk" went ashore near Adelaide, 13th May. Passengers and Crew saved.
London	2	544	53	597	—	—	
Plymouth	30	8,672	1,013	9,685	—	—	
Southampton	33	10,352	1,093	11,445	—	—	*†The "Guiding Star," for Melbourne, spoken 15th February, and not since heard of; 481 Emigrants and 62 Officers and Crew lost.
Glasgow	1	407	50	457	—	—	
Total	88	28,016	3,152	31,168	2	543	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool	275	97,078	12,167	109,245	*3	†121	*‡"Iowa," for Melbourne, sailed 29th April 1854 and not afterwards heard of; 85 Passengers and 36 Crew lost.
London	96	12,825	3,396	16,221	—	—	
Plymouth	12	2,242	351	2,593	‡1	‡194	
Glasgow	14	3,367	369	3,736	—	—	
Greenock	4	850	116	966	—	—	*"St. Patrick," for New York, went on shore near Barnegat, 19th December 1854. Passengers and Crew saved.
Belfast	2	326	28	354	—	—	
Cork	3	441	51	592	—	—	
Galway	2	186	38	224	—	—	*"Lochmaben Castle," for Quebec, was ashore on the Bird Rocks, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4th June. Passengers and Crew saved.
Limerick	10	1,204	153	1,357	—	—	
Londonderry	8	1,462	159	1,621	—	—	
New Ross	6	1,130	108	1,238	—	—	
Sligo	5	214	35	249	—	—	‡"John," for Quebec, struck on the Manacle Rocks, near Falmouth, on the 3rd May. 194 lives lost.
Tralee	4	1,268	103	1,371	—	—	
Waterford	2	160	28	188	—	—	
Total	702	122,753	17,102	139,955	4	315	

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Bideford - - -	1	23	—	—	
Bristol - - -	6	932	—	—	
Carlisle - - -	1	49	—	—	
Fowey - - -	1	83	—	—	
Hull - - - -	6	695	—	—	
Swansea - - -	1	26	—	—	
Aberdeen - - -	11	1,395	—	—	
Montrose - - -	2	281	—	—	
Stornoway - - -	1	330	—	—	
Westport - - -	1	120	—	—	
TOTAL - -	31	3,934	—	—	

SUMMARY.

	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Percentage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Percentage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	88	2	2·27	31,168	543	1·74
Ships despatched from Ports under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	702	4	·56	139,855	315	·22
Ships despatched from Ports not under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	31	Nil.	Nil.	3,934	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL - -	821	6	·73	174.957	858	·49

Emigration Commission,
8 *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 28.

Return showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848; and also the Number of Persons who have emigrated under those Regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	45	0	0	-	-	-	45	0	0	3	Nil.
1849	496	0	0	67	10	0	563	10	0	72	9
1850	337	0	0	42	0	0	379	0	0	40	32
1851	499	0	0	45	0	0	544	0	0	56	15
1852	3,196	0	0	611	0	0	3,807	0	0	816	24
1853	9,413	0	0	1,768	1	0	11,181	1	0	2,345	851
1854	13,895	0	0	2,912	16	0	16,807	16	0	2,717	1,697
1855	12,302	0	0	1,734	11	0	14,036	11	0	2,213	1,878
To Mar. 31, 1856	—			—			—			—	562
Total	40,183	0	0	7,180	18	0	47,363	18	0	8,262	5,068

VICTORIA.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	The Remittances paid in Victoria previously to the year 1852 are included in the sums stated above as paid in New South Wales, of which colony Victoria then formed a part.									-	Nil.
1849										-	2
1850										-	18
1851										-	Nil.
1852	1,193	0	0	312	0	0	1,505	0	0	213	4
1853	3,165	0	0	970	0	0	4,135	0	0	597	200
1854	4,566	0	0	1,406	10	0	5,972	10	0	848	507
1855	*2,987	0	0	*600	10	0	*3,587	10	0	*617	639
To Mar. 31, 1856	—			—			—			—	81
Total	11,911	0	0	3,289	0	0	15,200	0	0	2,275	1,451

* To the 30th November.

Appendix No. 28.—*continued.*

Amounts paid under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for						Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.			Outfit.							
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		
1848	81	0	0	10	0	0	91	0	0	17	Nil.
1849	255	0	0	20	0	0	275	0	0	30	9
1850	256	10	0	25	0	0	281	10	0	31	10
1851	237	7	6	45	0	0	282	7	6	94	7
1852	693	10	0	147	10	0	841	0	0	284	37
1853	2,111	0	0	422	0	0	2,533	0	0	1,493	242
1854	2,900	10	0	505	10	0	3,406	0	0	1,914	1,064
1855	1,547	0	0	259	10	0	1,806	10	0	1,532	1,022
To Mar. 31, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
Total	8,081	17	6	1,434	10	0	9,516	7	6	5,395	2,564

Number of persons nominated by purchasers of land under the land deposit regulations, and who have proceeded to the colony during the past year :

New South Wales - -	209
Victoria - - - -	8
South Australia - -	216
Total - -	433

* Almost all of the persons nominated in South Australia, are strictly speaking nominated under the land deposit regulations; but all the cases in which that nomination has been accompanied by a remittance, are here classed as remittance cases.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 29.

New South Wales.

Table illustrating progress of the Colony from 1844 to 1854 inclusive.

	Population.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Imports, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain.	Land in Cultivation.	Value of Exports of Wool.	Value of Exports of Tallow.	Produce of Land Sales.	Receipts from Leases, Licences, and Quit Rents.
		£	£	£	Acres.	£	£	£	£
1844	173,377	871,268	780,198	542,970	128,406	471,300	69,604	8,031	19,423
1845	181,556	1,092,389	985,561	612,912	138,237	612,705	90,479	14,104	29,414
1846	196,704	1,056,338	1,314,951	878,660	151,034	668,544	25,058	10,998	29,782
1847	205,009	1,201,535	1,544,327	933,364	128,598	706,313	92,384	9,182	41,534
1848	220,474	1,155,009	1,182,874	790,720	123,499	683,623	102,611	8,865	32,345
1849	246,209	1,135,944	1,313,589	900,759	135,806	663,965	149,671	22,740	37,103
1850	265,503	1,357,784	1,333,413	961,364	144,647	788,051	167,858	35,251	41,437
1851	197,168	1,796,912	1,563,931	1,109,480	152,057	828,302	114,168	67,912	45,327
1852	208,254	4,604,034	1,900,436	1,235,664	130,643	676,815	146,811	56 875	40,971
1853	231,088	4,523,346	6,342,397	3,993,670	138,052	999,896	134,708	251,667	44,172
1854	251,315	4,050,126	5,981,063	3,699,623	130,944	1,181,956	164,256	272,078	52,912

N.B.—The returns of the population include the late district of Port Phillip, now the colony of Victoria, up to the year 1850 inclusive.

Table showing the number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and of the quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the produce thereof, in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, in the colony of New South Wales.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1851	1,060¼	84,843	1,641
1852	1,096¼	92,744	1,581
1853	962¼	57,491	1,587
1854	913	57,959	674

Appendix No. 30.

New South Wales.

Statement (framed from the Colonial Land Returns) showing the Particulars of the Land Revenue of New South Wales from 1843 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Land Sales.	Quit Rents.	Leases and Licences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1843	9,820	15,504	9,873	35,197
1844	8,031	7,192	12,231	27,454
1845	14,104	7,985	21,429	43,518
1846	10,998	6,187	23,595	40,780
1847	9,182	14,727	26,807	50,716
1848	8,865	4,410	27,935	41,210
1849	22,740	4,029	33,074	59,843
1850	35,251	6,249	35,188	76,688
1851	67,912	7,667	37,660	113,239
1852	56,875	3,556	37,415	97,846
1853	251,667	3,880	40,291	295,838
1854	272,078	2,407	50,505	324,990

Appendix No. 31.

New South Wales.

Return of Live Stock in the Colony from 1842 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	55,739	850,160	54,607	3,452,539
1844	64,093	971,559	52,196	3,743,732
1845	73,014	1,116,420	56,022	4,409,504
1846	76,726	1,140,297	39,733	4,909,819
1847*	90,118	1,270,706	57,395	5,673,266
1848	97,400	1,366,164	65,216	6,530,542
1849	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
1850*	111,458	1,374,968	52,371	7,092,209
1851	116,397	1,375,257	65,510	7,396,895
1852	123,404	1,495,984	78,559	7,707,917
1853	139,765	1,552,285	71,395	7,929,708
1854	148,851	1,576,750	63,255	8,144,119

* 1847, 1850.—To these years have been added information from the Lower Darling District, not received when the General Returns of Live Stock were published in 1848 and 1851.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
1st May 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 32.

New South Wales.
TALLOW AND LARD.

Return of Live Stock slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, from the Year 1844 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Hogs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	lbs.
1844*	43	127,280	16,891	28,901	388	11,481
1845	52	85,377	36,361	46,854	522	25,323
1846	34	33,538	9,438	16,802	184	7,114
1847	49	128,741	32,012	58,963	54	1,680
1848	55	165,701	33,097	60,842	56	1,865
1849	80	393,071	35,744	85,675	252	29,659
1850	94	292,416	60,385	128,330	45	2,916
1851	75	269,845	42,231	88,145	25	2,000
1852	72	292,000	74,194	147,947	24	1,200
1853	39	96,895	29,959	64,485	—	—
1854	36	69,229	21,120	48,268	—	—

* 1844.—From two establishments returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 33.

New South Wales.
EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

Return of Live Stock exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£
1837	25	-	135	4,396	26	-	7,562
1838	30	-	345	6,296	-	-	11,537
1839	3	-	43	488	-	-	1,565
1840	35	-	2,384	3,302	100	-	10,280
1841	65	-	135	4,802	-	-	7,944
1842	100	-	1,486	6,970	-	3	14,705
1843	242	2	924	11,884	-	-	11,268
1844	489	3	894	8,803	-	-	17,075
1845	1,156	-	434	5,331	6	-	28,223
1846	1,020	-	1,127	6,741	-	-	23,942
1847	457	-	1,977	16,905	1	10	15,701
1848	1,181	-	10,208	25,331	-	-	39,511
1849	1,135	-	763	13,271	-	-	17,292
1850	830	-	1,498	6,814	51	52	15,304
1851	1,941	-	971	18,186	-	-	23,645
1852	770	-	1,178	31,357	9	-	16,605
1853	907	-	6,425	41,151	418	-	36,779
1854	1,179	-	7,491	28,140	422	-	78,440

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,

C. D. Riddell,

Appendix No. 34.

New South Wales.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Wool exported from the Colony of New South Wales from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£
1837	4,273,715	320,527
1838	5,428,993	384,346
1839	6,597,981	397,278
1840	7,668,960	498,210
1841	6,675,829	431,802
1842	6,599,252	443,729
1843	8,298,359	467,088
1844	9,215,944	471,300
1845	10,522,921	612,705
1846	10,072,570	668,544
1847	12,169,684	706,313
1848	12,445,048	683,623
1849	13,396,525	663,965
1850	14,270,622	788,051
1851	15,268,473	828,302
1852	11,354,096	688,317
1853	16,358,869	999,896
1854	18,976,300	1,181,956

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 35.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Tallow exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Return of Exports.
	Cwt.	£
1837	500	1,209
1838	105	206
1839	—	—
1840	8	15
1841	366	705
1842	—	—
1843	4,660	7,265
1844	48,029	69,604
1845	64,440	90,479
1846	18,117	25,058
1847	58,478	92,384
1848	71,304	102,611
1849	84,454	149,671
1850	128,090	167,858
1851	86,460	114,168
1852	118,182	146,811
1853	90,675	134,708
1854	82,120	164,256

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 36.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

Return of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered inwards in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1837	56	21,816	35	5,392	94	21,085	5	581	48	13,004	5	1,220	17	4,262	260	67,360
1838	102	41,848	36	4,115	106	22,928	6	616	31	7,928	1	274	9	2,351	291	80,060
1839	128	54,198	48	7,743	107	24,851	7	836	26	9,321	4	1,177	38	11,721	368	109,847
1840	152	64,933	65	12,009	127	27,462	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	62	19,781	447	135,542
1841	184	76,680	47	7,511	123	22,570	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	49	13,242	442	131,278
1842	92	37,790	79	13,731	97	17,642	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	77	19,528	391	100,161
1843	64	27,643	41	5,559	175	28,310	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	41	10,754	381	85,543
1844	58	27,417	54	7,189	121	20,367	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	13	3,222	289	68,919
1845	58	21,959	61	6,179	117	24,854	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	26	6,268	324	74,015
1846	59	28,619	63	10,613	160	27,209	27	3,005	78	24,191	1	370	30	6,891	418	100,898
1847	57	25,349	70	10,176	193	37,422	25	2,443	77	22,501	1	160	32	9,968	455	107,019
1848	71	34,309	106	23,877	233	45,173	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	30	7,753	527	131,686
1849	105	54,641	68	15,732	134	25,792	20	2,804	47	13,226	-	-	40	8,769	414	121,964
1850	90	48,776	79	14,474	94	19,293	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	38	12,607	421	126,185
1851	73	40,867	80	17,577	191	40,190	40	5,643	33	8,430	72	20,473	64	19,822	553	153,002
1852	111	71,307	66	12,858	381	68,059	32	3,602	30	7,433	51	16,846	50	17,261	721	197,366
1853	208	125,054	74	15,637	598	144,777	24	3,676	7	1,814	46	17,321	91	28,573	1,048	336,852
1854	206	123,817	115	32,395	542	153,953	57	9,814	6	1,238	29	11,136	103	44,574	1,058	376,927

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 37.

New South Wales.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

Return of the Number of Vessels built and registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels built.		Vessels registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1837	17	760	36	3,702
1838	20	808	41	6,299
1839	11	763	75	10,668
1840	17	1,196	94	12,153
1841	33	2,037	102	10,992
1842	25	1,297	77	9,173
1843	41	1,237	84	6,657
1844	15	498	81	7,835
1845	15	931	87	8,888
1846	27	1,013	68	4,205
1847	33	2,121	93	8,609
1848	26	1,281	87	6,618
1849	35	1,720	109	7,551
1850	36	1,605	99	7,783
1851	24	939	97	9,181
1852	23	1,582	131	13,138
1853	16	808	190	22,702
1854	33	1,952	188	24,221

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 38.

CONVICTIONS.

Return of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court, and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1837	177	*		12	*		
1838	199	*		18	*		
1839	159	582	741	12	113	125	866
1840	99	553	652	9	140	149	801
1841	114	449	563	14	64	78	641
1842	113	429	542	22	72	94	636
1843	107	416	523	22	54	76	599
1844	157	331	488	30	48	78	566
1845	139	303	442	27	51	78	520
1846	113	350	463	38	77	115	578
1847	115	281	396	24	61	85	481
1848	91	269	360	40	45	85	445
1849	148	289	437	28	69	97	534
1850	149	302	451	40	64	104	555
1851	139	322	461	46	67	113	574
1852	103	319	422	32	73	105	527
1853	147	310	457	44	103	147	604
1854	157	320	477	62	98	160	637

* 1837–38.—Returns not rendered by the Clerk of the Peace for these years.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 39.

Return of the Quantity of and Value of Gold exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1851 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	oz.	*dwts.*	*grs.*	£
1851	144,120	17	16	468,336
1852	818,751	18	17	2,660,946
1853	548,052	19	21	1,781,172
1854	237,910	13	23	773,209

This Return includes a large portion of Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but the quantity cannot be accurately ascertained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 40.

New South Wales.

Return of the Population, Trade, and Immigration of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1854.

A. Population on 31st December.			B.	C. Trade.											
				Imports.	Exports.	Shipping.				Wool Exported.		Tallow Exported.		Gold Exported.	
Free.	Bond.	Total.	Immigration.	Value.	Value.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£					Lbs.	£	Cwt.	£	oz. dwts. grs.	£
249,292	2,023	251,315	10,002	5,981,063	4,050,126	No.	1,058	No.	1,112	18,976,300	1,181,956	82,120	164,256	237,910 13 23	773,209
						Tons	376,927	Tons	409,489						
						Men	20,410	Men	19,814						

Remarks.

A. Population.—Taken from the "Blue Book" and printed "Statistics;" the military, but not the aborigines, are included. The bond includes 1,232 holding tickets-of-leave; viz.: 731 British and 501 Colonial.

B. Immigration.—Taken from a return furnished by the agent for Immigration.

C. Trade.—Taken from the printed "Statistics."

Gold.—Includes a portion of the Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but which cannot be distinguished.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 12th June 1855.

C. D. Riddell.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 41.

New South Wales.

My Lord, *Government House, Sydney, 10th August* 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Despatch marked separate, and dated 2d March 1855, inclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, establishing rules and regulations for the demise in New South Wales of mineral lands not auriferous.

2. With reference to these regulations, I wish to point out to your Lordship, that although they may work satisfactorily when applied to land which may be supposed or known to contain minerals, such as copper, lead, &c., which run in veins or lodes, yet they are altogether inapplicable to land under which coal is either believed or known to exist; and as coal fields are, I imagine, included in the general term "mineral land not auriferous," I would beg to suggest that land supposed or known to contain coal should be specially exempted from the operation of the above-mentioned rules and regulations, and that additional rules should be promulgated for the guidance of the Government in dealing with such lands.

3. I have the honour to forward herewith the minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Council on 13th March 1855, when the subject of the mode of leasing portions of a coal field was under consideration, and to suggest that the rules proposed by the Council, and sanctioned by me, should form the basis of any regulations to be issued by Her Majesty in Council as applicable to coal fields in New South Wales.

4. The rules suggested by the Council, and approved by me, had reference to a particular coal field, but they are equally applicable to all lands under which coal is supposed or known to exist, and may be generalized as follows:

All land under which coal is supposed or known to exist will be let by auction in suitable blocks on the following terms:

The leases to be for periods of 21 years, but terminable, at the option of the holder, at the intermediate periods of 7 and 14 years respectively, upon six months' notice being given:

The land to be subject to a fixed annual rental for the surface right at the rate of *5s.* per acre per annum:

The bidding at auction to be on the amount of the rent to be paid for the coal raised, a minimum of *6d.* per ton being established for the first seven years, and an addition of *3d.* per ton being made to the rent at the termination of each septennial period of the lease:

The lease to be forfeited if at any period the coal raised during the space of two whole years should be less than 10,000 tons.

5. With regard to the points in which these regulations differ from those promulgated in the Order in Council of 8th February 1855, it may be sufficient for me to point out to your Lordship, that the physical conformation of the coal strata differs in every particular from that of the veins or lodes containing ores of metal, and that the mode of working is essentially different from that adopted in

following out metallic veins. The demand for coal is regular, and the yield of the mine can be calculated on with some degree of certainty, so that the owner or lessee is in the position of a person engaged in a regular business, while the seeking for lodes of metal, and the working of them when discovered, partakes very much of the character of speculation.

6. With regard to the actual value of any portion of a known coal field, by which value, of course, the Government should be guided in fixing, in accordance with the rules of the Order in Council of 8th February, the annual rent to be paid, I would observe, that it is composed of two elements:

1st. The value of the surface soil for agricultural or grazing purposes, or for the erection by the lessee of the necessary buildings for his workmen:

2d. Of the value of the coal which the lessee may remove from the ground and sell for his own benefit.

The value of the surface may fairly be covered by a fixed annual rental of 5*s.* per acre; but it would be impossible to decide upon any fixed amount to be paid for the coal itself, varying as this does, in different fields, and even in the same field, both in quality and the quantity which can be raised within any given area.

7. I therefore fully concur in the view taken by the Executive Council, that the fairest plan, both as regards the Government and the lessee, will be to make the payment by the latter contingent upon the actual quantity of coal removed and sold or used by him. The amount of this can easily be ascertained by measurement, should an inspection of the books of the lessee be considered unsatisfactory.

8. I see no reason to depart from the usual practice of putting up the leases of coal districts to auction. It is a guarantee against accusations of favouritism on the part of the officers concerned in the leasing of these lands, and can be productive of no disadvantage to any bonâ fide applicant.

9. As certain portions of the Newcastle coal field have already been leased under the conditions before enumerated, I would wish to submit that the necessary authority should be given for the purpose of rendering these agreements between the Government and the lessees valid, and that in any Order in Council conveying instructions as to the leasing of coal fields no right of pre-emption should be given to the lessee, who should be dealt with as a simple tenant, and not invested with any privileges which will complicate his relations with the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. Denison.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 42.

Pastoral Runs in the Counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone, at Port Curtis.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
21st December 1854.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to direct the notification of the following regulations with regard to the occupation of pastoral runs within the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone, at Port Curtis, which have been established in pursuance of the authority contained in chapter 4. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th March 1847, namely:

1. Leases for pastoral purposes only will be granted for any lands within the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone situated at a greater distance than twenty miles from the outer limits of the township of Gladstone.

2. The rent for such leases will be at the rate of 1*l.* per section or square mile, payable annually in advance.

3. The leases so granted will be only for a year, but they will be renewed from time to time without competition, until the lands comprised therein, or any portion of such lands, are required for sale or for any public purpose.

4. The tenders already sent in for runs situated wholly or partially within the above-named counties will be accepted on the terms herein prescribed according to priority of receipt; but in case there be two or more tenders received on the same day, which either clash with each other or wholly embrace the same land, the run will in either case be submitted to public tender as in the case of unsettled lands.

5. Future tenders for any lands within the limits herein prescribed must be addressed to the Government Resident at Gladstone, and will be dealt with in like manner according to priority of receipt.

6. The leases to be issued under this regulation will carry with them no pre-emptive right whatever, neither will any compensation be given for any improvements effected on the lands by the lessees.

7. It will be competent to the Government to cause any portion of the land comprised within such leases to be put up to sale, whether applied for to purchase or not.

8. The portion so sold, and so much of the adjoining lands as the purchaser may be entitled to occupy under the pre-emptive right conferred on him by the regulation of the 29th March 1848, will be withheld from the lessee, who will have refunded to him a rateable proportion of the rent for the time the lease has to run.

9. In all other respects the conditions of the leases to be issued under this regulation will be those of the existing regulations applicable to leases within the settled districts for pastoral purposes only.

By his Excellency's command,
C. D. Riddell.

Appendix No. 43.

Victoria.

Return showing the Amount of Territorial Revenue for 1853 and 1854.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31 Dec. 1853.	Year ended 31 Dec. 1854.	Increase upon Year 1854.	Decrease upon Year 1854.
Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments	1,496,714	1,358,078	—	138,636
Immigration remittances -	3,260	6,305	3,045	—
Leases and Licences to occupy Crown lands -	29,860	36,923	7,063	—
Licences to cut timber and to camp on Crown lands	12,166	10,704	—	1,462
Proceeds of the sale of wool from Aboriginal station	1,455	—	—	1,455
Stoppages and repayments for rations - - -	3,842	3,729	—	112
Sale of Crown property -	122	1,252	1,129	—
Rents of Government quarries and premises -	2,706	3,405	699	—
Received for improvements on land sold by the Crown - - -	70	5,929	5,859	—
Miscellaneous receipts -	163	120	—	43
Repayments from other Governments - -	3,464	—	—	3,464
Total - -	1,553,825	1,426,448	17,797	145,173
		Total decrease upon the year - £		127,376

Appendix No. 44.

Victoria.

Return of the Unassisted Emigrants from the United Kingdom to Victoria who arrived during the Year 1855.

Quarters in which the Vessels arrived.	Emigrants embarked,							Deaths on board and in Quarantine.							Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1855.															
March 31	4,779	1,870	811	589	167	109	8,325	11	8	9	9	9	4	50	
June 30	2,545	1,226	544	388	93	54	4,850	8	2	10	1	4	3	28	
September 30	1,943	970	363	328	53	58	3,715	12	4	7	12	3	4	42	
December 31	2,229	1,036	372	320	60	51	4,068	5	—	2	3	2	1	13	
Total -	11,496	5,102	2,090	1,625	373	272	20,958	36	14	28	25	18	12	133	=·63 per cent.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 45.

Victoria.

Table showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population, at the Gold Diggings during the Six Months ending 31st August 1855.

—.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.	Population.	
	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*		Adults.	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	
										oz. dwts. gr.		
March - - -	3,769	1,224	5,786	1,671	446	2,424	2,098	778	3,362	457,559 7 10	80,608	120,192
April - - -	5,273	1,671	8,021	1,614	419	2,381	3,659	1,252	5,640			
May - - - -	5,266	1,309	7,472	1,558	409	2,265	3,708	900	5,207	367,929 3 0	102,644	151,684
June - - -	5,153	1,385	7,146	1,357	291	1,793	3,796	1,094	5,353			
July - - -	3,239	1,082	4,928	1,374	350	1,966	1,865	732	2,962	491,559 15 0	100,200	150,905
August - - -	2,757	1,011	4,319	1,444	316	1,982	1,313	695	2,337			
Total - -	25,457	7,682	37,672	9,018	2,231	12,811	16,439	5,451	24,861	1,317,048 5 10		
										Average Monthly Population -	94,484	140,927

* These totals include children.

Appendix No. 46.

Victoria.

Table showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population, at the Gold Diggings during the year 1854.

—	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.	Population.	
	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*		Adults.	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	
										oz. dwts. gr.		
January	4,988	2,695	9,174	2,623	388	3,286	2,365	2,307	5,888	399,620 8 20	57,480	82,930
February	2,975	1,376	5,102	2,580	483	3,414	395	893	1,688			
March	4,865	1,495	7,339	2,400	420	3,081	2,465	1,075	4,253	324,300 9 19	74,740	109,665
April	3,273	1,229	5,164	2,240	504	3,149	1,033	725	2,015			
May	3,725	1,223	5,551	1,886	391	2,551	1,839	832	3,000	413,572 8 0	80,310	116,190
June	3,104	1,321	5,210	1,990	316	2,509	1,114	1,005	2,701			
July	4,926	1,927	8,097	1,941	325	2,457	2,985	1,602	5,640	344,852 15 20	77,550	111,735
August	5,091	1,657	7,789	2,294	368	2,873	2,797	1,289	4,916			
September	5,056	1,635	7,780	2,197	419	2,836	2,859	1,216	4,944	255,498 1 4	60,168	84,480
October	4,887	1,971	8,353	2,221	392	2,883	2,666	1,579	5,470			
November	3,037	1,022	4,901	1,824	368	2,450	1,213	654	2,451	427,921 10 4	62,495	92,581
December	4,879	2,100	8,498	2,519	596	3,495	2,360	1,504	5,003			
Total	50,806	19,651	82,958	26,715	4,970	34,964	24,091	14,881	47,974	2,164,765 13 19		
										Average Monthly Population	68,790	99,596

* This total includes children.

Appendix No. 47.

Victoria.

Detailed Return of Immigration by Sea during each Month of the Year 1854.

	United Kingdom.								New South Wales.				Tasmania.				South and West Australia.				New Zealand and South Seas.				Foreign Ports.			
	Assisted.				Unassisted.																							
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	570	1,496	232	389	1,994	589	238	236	876	218	73	47	764	169	68	43	523	183	91	46	34	9	9	6	227	30	10	4
February	207	683	87	159	624	210	117	75	644	144	41	38	663	161	55	28	479	138	49	36	45	12	17	11	310	28	20	19
March	239	442	91	135	793	338	178	148	1,002	196	47	25	845	206	67	57	380	179	100	60	48	16	17	14	1,558	118	23	17
April	234	685	104	185	680	267	151	97	856	141	16	19	766	185	61	48	403	107	30	33	30	11	9	8	414	31	13	15
May	108	435	52	92	340	130	58	44	910	175	51	25	670	176	54	32	299	94	39	28	21	–	–	–	1,266	16	3	1
June	451	871	191	281	1,305	254	119	91	619	140	40	21	458	92	36	22	234	69	33	13	57	14	8	14	56	4	1	2
July	410	746	176	256	2,326	711	335	225	597	92	18	10	637	174	47	46	205	57	16	18	26	7	1	–	649	17	4	5
August	306	661	110	189	2,246	605	277	257	690	125	38	22	486	119	30	29	313	89	22	13	27	16	3	4	1,023	42	30	17
September	351	483	133	175	2,784	786	345	235	548	112	34	24	452	138	49	20	190	66	17	8	11	2	2	–	720	48	33	13
October	541	908	214	353	2,516	763	412	307	580	116	31	26	614	125	33	25	227	94	43	30	14	12	4	5	484	61	47	43
November	175	303	66	108	1,476	466	276	184	520	95	15	24	413	97	37	25	169	66	15	27	34	18	17	15	293	77	27	40
December	284	624	124	203	3,211	1,130	512	434	428	84	31	27	373	102	48	26	225	108	45	31	7	3	–	–	351	48	19	20
Total	3,876	8,337	1,580	2,525	20,295	6,249	3,018	2,333	8,270	1,638	435	308	7,141	1,744	585	401	3,647	1,250	500	343	354	120	87	77	7,351	520	230	196

Appendix No. 48.

Victoria.

Summary Return of Arrivals and Departures by Sea during each Month of 1854.

——	Assisted Immigration.	Unassisted Immigration.	Total Immigration.	Departures.	Increase by Immigration.
January	2,687	6,487	9,174	3,286	5,888
February	1,136	3,964	5,100	3,414	1,686
March	907	6,432	7,339	3,081	4,258
April	1,208	4,391	5,599	3,149	2,450
May	687	4,432	5,119	2,551	2,568
June	1,794	3,702	5,496	2,509	2,987
July	1,588	6,223	7,811	2,457	5,354
August	1,266	6,523	7,789	2,870	4,919
September	1,142	6,637	7,779	2,836	4,943
October	2,016	6,612	8,628	2,883	5,745
November	652	4,426	5,078	2,450	2,628
December	1,235	7,263	8,498	3,495	5,003
Total	16,318	67,092	83,410	34,981	48,429

Summary Return of the Arrivals and Departures by Sea during 1854, classified in respect of Age and Sex.

——	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Assisted	3,876	8,337	1,580	2,525	5,456	10,862	16,318
Unassisted	47,058	11,521	4,855	3,658	51,913	15,179	67,092
Total Arrivals	50,934	19,858	6,435	6,183	57,369	26,041	83,410
Departures	26,715	4,967	1,958	1,341	28,673	6,308	34,981
Increase to Population	24,219	14,891	4,477	4,842	28,696	19,733	48,429

Summary Return of Persons arriving and departing by Sea, classified in respect of the Countries from which they came and to which they proceed :—

——	United Kingdom.	New South Wales.	Tasmania.	South and West Australia.	New Zealand and South Seas.	Foreign Ports.	Total.
Arrivals	48,213	10,651	9,871	5,740	638	8,297	83,410
Departures	4,292	13,665	8,368	5,102	1,358	2,196	34,981
Increase	43,921	3,014 decr.	1,503	638	720 decr.	6,101	48,429

Appendix No. 49.

Western Australia.

Progress of the Colony in Geographical and Topographical knowledge during the half year ending 31st December 1854.

1. *Account of any journeys of discovery into the interior.*

On 8th of August an expedition, under Assistant Surveyor R. Austin, for exploring the interior country to the north-east, reached Mount Churchman, in 29° 53′ south 118° east, and a copy is appended of Mr. Austin's report and route up to that date. In October following, pursuant to arrangement, a schooner was despatched with further supplies and provisions for 100 days, to lie 60 days off the mouth of the Gascoigne in Sharks' Bay; but in the meantime the party endured many hardships and privations in struggling through a bad country nearly destitute of grass and water; and after losing one man by an accident, and 23 out of 27 horses by poison and drought, the remnant of the expedition descended the Murchison, and with difficulty reached the Geraldine Mine on 20th November, having penetrated as far east as 28° 53″ south, and 119° east, as far north as 26° 8″ south, and 116° east, and within forty-seven miles east from the south-east part of Hamelin Harbour in Sharks' Bay. A copy is forwarded of Mr. Austin's report of his return to the settled district (5th December 1854), and a more detailed account, together with a map, will also be furnished as soon as completed.

2. *The division of counties or districts.*

No new division.

3. *Construction of canals or roads.*

The main road between Perth and Albany has been nearly completed in its whole length of 257 miles, by marking out 48 miles and clearing 7. On this line the River Gordon has been spanned by a good substantial pile bridge, 194 feet long and 16 feet wide, with raised approaches of 180 feet; a pile bridge of 40 feet has been thrown over the Balgarrup River, and another of 60 feet at the 181st mile from Perth. The communications north-eastward from Albany have been greatly improved by laying out and half clearing a new road to the Kalgan River, where preparations are in progress for erecting a wooden bridge, while a substantial pile bridge of 72 feet span has been thrown over the intermediate River King, by contract. An excellent pile bridge, long in course of construction, has at length been completed over the Swan River at Guildford, and extensive approaches made to it. The road near the foot of the Darling Range, commenced in the early part of the present year, between the Canning River and Pinjanah on the Murray, has been nearly cleared and levelled in its whole length of 41 miles, and about 1,200 feet of good substantial pile bridges, 15 feet wide, have been erected upon it, the chief of these being one of 150 feet over the River Wongan, tributary to the Canning, one of 160 feet over the Serpentine, one

of 140 feet over the North Dandalup, and one of 95 feet over the South Dandalup. An excellent bridge, to have three granite piers, has also been commenced at Pinjanah, to span the Murray. In the Avon Toodyay districts the roads have also been considerably improved, and some materials have been collected for bridges at York and Northam. At Freemantle a stout pile jetty for landing goods in South Bay has made good progress, as convict labour could be spared for driving the piles; and a similar jetty, on a smaller scale, inside the mouth of Swan River, has also been improved and completed. Much valuable drainage of lakes and swamps on Perth town site has been effected, and good garden lots of land thereby thrown open to purchase.

4. *Latitude and longitude of sites chosen for new villages or towns.*

Military pensioner villages have been laid out at West Guildford on the Swan, and at Kelmscott on the Canning, and several reserves for the same purpose have been selected and marked off along the newly opened road between Perth and Albany. The pensioner village near Port Gagorz has also been removed to a more sheltered position in the valley of the River Hutt.

5. *Course of rivers.*

In the recent exploring expedition, the Murchison River was occasionally crossed in its course, 80 miles north-north-east from its previously known limit, in 27° 35′ south and 115° 48′ east, and a branch of the same stream bed, in which fresh water was found, was encountered by the same party nearly the same distance to the east-north-east of the position above given. No other river of any note was crossed by the expedition. Behind the south coast, the river Pallinap has been traced 24 miles further than before, below the Stirling range, and the River Fitzgerald, and several tributaries in that vicinity, have also become better known.

6. *Height of mountains, and generally on all such points as may be useful and interesting to science.*

No remarkable mountain seen on late expedition to the north-east. Greatest elevation passed over not much exceeding 2,000, feet in 27° 40′ south and 117° 40′ east. Mr. Austin's journal is not yet given in, but a copy of it will be forwarded as soon as possible.

7. *Such maps and surveys as may be necessary for elucidation.*

A tracing is forwarded herewith of a map showing route of the north-east exploring expedition up to 8th August 1854, as also of new road opened between the Canning and Murray rivers, and of Pensioner villages laid out at West Guildford on the Swan, and at Kelmscott on the Canning. The entire routes of the above expedition are not yet laid down.

(Signed) J. S. Roe,
Surveyor General.

Appendix No. 50.

Western Australia.

Sir, *Emigration Office, 17th September* 1855.

34, 10 March. 35, 16 March.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 31st July and 10th ultimo, transmitting two despatches from the Governor of Western Australia relative to the continuance of free emigration to this colony at the public expense.

2. In the first of these despatches Mr. Fitzgerald comments upon a letter which formed an enclosure to our report of the 26th of September last, from Mr. Dodd, the surgeon who went in charge of the "Victory." He endeavours to show that this gentleman's representations that the colony did not offer sufficient inducements for ordinary emigrants, and that no more ought to be sent at the public expense, were prompted by malice, and not worthy of credence; and after expressing surprise that we should have recommended a discontinuance of the emigration, strongly urges its renewal, intimating that the home Government is pledged to send a free emigrant for every convict.

3. In the other despatch the Governor explains a charge which had appeared in the commissariat accounts for the support of free emigrants after their arrival in Western Australia, and justifies it by a letter from Lord Grey. He at the same time urges that the colony should not be made to bear the whole expense of maintaining the emigrants until they are hired, but that one fourth of the Parliamentary vote, aided by a colonial vote of 1,000*l.*, should be applied to this purpose.

4. On these despatches we have to submit the following report; and it may be desirable that we should commence by a short statement of the origin and progress of the emigration, so far as it bears on the questions now raised.

Earl Grey to Governor of Western Australia. No. 109, 14 July 1845. P.P. No. H. 21. P.22.

5. In July 1848 Lord Grey first announced the intention of Government to send to colonies receiving, as nearly as they (might) find practicable, a number of free persons equal to that of the male convicts received in each colony;" and his Lordship further stated, that a Parliamentary vote had been taken for the purpose, and that the vote would be expended in sending four different classes of emigrants, namely:

1st. The wives and families of well-conducted convicts.

2d. Those of military pensioners going out as convict guards.

3rd. Females selected from union workhouses; and,

4th. With any *balance* that might then remain, free emigrants selected under our ordinary rules.

6. And we may here point out that it has never been suggested to interfere with the emigration of the first two classes, nor of the very limited number of the third class which we may add is desired in the colony. It was the emigration of the last class that we suggested should be retarded.

7. As the amount to be expended in this emigration was uncertain, depending on the number of male convicts sent out, no specific sum

was mentioned in Lord Grey's circular; but for this service there was voted in 1849 and the following year 30,000*l.*, reduced in 1851 to 20,000*l.*, in 1852 to 15,000*l.*, and this year to 10,000*l.* For some time the vote was divisible between Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, the former colony absorbing by far the larger portion; but since the cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, that colony has shared in the vote to a less extent, and only for conveying the families of a few well-conducted convicts, recommended for the indulgence by the Governor,—a description of claim which will yearly diminish, so that nearly the whole vote may now be treated as available for Western Australia.

8. It has not hitherto been the practice to place this vote to our credit, and consequently we are unable to supply any general statement of its appropriation; but we can state what has been done through this Board in sending to Western Australia emigrants of the two last classes, and we think it will be seen that if a larger number had been sent the emigrants and the colonists would both have complained.

9. We annex a return of all the ships we have despatched, beginning with the "Sophia" in April 1850, and ending with the "Berkshire" in December 1854. The "Sophia" carried 246 souls who arrived "all well, and conduct reported generally good." Of these emigrants, Mr. Fitzgerald wrote as follows:

"I confess, my Lord, I was not prepared for this importation; "and when I inform your Lordship that the pensioners are still "occupying, from want of employment, the only building we could "rent, I acknowledge myself at a loss how to even house these "emigrants, much less to support them, in the absence of any "demand for their labour, at least until harvest time, a period of "two months. On consultation, however, with Captain Henderson, "I have determined, under our peculiar difficulties and necessities, "to employ them, for rations only, in preparing the ground chosen "for a site for our future 'Convict Depôt.'"

10. This certainly was not an encouraging commencement.

11. The "Sophia," however, was followed at an interval of twenty months by the "Mary," and at a farther interval of three months by the "Raleigh." These were both small vessels, the first carrying only 121 and the last 163 *souls*. The "Mary's" immigrants, "with few ex- "ceptions, found ready employment at a fair rate of wages," but of those by the "Raleigh," who were admitted to be "of a very superior "class, and well selected," only the mechanics speedily gained employment. The others, three weeks after the ship's arrival, were reported as being "gradually absorbed." The "Raleigh" was followed by the "Travancore," despatched on the 1st October 1852 with 221 souls (of whom about 90 were Irish female orphans), and by the "Palestine," despatched on 30th November 1852, with 229 souls on board. Of the "Travancore's" immigrants, the Immigration Agent reported that the carpenters and agricultural labourers, unencumbered with large families, obtained ready employment, as did a limited number of young women; but he at the same time reported that in consequence of the large number of ticket-of-leave men then in the employ of settlers, any emigration beyond two or three ship-

loads a year would involve much misery and disappointment, as the free emigrants with families could not compete with convicts who had none, and that even of unmarried women 150 was the maximum that could be absorbed.

12. In this view the Governor coincided, and requested that the annual immigration might be limited to 150 single females and 300 adults with their families.

13. The immigrants by the "Palestine," which vessel followed the "Travancore," arrived out there three months later, and they appear to have gone off at the same rate.

14. The "Sabrina," despatched in March 1853, after an interval of three months, was the next ship. She was rather a larger vessel, and carried 320 souls. She arrived at Perth on the 13th of June 1853, and on the 30th of that month the Immigration Agent reported, "Instead of being hired from the ship, as they expected, very few "have as yet met with employment, and nearly all of them have had "to be taken into the depôt."

15. He further reported, "that the last arrivals were in an unen- "viable position, as the existing rate of wages did not suffice to "support families of six or seven children," and that "the demand "for labour (was) amply supplied in consequence of the number "of ticket-of-leave holders and pensioners that have also been of "late introduced," and therefore recommended "that shipments of "free emigrants to this colony should be suspended for a time."

16. This intelligence did not arrive in time to stop the "Clara," which sailed with 326 souls in June 1853. She arrived on the 18th of September, and it would appear that some of her emigrants were in the depôt as late as the end of December. The next ship, the "Victory," carrying only 241 souls, was not despatched until December, or six months after the "Clara." Two smaller ships, the "Esmeralda" and "Berkshire," each carrying about 200 souls, followed, at intervals of six months. In one of the present despatches it is stated that the "Esmeralda" emigrants had been disposed of; but we have not yet heard of those sent in the "Berkshire," although nine months have elapsed since the despatch of that vessel.

17. It was in the "Victory" that Mr. Dodd, whose letter is complained of, acted as surgeon superintendent; and upon the receipt of the despatches announcing her arrival and that of the "Clara," and showing the difficulty experienced in disposing of their emigrants, we felt it to be our duty to submit to the Secretary of State the report of the 26th September last, which has caused the authorities so much dissatisfaction. It will be seen that nearly the whole of Mr. Fitzgerald's earlier despatch (of the 10th March) is in refutation of Mr. Dodd's statements; and we are bound to state that he appears to us to have explained satisfactorily the charge of negligence brought by Mr. Dodd against the colonial officers. But it will be seen from the fourth paragraph of our report that it was not by this gentleman's authority, but by the statements of the colonial authorities, that we were led to recommend that the emigration should be retarded. And although the very efficient manner in which Mr. Dodd appeared to have discharged his duties (not a single death having occurred on the voyage, and the authorities having reported every-

thing on board to have "gone on satisfactorily") entitled his statement to consideration, we pointedly observed that it might probably be "somewhat exaggerated." We, therefore, feel it unnecessary to examine the Governor's remarks on this head.

18. The statements of the authorities to which we refer are those which regard not only the length of time the people were on the hands of Government, but also the disappointment which some had expressed at not meeting with the advantages they expected, and to the low rate of wages obtainable by free labourers, a rate, it was said, insufficient to support a large family; and if corroborative evidence of the propriety of our recommendation were needed, it would be found in the 14th paragraph of the Governor's despatch of the 10th of March, where the expense entailed upon the local Government for the maintenance in depôt of the emigrants is complained of, and also in the later despatch of the 16th March, in which Mr. Fitzgerald recommends that there should be set apart for that purpose one fourth of the whole Parliamentary vote, to be increased by 1,000*l.* from the local funds; a recommendation which, if acquiesced in, would involve an expenditure of 3,500*l.* for the maintenance of emigrants, to be introduced at an outlay not exceeding 7,500*l.*

19. Having said thus much respecting the past history of the emigration, it follows, to report upon the course now to be adopted respecting it.

20. Two questions are raised by the Governor's despatch; first, the obligation of the home Government to carry it on as a matter of good faith towards the colony; and next, the mode in which it can be carried on with justice to others.

21. On the first point, we can do little more than refer to the despatch of Lord Grey already quoted, and to a later one of Sir George Grey (of which a copy is enclosed in your letter of the 10th ultimo), in which he states that "Her Majesty's Government are willing to send emigrants to Western Australia as a penal colony, *if they are wanted* there." The despatches of the Governor appear to show that the colonists desire the immigration, both as a means of increasing their produce and to counteract the moral influences of the influx of ticket-of-leave holders; but they also seem to show that the immigrants will probably be exposed to distress and the Government to expense if they are sent even at the slow rate of three ships in the year. 27. 16 Se 1854.

22. On the second point, we are bound to point out the difficulties which exist in carrying out this pledge (if it be one) to the satisfaction of the colonists and with justice to the emigrants.

23. It is evident from what has been already stated, not only that Western Australia is not so advantageous a destination for emigrants as the other Australian colonies, but that it is very questionable whether an ordinary English labourer improves his situation by going there. It is much to be feared that many of the emigrants have gone thither without being fully alive to the broad distinction which exists between that and the more favoured colonies. Nor do we believe that we should be able to prevail upon efficient labourers to proceed thither from England or Scotland, if they were made fully aware that it was a penal colony, in which, owing to the competition

of the ticket-of-leave holders, the wages were not sufficient to maintain, according to the colonial standard of comfort, a family comprising more than four children; and this difficulty would be especially great at the present moment, while so large an emigration is proceeding to other Australian colonies, and the demands of the war have increased the pressure for labourers in this country.

24. If, indeed, the personal influence of the colonists and of those connected with them in this country could be brought into play, it is possible that efficient persons might be attracted to Western Australia to join those in whom they could rely for guidance and assistance. But viewing the emigration as it can be conducted by a Government Board, we can have little doubt that English or Scotch emigrants of a good class, if they had the case fairly brought before them, would decline to emigrate to Western Australia, and if they had not, would on their arrival feel themselves (and with justice) to have been deceived.

25. The case is different with the Irish emigrants. Their circumstances are worse at home, and there is among them a desire for emigrating which renders it impossible for us to send to the more favoured colonies all who wish to proceed thither. We think it probable that many of those whom we reject would in fact be bettered in their prospects by going to Western Australia, and would not be deterred from proceeding thither even by the knowledge of its comparative disadvantage, especially if the contributions required from them were reduced to an almost nominal rate.

26. We do not doubt that we could, without injustice to the emigrants, despatch to Western Australia, two shiploads, during the next twelve months, of Irish labourers and their families, with a proportion of young women from the workhouses, and perhaps a few exceptional cases of English and Scotch.

27. We fear that such an emigration would be little acceptable in the colony, even though carried on at the expense of the Imperial treasury. And we think that any proposal which might be made by the colonists, and which was calculated through their co-operation to give it a character more acceptable to themselves, should be very favourably considered. But until such co-operation can be brought to bear, the mode of proceeding which we have above suggested is the least unsatisfactory which occurs to us.

28. As we observe from the enclosures to your letter of the 14th instant, that the single women sent out from Ireland have been very strongly objected to in South Australia, we ought to add that we should probably be able, if required, to send out two ships during the ensuing year to Western Australia, without having recourse to the workhouse; but that there are two circumstances which distinguish the cases of Western and South Australia; first, that the infusion of male ticket-of-leave holders makes it peculiarly necessary to send out an increased proportion of females; and, secondly, that the present immigration is carried on at the expense of the home Government, and not of the colonists.

29. It remains to report on the particular points raised by the Governor in his despatch of the 10th of August.

30. It appears that when the first batch of free immigrants was received from the "Sophia" the Governor inquired from what source the expense of maintaining them in depôt should be defrayed. Lord Grey replied, "that the charge for lodging the emigrants by the "Sophia" should be charged to the grant voted by Parliament for "the purposes of emigration to those colonies which receive con-"victs." The Governor not very unnaturally inferred that the same course was to be pursued in subsequent cases, and when instructed by Sir George Grey's despatch of 16th September 1854 to charge these expenses to the colony, refers to Lord Grey's instructions in his justification. It appears to us, however, that, although these instructions explain the Governor's misapprehension, they are evidently limited to the case of the "Sophia," and furnish no reason for departing from Sir George Grey's decision.

31. Governor Fitzgerald also proposes that of the sum appropriated by the home Government to the introduction of free emigrants into Western Australia, three-fourths only should be applied to their conveyance from England, and one-fourth to their maintenance in the colony. As the intention expressed by the Governor was not to spend a specific sum, but to send out a specific number of free emigrants, we presume the exact meaning of this proposal to be, that such emigrants should be sent out to the extent of three-fourths only of the number of male convicts, and that a sum equal to one-third of the cost of conveyance should be held available for their maintenance after their arrival. As this modification of the original plan is not more expensive to the home Government, and we presume will be more acceptable to the colonists, we do not ourselves see any reason against its adoption; but a proposal respecting the exact shape in which a bonus should be given to colonies receiving convicts is one which is rather connected with the subject of transportation than with that of emigration, and we therefore feel unable to give any decided opinion respecting its expediency.

We have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.
Frederic Rogers.

Herman Merivale, Esq.

APPENDIX No. 50.—*continued.*

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia from 1850 to 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Emigrants embarked.					No. of Deaths on the Voyage.				
			Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sophia - - -	27 April 1850	27 July 1850	104	91	30	21	246			No death.		
Mary - - -	22 Dec. 1851	26 March 1852	49	49	10	13	121			No death.		
Raleigh - - -	11 March 1852	1 June 1852	57	42	35	29	163	—	1	—	1	2
Travancore - -	1 Oct. „	13 Jan. 1853	31	132	28	30	221	—	1	1	3	5
Palestine - - -	30 Nov. „	28 April „	45	96	38	50	229	1	1	3	5	10
Sabrina - - -	12 Mar. 1853	13 June „	62	159	49	50	320	3	1	1	2	7
Clara - - -	7 June „	3 Sept. „	54	173	41	58	326	—	—	2	3	5
Victory - - -	29 Dec. „	24 March 1854	64	103	40	34	241			No death.		
Esmeralda - -	24 June 1854	14 Oct. „	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
Berkshire - - -	3 Dec. „	13 Mar. 1855	92	102	18	26	238	—	—	1	2	3
		Total - -	622	1,032	316	340	2,310	4	4	9	17	34

Appendix No. 51.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return relative to Immigration in 1854.

Immigrants introduced at the Public Expense.					Immigrants at their own Expense.				Total Number of Immigrants in 1854.	Expenses of Office, Lodging, Salaries, Gratuities, &c.	Passage Money of Immigrants from England and Victoria, and Repayment of Deposit under Regulations of 1853.	Total Expense of Emigration in 1854.
Adults.		Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,750	1,576	419	427	4,172	3,847	1,307	199	5,353	9,525	4,505 13 5	*18,627 14 10	23,133 8 3

* Of this sum 6,352*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* was paid for immigrants from Victoria, and 8,420*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* for immigrants from Great Britain.

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows an increase in Government immigrants to the extent of 1,047 men, 946 women, and 348 children: and a decrease on private immigrants of 6,737 men, 765 women, and 291 children.

Appendix No. 52.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Number of Persons who have left the Colony during the Year 1854.

To what Country.	Persons who have always been free.				Persons who have been Convicts.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Victoria - - -	5,923	1,710	481	8,114	1,358	175	1,533	9,647
New South Wales -	623	250	133	1,006	48	7	55	1,061
Great Britain - -	125	118	65	308	6	4	10	318
Foreign Ports - -	14	3	1	18	1	—	1	19
British Ports - -	118	66	26	210	22	3	25	235
Total -	6,803	2,147	706	9,656	1,435	189	1,624	11,280

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows a decrease in the emigration of 1,404 souls.
To Victoria there have been 1,906 fewer emigrants, almost all in the class of persons who have been convicts.

Appendix No. 53.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Land Revenue of the Colony in 1854.

Source from which derived.	Amount.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sale of Crown land by auction	47,171	18	6
Sale of land under regulations of November 1851	25,511	0	0
Licences to occupy Crown land	25,141	12	8
Rent of Crown land selected for future purchase	4,010	11	7
Fees received by the Surveyor-General	3,524	5	6
Fees for surveys	978	5	0
Fees for diagrams on grant deeds	152	17	6
Moiety of fines on grants	57	7	1
Quit rents subsequent to April 1846	374	14	0
One third for redemption of quit rents	156	1	5
Royalty on coals	122	11	10
Repayments on account of passage of immigrants	3,466	10	0
Repayments by immigrants	74	15	0
Sale of Government property	273	6	6
Instalment of debt from Bridgewater Commissioners	500	0	0
Interest from " "	322	10	0
Rent of observatory building	50	0	0
For advertising in the Gazette	0	17	6
Repayments by heads of departments	323	10	2
Salary of a surveyor forfeited	12	18	7
Total £	112,225	12	7

Remarks.—As compared with 1853 this shows an increase of 21,535*l.*

Appendix No. 54.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return relative to Lands granted, sold, or held under Depasturing Licences on 31st December 1854.

	A.	R.	P.
Number of acres of land in the colony	14,482,892	0	0
Number of acres of land granted or sold	2,804,183	0	0
Number of acres of land held under Depasturing licences on 31st December 1854, producing a rental of 29,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*	2,284,214	0	0
Country allotments sold in 1854 containing	32,433	1	30
Amount for which the country allotments sold, 34,157*l.* 11*s.* Average price per acre, 21*s.* 0¾*d.*			
Town and suburban allotments sold in 1854 containing	2,245	2	31¾
Amount for which town and suburban allotments sold, 41,962*l.* 7*s.* Average price per acre, 18*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*			

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows a decrease in the quantity of country land sold, of 3,117 acres, but an increase of 9*d.* an acre in the average price; of town and suburban allotments an increase of 1,958 acres, but a decrease of 20*l.* 17*s.* an acre in the average price. This may easily be accounted for, as nearly all the best town and suburban land in the island has been sold.

The roads that are now being opened to the western country will throw open to the public an immense extent of country available for pasturage.

Appendix No. 55.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Number of Acres in Crop, the Nature of the Crop, and the Produce in 1854.

Nature of Crop.	Acres in Cultivation.	Produce.
	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley	10,547¾	125,835
Beans	20¾	653
Oats	35,320½	526,547
Peas	459	6,665
Wheat	49,920	790,588½
Tares	303½	1,467
		Tons.
Carrots	108¾	508
Hops	55	27
Hay, or English grasses	27,023¾	18,886
Mangel Wurzel	42¾	92
Potatoes	5,932½	23,256
Turnips	4,989½	21,903
Total	127,732	—

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows:—

Increase.	Decrease.
Oats, 4,368 acres.	Wheat, 1,303 acres.
Peas, 5¼ acres.	Barley, 1,235.
Potatoes, 402 acres.	Beans, 61 acres.
Turnips, 1,346 acres.	Mangel wurzel, 11 acres.
English grasses, 7,782 acres.	Tares, 68 acres.

Total increase, 11,286 acres.

Return of the Number of Live Stock in the Colony on the 31st December 1854.

	Sheep.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Goats.	Pigs.	Asses'	Mules.
1. Campbell Town	280,140	3,947	1,580	17	695	—	—
2. Hamilton	264,944	8,739	1,152	18	1,281	—	—
3. Oatlands	238,894	4,528	1,040	10	1,280	1	—
4. Bothwell	174,544	2,939	662	2	671	—	1
5. Fingal	156,480	5,534	664	125	1,339	—	—
6. Great Swanport	151,194	2,690	530	93	725	—	—
7. Norfolk Plains	136,243	5,241	1,543	27	1,844	—	—
8. Richmond	66,958	3,354	1,191	210	1,956	—	—
9. George Town	61,601	1,890	194	34	260	—	—
10. Morven	53,404	3,144	1,138	31	1,003	—	—
11. Launceston	50,231	6,740	1,127	100	1,274	—	—
12. Brighton	49,934	2,177	1,094	121	1,410	—	—
13. Sorell	47,176	2,322	701	34	1,792	10	—
14. New Norfolk	39,224	1,398	554	23	560	1	—
15. Westbury	34,533	35,703	2,120	97	2,505	—	—
16. Horton	8,032	7,541	294	57	960	—	—
17. Hobart Town	6,663	1,254	1,108	402	1,635	1	4
18. Huon	6,553	2,981	405	123	738	1	—
19. Port Sorell	4,510	1,631	251	97	506	—	—
20. Franklin	199	31	8	164	—	—	—
	1,831,303	103,752	17,384	1,629	22,598	14	5

Remarks.—As compared with 1853:—

Increase.	Decrease.
Horses, 1,929.	Sheep, 111,242.
Cattle, 11,949.	Goats, 176.
Asses, 2.	Pigs, 5,484.
Mules, 5.	

The seven first districts are almost exclusively sheep districts.

No. 15. is an extensive cattle district, rich land and well watered.

No. 20. has just been separated from No. 18. and is a new district, very thickly wooded, from which most of the timber exported is procured.

In No. 13. the asses are used as beasts of burden to convey grain over the rocky gullies of "Paradise."

No. 16. belongs almost entirely to the Van Diemen's Land Company.

REPORT of the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY for the Year 1855–56, by Sir ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., Director of the Museum.

Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin,
12th February 1856.

CONSIDERABLE additions have been made to the illustrative collections of the Museum during the past year, and the methodical arrangement of the several groups of substances employed in manufacturing processes has been considerably facilitated.

The progress of classification has had also the advantage of indicating more precisely the classes of objects in which the collections are as yet deficient, and for supplying which it is expedient that arrangements should be made.

The collections of chemical technology have been augmented by a very beautiful series of illustrations of the metal aluminium, in its various forms and applications, the materials from which it is obtained, and the substances used in the preparation of it.

The completion and arrangements of the series of copper ores and smelting products, of the metallurgy of lead and zinc, and of the alloys of those metals, has made considerable progress.

The collection of specimens illustrating the nature and uses of substances used as fuel, and the history of the manufacture of iron has been greatly increased, especially as regards the Irish coals and ironstones. This collection now embraces not only samples of workable coal and ironstones of the five important coalfields of Ireland, but also excellent series of specimens illustrative of the nature of the different beds of culm, shales, clays, and sandstones associated with them. A very interesting feature of this collection is a complete series of the raw and roasted ironstone, the pig iron, cinder and slags, &c., from the Leitrim district, representing the manufacture of wood charcoal as conducted in the 17th century, and that of coal iron in 1832 at Arigna, and at Creavella in 1853.

The collections illustrative of the iron manufacture of Great Britain are already extensive, but arrangements are in progress, by which this department may be expected to be soon rendered very complete.

A valuable commencement has been made of a collection illustrating the important manufactures of France and Belgium. Dr. Sullivan, chemist of the Museum, having contributed very complete collections made by him of iron ores of the valleys of the Sambre, Meuse, and Ourthe, the coal and coke employed at Seraign, near Liège, and the pig and bar iron, and puddled steel, manufactured at those great works; also the fluxes, slags, and other products of the smelting and forging processes.

A very valuable collection of the iron ores of Sweden has been presented to the Museum by Professor Andreas Grill, of Stockholm. Those specimens possess the peculiar advantage of having

thing westerly of south; and, on the whole, the road from Dunrobin to the bend of the Gordon may be considered a very direct line of communication, and the ascents and descents are overcome in a very satisfactory manner.

My first inspection of this part of the country gave me the assurance that this would be found the best line of communication between the occupied country and the extensive open but unoccupied tracts to the west and south-west; but I anticipated much greater obstacles to the formation of a direct road, and have in this particular been highly gratified by my present tour of inspection.

Having met with an accident on leaving the plains, I was under the necessity of sending forward a party to the lakes under the Superintendent, Mr. Dawson; but made an examination of the neighbourhood, and ascended several commanding eminences, by which, with Mr. Dawson's report on the country he traversed, I obtained all the information necessary to determine the direction the road must take to Lake Pedder, from whence the country is open to the Huon and Arthur Plains and to the west coast.

From Huntly to the lake, in the direction which the road must take, is about 27 miles; it must pass over one important and two smaller ridges, all narrow, but covered with a thick scrub and some heavy timber, and through open undulating country and flats. Not more than three miles in all on the ridges will be required to be cleared of timber.

I would take the liberty to suggest that the Director of Public Works obtain from Mr. Dawson an estimate of the amount of labour required to complete the following works:—

1st. To open the track through to the Gordon, making it practicable for flocks and cattle.

2d. To throw a foot-bridge across the Gordon, for communication with the plains on the opposite bank.

3d. To render the track passable for carts as far as "the Mount," or commencement of the descent into the Florentine Valley.

4th. To cut a drain through a marsh near "the Mount," to fit it for a resting and feeding place for flocks.

5th. To extend the communication to Lake Pedder passable for flocks and cattle by cutting through the narrow belts of forests, and marking the line with stakes through the intervening plains.

6th. To make the descent to the Florentine practicable for carts.

These estimates, with that for the completion of the bridge over the Derwent, will put his Excellency in possession of the requisite information which I have not data to embody in this report.

The forests in the Florentine Valley, which, till this track was opened through, resisted all efforts to free them from the mass of wet vegetation, inaccessible to the sun's rays, which everywhere prevailed, have this year been extensively opened by fire, and the fires are still spreading. The change effected will be immense, and give this rich valley a large step forward in its sure progress to occupation.

The several proposed sites for townships,—at the bridge over the Repulse River, at that over the Florentine, and at the opening upon the Gordon Plains,—are all well watered, and good sites.

The Florentine Valley, when cleared of its forests, will be found, in soil and in climate, calculated to become a rich agricultural tract. It is sheltered by Mount Field on the east, Mount Ann to the south, and the range running south from Wyld's Crag on the west. The river is always an abundant stream. The prevailing rock is limestone.

Passing over the last ridge into the Gordon Plains, there is a sudden and complete change in the character of the country. Open and undulating, intersected merely with belts of wood, and prepared to receive flocks at once for summer feeding, it will, I feel assured, be at no distant period a favourite sheep country.

Comparing these plains,—first those called King William's Plains to the northward, these, being on a lower level, about 1,000 feet, and from the nature of the grass and herbage covering them, have, in my judgment, decidedly the advantage,—and comparing them, secondly, with the rocky tracts in other parts of the island now covered with sheep,—I am strongly impressed with the belief that, though undoubtedly they require much of that operation which is effected by the flocks themselves for their improvement, they will be at least as well calculated for the depasturing of sheep and cattle as those tracts with which I am now comparing them. I speak here of the country about the great bend of the Gordon, and the plains through which the track is proposed to be carried as far as the lakes, and may include the plains extending up the right bank of the Gordon to its source, near which is a considerable ascent to the Guelph and King William's Plains, where I believe 15,000 sheep are now fed. I particularly draw attention to this circumstance, from my conviction that if those formerly most unpromising plains will bear sheep at all, much more may these be expected to become a valuable range for flocks.

Not being myself a sheep farmer, I reluctantly offer an opinion on the subject, but wish to state the grounds of my conviction, and that this is confirmed by every visitor of the plains whom I have met with.

It appears to me now desirable that the whole strength of the party should be applied to the completion of a passable sheep and horse track quite to the plains, according to the first proposed estimate, and laying a foot bridge over the Gordon near the great bend, according to the second; and in order to give flocks a resting and feeding place between the Repulse Bridge and the Florentine, it would be very desirable to cut the drain referred to in the fourth proposed estimate. These works completed, the expediency of carrying out those referred to in the third, fifth, and sixth proposed estimates, and any further improvements, may depend on their results.

The bridge over the Derwent has been a very expensive work. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed; they are exceedingly well built, and of a very compact and fine freestone. The wooden arches under preparation appear to be in a state of great forwardness. The approach to the bridge from the Hamilton side will be a work of some considerable labour, scarcely yet commenced;

but the Director of Public Works will give all the information his Excellency requires on this head.

H. Cotton.

Submitted. Much of the land herein referred to is the same as that reported upon by the Deputy-Surveyor-General in March 1850, and none of it has yet been taken up. I therefore beg to draw attention to the report in question.

13th March 1855. R. Power.

Return my best thanks to Major Cotton for this report. Say I consider it to be very interesting and satisfactory as far as it goes. It is only by private enterprise that the value of this extensive western and south-western tract of country can be determined, and the public are entitled to such information as the Government possesses respecting it. Let it, therefore, be published in the Gazette, with Mr. Dawson's Letter of the 3d March 1855, Surveyor-General's minutes of the 2d of February and the 13th March, and also with this minute. Valuable country has remained in other colonies unavailed of much longer than the period that has elapsed since 1850, the date of Major Cotton's first report. To facilitate access to new country is an obvious and necessary preliminary to its being turned to account. I am glad that the Dunrobin Bridge is reported to me by the Director of Public Works to be so far advanced as to be capable of completion within another twelve months, for a further sum of 2,104*l.* 8*s.*; and it is also satisfactory to learn that such progress has been made in opening up a track towards Lake Pedder that this work can be completed to that point for 3,215*l.* 11*s.* I purpose continuing these works as early as the season, the labour available, and the state of the Land Fund may permit, because my experience in opening new country elsewhere has satisfied me of the reasonable probability that such outlay will prove highly reproductive.

30th March 1855. H. E. F. Young.

Gordon River Road.

Memorandum.

With reference to my report of the 10th ultimo, and the estimates furnished by the Director of Public Works, I beg now to draw his Excellency's attention more particularly to the result to be expected from the completion of the work to the extent provided for in the estimates.

It appears that the superintendent, with two overseers, a constable, and 24 labourers, will in twelve months from the 1st instant make the road practicable for carts as far as the township of Florence on the banks of the Florentine River, and from thence practicable for horses and flocks to the township of Huntly in the valley of the Gordon, and onwards through several extensive open tracts to Lake Pedder. This, with the completion of the bridge over the Derwent

at Dunrobin, will complete the projected line of communication for giving access to the plains near the great bend of the Gordon where the township of Huntly is situated, consisting of two lots containing 5,850 acres already surveyed, and about 7,000 acres not yet measured, 38,500 acres marked off into eight pasture lots in the Gordon Valley above the bend, and similar plains, estimated to be 40,000 acres, terminating at Lake Pedder.

When these plains are occupied there will be no obstacle to the occupation of the pasture lots in the neighbourhood of Lake Edgar (47,000 acres already divided into five lots), and down the course of the Huon (40,000 acres divided into five lots) to the junction of the Cracroft, an important tributary rising in the Arthur Mountains, but which latter plains are of a less promising character than those near the lakes and on the line of the proposed track.

From these plains to the west coast communication can be easily extended. It is now passable for foot passengers, and has been freely traversed by surveyors and messengers of this department. I cannot but observe here, that, in addition to the immediate advantage of opening up plains of great extent hitherto unapproachable, the western coast and harbours, till now absolutely cut off by the great mountain and forest barrier from the inhabited country, become accessible, and (as described in my former reports) an important portion of the island, hitherto forming a perfectly separate territory out of reach except by a very precarious and uncertain sea voyage, becomes a connected portion of the colony, and I have no doubt will be found by no means the least important part of the island.

The fine harbour of Port Davey will be the chief outlet for its produce. Its valuable timber, its mineral indications, and its promise as a sheep country, as well as the extensive forest tracts bordering on it, which will gradually develope rich agricultural lands, give to this territorial communication a value which I believe has never yet been appreciated.

A tracing accompanies this report, embracing, besides the line of country traversed by the proposed road, the plains near Lake St. Clair, opened in 1850, and now fully occupied by flocks; those in the Gordon Valley to be approached by the proposed bridge over that river near Huntly; and the plains to the southward of Lake Edgar, above alluded to. And I must at the same time refer to my general map of this part of the country, furnished with my former report, and now with the Government. I must further notice that, although the completion of the contemplated work is estimated to occupy twelve months from the 1st instant, the road may be made available for flocks to pass to the plains bordering on the Gordon early in the spring; and therefore it will be necessary previous to that period to make arrangements for granting grazing licences to occupy the land in that neighbourhood, and for marking off allotments for sale in the townships of Huntly, Florence, and Bethune.

H. C. Cotton, 16th April 1855.

The Surveyor-General.

Appendix No. 57.

New Zealand.

Additional Land Regulations, for the amendment and extension of the Regulations of 4th March 1853, as adopted by the Council, for the Province of Wellington, on Thursday, February the 15th, 1855.

General.

I. The superintendent shall, from time to time, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, notify all new districts which shall be open to general purchase, with the boundaries and contents thereof, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

Reserves.

II. All reserves for the sites of townships, or town and suburban land, for the sites of agricultural and small farm settlements, or for any other purpose of public advantage, safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment shall be determined by the superintendent, who shall notify the same by proclamation, wherein the objects shall be specified for which every reserve may be made.

III. In every district ample reserves for the sites of agricultural and small farm settlements shall be made before the lands in such districts shall be thrown open to general purchase.

IV. Whenever any association shall be formed for promoting the settlement and occupation of any reserve set apart for the site of small farms, and shall propose to the superintendent a plan containing special rules for encouraging such settlement and occupation, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, on being satisfied of the probable ability of such association, to effect the speedy settlement of such reserve by proclamation, to vest the administration of the land within such reserve, according to such special rules, in commissioners appointed by such association, for a period not exceeding three years; provided always, that the land shall be sold by such association at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, payable in cash to the commissioner from time to time, immediately on the sale of every allotment.

V. Whenever any reserve shall have been so made for the site of a small farm settlement, a block of the adjacent land, as nearly as may be in extent one-third of the reserve, shall by proclamation be annexed to the reserve as common land, upon which, as well as upon all unsold lands within the reserve, every resident occupier of land in the reserve shall have a right of pasturage for a period of three years from the date of such proclamation, the proportionate commonage of each occupier to be fixed by the association; and during such term none of the said common land so annexed outside the reserve block shall be sold, nor any licence for a run issued therein. At the expiration of such term, it shall be lawful for the superintendent either to renew the same for a further period of three years, or to open the land for sale after public notice thereof for not less than three months.

VI. In every block which shall be set apart for the site of a township, or agricultural or small farm settlement, a reserve shall be made of bush land not less than one-twentieth of the whole extent of bush land within the limits of such block, or if there be no bush land thereon, then a sufficient reserve shall be made from the bush land outside such block, and most convenient thereto, the timber in which reserve shall be exclusively used in common by the resident occupiers of the land in the block for consumption thereon, but not for sale to any persons not occupiers; and any other persons felling or removing timber from such reserve shall be proceeded against as is by law provided in respect to trespassers on Crown land.

VII. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to make in every district a reserve not exceeding one-thirtieth part of the public lands for the purposes of education, such lands to be vested in a board of commissioners for educational purposes, and the proceeds thereof, as sold, to be applied to such special educational objects as may be prescribed by Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to make reserves, where the public advantage may require it, along the banks of navigable rivers, or along an available coast line, or otherwise, so as to prevent the undue monopoly of timber, or of road or water frontage.

IX. In all blocks reserved as townships and agricultural settlements (except always the special small farm reserves) no land shall be sold until it has been accurately surveyed, allotted, and mapped, and each allotment distinguished by appropriate marks on the ground; nor shall any allotment exceed three hundred and twenty acres in extent.

Applications.

X. The general register of applications for land, and the local registers, where such shall exist, shall be open to the inspection of the public daily during office hours; and any one may take a copy of any application from such register, or of any other entry therein.

XI. All applications made upon the same day shall, for the purpose of the following rule, be deemed simultaneous applications.

XII. In cases where simultaneous applications shall be made for a piece of land, an auction shall be held as between the applicants, the land named in the application being put up at the upset price of ten shillings per acre, and the application shall be registered in the name of the person who shall bid and pay the highest price; provided that either or all of the conflicting applications may be withdrawn.

XIII. A return of every application received and registered, distinguishing the name of the applicant, extent of land purchased, payments made, and any other particulars necessary for the full information of the public, shall be made monthly by the commissioner, and published in the *Provincial Government Gazette.*

Auction Sales.

XIV. No sales by auction, excepting sales provided for by clause XII., shall take place unless the same shall have been notified by proclamation of the superintendent in the *Government Gazette*, spe-

cifying the several allotments to be offered for sale, with the contents of each ; provided always, that no allotment shall be offered for sale unless the same shall have been first staked out upon the ground, and distinguished by an appropriate number or mark upon a plan open to public inspection ; and provided also, that no allotment the upset price whereof shall be five shillings per acre shall exceed 640 acres in extent.

Appendi No. 58.

Mauritius and Dependencies.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1855.

James Macaulay Higginson.—Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

Title. To enable Persons to introduce at their own expense Immigrants from India.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to enable persons to introduce at their own expense a further supply of immigrants from India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has enacted and does hereby enact as follows:

Requisition to be made for the number of immigrants required, and security to be furnished. Art. 1. Any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this Ordinance shall make a requisition in writing to the protector of immigrants, specifying therein the number of immigrants required by him, and the presidency in India from which he wishes them to be sent. He shall also give security to the protector of immigrants by way of a bond with one surety in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, conditioned for the payment of the passage money of such number of male immigrants as shall be shipped for him in India in consequence of his requisition, and of the females accompanying them as herein-after provided, and also for the payment of the expenses which shall be incurred in India on account of such male immigrants previous to their embarkation, the amount of which expenses shall be fixed by regulation.

Instructions to agents in India. Art. 2. The protector of immigrants, upon the receipt of such requisition and security, shall forthwith transmit a copy of the said requisition to the emigration agent at the presidency from which such immigrants are to be sent, and shall give instructions to such agents to procure and despatch such immigrants (if it be possible) with the contingent of immigrants already ordered by the Government of Mauritius for the current year, and further to forward to him a separate list of the names of all the male immigrants composing the band sent pursuant to such requisition.

Proportion of females to accompany male immigrants. Art. 3. The emigration agent shall, with every band or bands of male immigrants so sent, send such proportion of females as shall hereafter be determined by regulation made as herein-after prescribed.

Art. 4. The passage money of the said male immigrants, together with all other expenses chargeable in respect of them, shall be paid by the person who made requisition for them to the protector of immigrants before the said immigrants shall leave the depôt to be engaged; such person shall at the same time pay to the protector of immigrants the passage money and other expenses chargeable upon him for and in respect of such proportion of females as according to regulations shall be required to accompany the said male immigrants from India; and such person shall at the time of making such payments be entitled to demand and receive from the protector of immigrants a certificate that such payments have been made, in which certificate shall be specified the amount paid, and the names and numbers of the several male immigrants in respect of whom such payments shall have been made.

Passage money and other expenses to be paid before delivery.

Protector to grant receipt of payment of passage money and other expenses, and to furnish list of the number of men.

Art. 5. The person named in any such certificate as having paid the passage money and other expenses as aforesaid of any immigrant named therein shall be entitled to engage and re-engage such immigrant free of stamp duty, upon production of such certificate to the stipendiary magistrate before whom any such engagement shall be made.

Immigrants to be engaged free of stamp duty.

Art. 6. Nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any immigrant sent from India pursuant to any such requisition as aforesaid from engaging himself, on arrival, with any other person than the person who made such requisition: provided always, that any other person who shall, without the consent in writing of the person who made the requisition first obtained and communicated to the protector of immigrants, induce such immigrant to engage with him, shall, before such immigrant shall leave the depôt to be engaged, pay to the protector of immigrants the passage money and other expenses of the immigrant which would have been payable by the person upon whose requisition such immigrant was sent, as also a further sum equal to twenty-five per cent. upon the amount of such passage money and expenses, which further sum shall be paid over by the protector of immigrants to the person who had made requisition for such immigrant.

Immigrants may engage with parties other than those who sent for them;

Liabilities in such case.

Art. 7. Whenever any immigrant who shall have been introduced into this island under the provisions of this Ordinance shall not serve the full term of his industrial residence under engagement with the person at whose expense he shall have been introduced into this island, such person shall be entitled to claim and receive from the Government any sum or sums of money which shall have been paid by any other person by way of stamp duty upon the engagement of such immigrant, or any sum of money which shall have been paid by the immigrant for the redemption of any part of his term of industrial residence under the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of 1854.

Indemnification to parties deprived of the services of immigrants during the two last years of industrial residence.

Art. 8. It shall be lawful to and for the Governor from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette, to make regulations for ensuring the operation and effect of the present Ordinance within the intent and meaning of the same.

Governor may issue regulations.

Promulgation. Art. 9. The present Ordinance shall take effect on and from the 1st day of September, A.D. 1855.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 15th August, A.D. 1855.

R. Y. CUMMINS,
Acting Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

J. DOWLAND,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Know all men by these presents, that we A.B. of and C.D. of acknowledge ourselves to be jointly and severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £ of lawful money of this colony, for the passage money and other expenses of immigrants (together with the females to accompany them) for whom I, the said A.B., have this day made a requisition under the provisions of Ordinance No. of 1855, for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves and each of us jointly and severally, or the same shall be levied on each of our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, as a judgment debt, without any plaint or suit being first instituted in case default shall be made in any of the conditions of this recognizance, the conditions whereof are:

That if the above-bounden A.B. and C.D., or either of them, one for the other, shall (subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance in case of the refusal of such immigrants to engage with me the said A.B., or of their being engaged by some other person who shall pay their passage money and other expenses) pay or cause to be paid to the protector of immigrants at Mauritius within three days after the landing at the depôt at Mauritius of such immigrants and females, or such lesser number of the same as shall have been sent here in pursuance of the said requisition of me the said A.B,, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed and acknowledged in my presence this } A.B. C.D.

Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix No. 59.

Jamaica.

Return of the Number of Coolie Immigrants to whom Commutation Payments have been made.

Age.	Sex.		Total.	Amount paid.
	Males.	Females.		
				£
Above 12 years - -	1,266	201	1,467 at 10*l.*	14,670
Under 12 years - -	61	31	92 at 5*l.*	460
Total -	1,327	232	1,559	15,130

Remarks.—There are still the claims of 3 adults and 6 children under investigation.

Return respecting East Indian Immigrants.

Number imported into Jamaica.	Number who have returned to India.		Number who have taken the Commutation Money.		Number who still claim Return Passages.		Number unaccounted for who have either died or disappeared.	Total.
	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.		
4,551	1,378	142	1,467	92	87	38	1,619	4,551

Remarks.—The children born in Jamaica are not deducted from the 4,551 imported into the Island.

Return of the Number of Coolie Immigrants who have returned to India.

Men.	Women.	Boys born in Jamaica.	Girls born in Jamaica.	Total.
1,092	286	76	66	1,520

Appendix No. 60.

Trinidad.

Immigration Office, Trinidad,
31st May 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the ship "Scindian," whose embarkation of return emigrants up to the 25th instant has been already reported, sailed this day for Madras and Calcutta with 180 passengers, having landed four of the number (previously embarked) as unfit for the voyage.

There was some difficulty found in collecting even the above limited number, as none but the wealthy shopkeepers, and a few paupers were prepared to leave. On reference to my report of 9th December 1854 it will appear that there were then about 340 free or indented Coolies in the island; of these about 150 had entered their names up to the month of February 1855 for return passage in the next vessel. When the "Scindian," however, arrived on the 17th April, four weeks over due, the number of applicants had dwindled down to 90, the balance having either re-indented or declining to leave; some of the latter said, that when they wished to go "they would pay their own passages;" their respective numbers have been noted in case of future application. It may be mentioned here that some of the wealthier and most respectable Coolies, whose statements may be depended on, said, that in their own cases leaving during crop season was very inconvenient to themselves, but nearly impracticable to the labouring Coolies. Coupling their opinions with the results of my own experience, I beg leave to offer the following remarks, which may tend to the comfort and well-being of the proposed return immigrant on any future occasion.

1st. The crop season in Trinidad usually extends from January to June.

2dly. During the earlier months of that season rice is comparatively cheap, and the provident Coolie lays in a stock sufficient for himself and family till the months of August and September, when he reaps his own crops of rice or corn.

3dly. The wages during crop are much higher and more continuous than during any other season; moreover, the demand for labour this year has been unexampled, owing chiefly to the deaths from cholera last fall among the Creoles, when the Coolies comparatively escaped.

4thly. During the crop season the Coolie labourer, who is essentially a money lender, puts his money out to interest as fast as he earns it, for periods varying from one to six months or longer.

5thly and lastly. The ordinances for encouraging renewed contracts for limited periods suit the views of the Coolie so well, that at this period there are scarcely in the whole colony any unindented old immigrant labourers.

From the above data I would respectfully infer that when Coolies are to be shipped for India it would be desirable to give notice of the same in the months of March and April, and let the embarkation

follow in the ensuing October and November, and, if possible, in the first vessel bringing Coolies to the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hy. Mitchell,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

Statistics of Immigrant Population on the 31st December 1855.

Number of Indian immigrants working under indenture on estates at that date who have not completed a residence of five years in the colony - - - -	3,195
Number of Indian immigrants also working under indenture on estates at the same date who have been more than five years in the colony, but have received bounty from Government to perform an additional term of five years, to expire on the 1st October next - - -	681
Number of free Indian immigrants working on estates at the same date who have entered into contracts of service for one year - - - - - -	509
Number of free Indian immigrants located in the towns, villages, and throughout the country working industrially and chiefly independently of estates, about - -	2,000
Number of Chinese immigrants working under indenture on estates at the same date - - - -	594
Total -	6,979

(Signed) Alex. W. S. Anderson,
Acting Agent-General of Immigrants.

(No. 1.)

Trinidad.

This Indenture made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the one part, and of in this island, of the other part: Whereas the said is an Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this colony on the day of in the year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby

bind and indent the said to the said until the day of which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty being a term sufficient to make up three years from the arrival of the said in this colony, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall, during the said term or continuance of these Presents, truly and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that the said shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

(No. 2.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the one part, and of in this island, of the other part: Whereas the said is an Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this colony on the day of in the year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled " An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby bind and indent the said to the said until the day of which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty , being one year from the date of this Indenture, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, truly and faithfully serve the said , his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that the said

shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

(No. 3.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the one part, and of in this island, of the other part. Whereas the said is an Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this colony on the day of in the year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby bind and indent the said to the said until the day of which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty- being such portion of a year as, together with the time already elapsed since the arrival of the said within this colony, will complete the term of five years from the day of such arrival, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall, during the said term or continuance of these Presents, truly and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that the said shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

(No. 4.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of
185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of
this colony on behalf of Indian immigrant No.
introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854, of the one part, and of
in this colony, of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of Ordinance No. 7. of 1855, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby bind and indent the said
to the said for the term of one year, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said
shall during the said term truly and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that he the said his heirs and assigns, shall during the said term provide the said
with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

APPENDIX No. 61.

Emigration Agent's Office,
SIR, *Calcutta, 22d September* 1855.

WITH reference to the following extract from your letter of the 20th November 1854,—

"It will be your duty to make it clearly understood by Indian "emigrants that back passages will not be given them unless they "contribute themselves £35 towards the expense;"

I have the honour to observe, that, in accordance with the above, I have been making every effort in my power, for the last eight weeks and upwards, to collect labourers for the West Indies, but I regret to say, that the people generally reject the proposition with the most determined resistance. I have therefore not deemed it expedient to press this measure any further for the present. If I had done so, I am of opinion, that it would have stopped emigration altogether. And until I am in receipt of further instructions from you on this point, (which, if despatched on the 9th November, will reach me on

the 15th of the following month,) I shall continue to engage people on the same conditions as those of last year.

2d. Under any circumstances, a very limited number only can be forwarded on during the next five months, as the demand for every description of labourer is daily increasing, owing to the Government requiring very large numbers on the public works which are now in progress, and in addition to this demand, the railroad, which runs through the very centre of the districts from whence the best labourers are procurable, takes away many who would otherwise have come on to me. The recruiting, therefore, for the West India colonies in particular is carried on with considerable difficulty, which is now further increased by the large proportion of females required to be sent in each vessel; and what still adds more to my difficulties is, that I receive no assistance whatever from men who have returned from the West Indies in consequence of their reports being unfavourable, whereas the reports circulated by men who come back from Mauritius induce large numbers of people to emigrate, and the consequence is, that the emigration to that colony is daily becoming more popular and attractive; whilst that to the West Indies is looked upon by the people here with increased suspicion and distrust.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. CAIRD,
Emigration Agent.

S. Walcott, Esq.
&c. &c.

P.S. The Protector of Emigrants has reported the above circumstances to the Government of India, and I shall do myself the honour of forwarding a copy of his report to you by the next mail.

T. C.

APPENDIX No. 62.

GRENADA.

No. CCXXX.

An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the general Regulation of Immigrants. (Sept. 8, 1855.)

BE it enacted by the Governor, the Council and Assembly, of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Act No. 139, the eleventh clause of Act No. 141, Acts No. 171, No. 177, and No. 188, are hereby repealed, save and except as to any existing contract, and as to any tax or duty imposed by and remaining unpaid under any such Act; but such repeal shall not invalidate or affect anything done under or by virtue of any such Act. Repeal of Acts

2. Whereas certain persons have been appointed agents by Her Majesty's Government to superintend the emigration of labourers from Payment of agents abroad.

certain places to Her Majesty's colonies in the West Indies and to British Guiana; the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to each of such agents as are or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this colony.

Payment of expenses incurred abroad.

3. The Governor may pay the amount of every moderate and necessary expense incurred at any port or place where any such agent is appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying emigrants to the port of embarkation, in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and in providing them with such supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony, upon the receipt from such agent of an account thereof duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, countersigned by the Governor of such place, or by such officer as he may appoint, if the same be a British possession, or by Her Majesty's consul at any foreign port or place, such governor, officer, or consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, that such expenditure has been solely incurred for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of such purposes, and is just and reasonable, and may likewise pay the amount of any expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government, or by commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Governor and Council, in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from the East Indies or from China, in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony, and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any immigrants from the East Indies at the expiration of their stipulated term of residence to the place from whence they shall have been brought or sent into this colony.

Governor to name places for emigration on bounty, and fix rate and number of weeks allowed for passage.

4. The Governor in Council may from time to time, by proclamation, name the ports or places from which emigration on bounty is permitted to this colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony: provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed, for the importation of any immigrant who may be incompetent or unwilling to engage in agricultural labour, or for any immigrant above the age of forty years, unless in either case such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of

Limitation of bounty.

similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel.

Rates payable to private importer.

5. Any person who having first obtained a licence to that effect from the Governor, which licence the Governor shall grant or refuse at his discretion, shall introduce at his own expense immigrants under written contract with him for service upon his own plantation, shall be entitled to receive from the immigration funds one half the rate of bounty which would have been payable under any such proclamation as aforesaid for each such immigrant if introduced at the public expense; provided that the party applying for such licence as aforesaid shall give to the Governor such security as he may require for the carrying out the object of such licence, and that the number of such immigrants paid for shall not exceed the number stated in the licence to be granted to such person as aforesaid.

Appointment of immigration agent.

6. The Governor may nominate and appoint some fit and proper person resident in this colony to be immigration agent, and may from time to time remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place, and any person so nominated and appointed shall during his tenure of office be paid annually such salary not exceeding fifty pounds as the Governor in Council shall determine: provided always, that such immigration agent shall not be entitled to nor receive any part of such salary until on, from, and after the arrival in this colony of immigrants to be introduced, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Proceedings on arrival of vessel with immigrants.

7. Upon the arrival in the colony of any vessel having immigrants on board, the immigration agent, accompanied by the health officer of the port, shall forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants whether the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, as far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not; and such immigration agent, with such assistance as aforesaid, shall personally muster such immigrants and compare the number and names of such immigrants with the duplicate list, if any, furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, which he shall require such master to produce and deliver to him, and shall certify upon such duplicate list the name of the vessel, the total number of immigrants then living and on board of such vessel, together with the state or condition of each immigrant, his fitness for agricultural labour, and at whose cost and charges he is imported, and in case any immigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the immigrants shall differ from the number and names of the immigrants stated in such duplicate list, the immigration agent shall note such death or difference upon such duplicate list, and thereupon, with the approbation of the Governor, shall grant a licence for the disembarkation and landing of the immigrants from such vessel.

Bounty or passage money to be paid on certificate.

8. If the immigration agent, with the assistance of the health officer of the port, on personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, in so far as they may apply, have been fully complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate, in the form

Schedule A.

annexed, marked A., stating in the same the date of the arrival in this colony of such immigrants, and the place from whence and the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, and the sum of money payable in respect of such immigrants, and thereupon the Governor shall issue his warrant to the public treasurer to pay the same: provided always, that bounty or passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as are landed alive in this colony.

Agent to provide for unemployed immigrants.

9. If any immigrants shall not on their arrival be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the immigration agent, with the approval of the Governor, to provide such immigrants with wholesome and sufficient food, and with convenient lodging on shore, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them, and the immigration agent shall deliver to the Governor an account, supported by all necessary vouchers, of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the Governor the same shall be paid.

Registers of immigrants to be kept.

10. The immigration agent shall keep separate registers of all immigrants introduced into this colony, that is to say: firstly, a register of immigrants from any of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company; secondly, a register of indentured Africans; thirdly, a register of Portuguese immigrants; fourthly, a register of Chinese immigrants; and fifthly, a register of all other immigrants not coming under the denomination of any of the immigrants mentioned in any of the aforesaid classes; and shall in each of such registers insert the name of each immigrant thereto belonging, and the number attached to his name in the list delivered by the master of the ship in which he shall be imported, and shall number each of the immigrants of each class by a particular number, proceeding in regular order with the other numbers, so that no two immigrants of the same class shall bear the same number, and shall insert in each of such registers under different heads the number, name, age, sex, size, birthplace, and any distinguishing mark of every immigrant belonging to such class, the time when, the place from whence, and the name of the party, if any, at whose cost and charges such immigrant may be imported, and the name of the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and of the amount of money which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages.

Application by employer requiring immigrants.

11. Any employer who may be desirous of locating immigrants on his plantation under the provisions of this Act shall make application to the immigration agent, fully setting forth in writing the situation of such plantation, the name of the proprietor thereof, the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, and all other particulars; and no such application shall be received unless such employer shall also satisfy the immigration agent that comfortable and sufficient accommodation, a suitable hospital, and medical attendance, according to law, have been or will be duly provided for such immigrants; and the immigration agent shall make and keep in his office a true and faithful register of all such applications,

numbering them in the order in which they shall be respectively received, such numbering, however, not to give any right of preference to any person or plantation over any other person or plantation ; and every such application shall remain good and valid until the number of immigrants applied for shall be allotted, or unless such application be withdrawn by the applicant, or be rendered invalid by the death, insolvency, or absence unrepresented of the party making the same.

Contracts made with Indian and African immigrants out of colony when binding.

12. Unless by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, no contract entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid unless the same shall have been made within this colony.

Contracts made out of the colony with Chinese immigrants valid.

13. All contracts made and entered into out of this colony with any Chinese immigrant for the performance of any labour or service in agriculture within this colony for any period not exceeding the term of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in the colony, shall be valid and in force for the period therein mentioned : provided always, that no such contract shall be valid or in force unless the same shall be reduced to writing, and shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark, of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a notary public, British consul, or other officer approved by Her Majesty's Government, nor unless such notary public, British consul, or other officer shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

What other contracts may be made out of colony.

14. If any labourer arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid (except from any place mentioned in the twelfth clause of this Act, and except Chinese immigrants), shall before his arrival have contracted with any person to perform service in this colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the immigration agent, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may with the consent of the parties have made therein, be valid in this colony for the full period named in such contracts not exceeding three years : provided that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless it shall have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some notary public or British consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the immigration agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government.

The Governor may direct immigration agent to approve contract.

15. If the immigration agent shall not be satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the immigration agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

Contracts with immigrants of African descent coming from the United States or British provinces of North America may be made within this colony for three years.

16. Every immigrant of African descent coming from any part of the United States or of the British provinces of North America who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival.

Naturalization of aliens of African descent.

17. Every immigrant of African descent, not being a British subject, who shall come for the purpose of settling within this colony from any part of the United States or of the British provinces of North America, and who shall have entered or shall enter into contract as aforesaid, shall, after three years residence in this colony, and on taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty before the Governor in the presence of the secretary of the colony, be entitled within this colony to all the privileges of a natural born British subject; and such secretary shall enter in a register, to be kept in his office, the name, sex, and age of every such immigrant taking the said oath, and the day when and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the party with whom such immigrant shall have entered into contract as aforesaid, and such register, or an extract therefrom, certified by such secretary, shall, upon proof of the identity of such immigrant, be sufficient evidence of the right of such immigrant to the privileges aforesaid.

Classification of liberated Africans

18. All liberated Africans who may be hereafter sent to this colony at the expense of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be divided into two classes, the first class of whom shall comprise all those who upon the inspection of the immigration agent and the health officer shall be considered to be above the age of fifteen years, and the second class of whom shall comprise all those who upon such inspection as aforesaid shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Term of indenture with Portuguese, with Coolies, Chinese, and liberated Africans of the first class. Schedule B

19. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary Islands, who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival; and every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, or from any part of the African continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

Contract with liberated Africans of the second class. Schedule C.

20. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of eighteen years in the form annexed, marked C., or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor.

Recovery of advances to Chinese immigrants.

21. Any person to whom any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted, for whose introduction bounty may be claimed, and who shall, previously to their embarkation, have entered into a contract engaging them to repay advances made to them by monthly deductions from their wages, shall pay to the party with whom such contract shall have been made the amount of such advances, provided the same shall not exceed two pounds ten shillings for each immigrant, and such first-mentioned person shall be authorized to recover such amount by monthly deductions from the wages earned by such immigrants in the proportion of not more than four shillings and twopence per month.

Renewal of contracts with Indian Coolies and with Chinese.

22. It shall be lawful for every Chinese immigrant and for every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, at any time not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of his indenture, to signify to the immigration agent, or to any justice of the peace for the information of the immigration agent, whether he desires to be re-indentured to the same or to some other employer for a further period of two years from the termination of the original indenture, or whether he will pay to the said immigration agent the sum of five pounds; and it shall be lawful for such immigrant, in the event of his being so re-indentured, at any time not less than one or more than three months before the expiration of the first year of such re-indenture to signify to the said immigration agent whether he desires to be re-indentured to some other employer for the second year of such re-indenture, or whether he will pay to the said immigration agent the sum of two pounds and ten shillings on condition of being released from such re-indenture; and if any such immigrant shall fail to make application in the manner provided by this section, or shall fail to pay the amount herein-before required of him at least ten days before the expiration of the indenture under which he may be then serving, such contract or indenture shall thereupon be deemed to be renewed in like manner as if he had applied to be so re-indentured.

Location of immigrants.

23. On the arrival in this colony of any immigrants not already under a written contract with some individual, the immigration agent shall, with the approval of the Governor, proceed to locate them on such plantations as they may prefer, or if they do not desire to exercise any preference, shall locate them in such numbers and proportions as circumstances will admit of on those plantations for which applications for immigrants shall have been previously made; and each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract according to the form annexed, marked B. or C., with each immigrant, or with the immigration agent on his behalf, as the nature of the case may require, of such period as any such immigrant is, by any of the preceding sections of this Act, required to be indentured upon arrival, which said contract shall be in triplicate, and shall be prepared by the immigration agent, and for preparing which such immigration agent shall be entitled to the sum of one shilling and no more for each such contract in triplicate as aforesaid, to be paid by the person to whom

Schedules B. and C.

the immigrants are to be allotted; and one copy of such contract shall be delivered to the immigrant, another to the employer, and the third shall be forwarded to the chairman of the board of magistrates for the district; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said immigration agent in locating such immigrants as aforesaid to separate husbands from wives, nor children under fifteen years of age from their parents or natural protectors; and provided further, that no immigrants shall be allotted to any employer who is in arrear in the payment of any sum due to the colony for or on account of immigrants previously allotted to such employer.

Payment by employer of half of bounty or passage money.

24. Every employer to whom any such immigrant shall be indentured on arrival as aforesaid shall pay to the public treasurer one half of the bounty or passage money which shall be due or shall have been paid in respect of such immigrant, one pound of which shall be paid at the execution of the contract, and for the balance of which three promissory notes shall be given, each bearing even date with the said contract, the first of which promissory notes shall be for one third of such balance, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable one year after the date thereof, the second of which promissory notes shall be for another third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable two years after the date thereof, and the third of which promissory notes shall be for the remaining third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable three years after the date. The public treasurer, on the behalf of the colony, shall recover the capital and interest of all such notes, by warrant under his hand and seal, in nature of an execution as in the case of nonpayment of any rate, tax, or assessment, under any Act for the time being in force for granting unto Her Majesty an aid by rates, taxes, and assessments, and shall have and hold for such capital and interest a preferent lien on the estates to which such immigrants shall be allotted, over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and equitable, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, the employer, however, to have the right of paying at once the whole of the capital money payable by him as aforesaid, or of redeeming any of the promissory notes with rebate of interest at any time before the same shall become due: provided always, that lessees of estates to which immigrants may be allotted shall be required either to provide approved endorsers to such promissory notes as aforesaid, or to pay the whole amount due upon the execution of the indentures of such immigrants.

Public treasurer to have list of allotments and amounts due.

25. The immigration agent shall, whenever he allots immigrants, transmit forthwith to the public treasurer a list of the estates to which such immigrants have been allotted, stating the number and description of immigrants allotted to each, and the amount becoming payable from time to time in respect thereof respectively.

List of immigrants to be published annually. Schedule D.

26. The immigration agent shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the official gazette of the colony a list, in the form annexed, marked D., or in such other form as may be approved of by the Governor, of all vessels which have arrived in the colony with immigrants during the year

preceding, the number of immigrants so arrived, and the distribution of such immigrants.

Manager of plantation to keep muster roll.

27. The manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate upon which any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrants shall be employed, whether under indenture or under monthly contracts, as herein-after provided, shall, for each and every month that such immigrants shall continue to be so employed, keep a muster roll of the form annexed, marked E., and it shall be the duty of such manager or person in charge and he is hereby required to direct all such immigrants to attend each day at such convenient time or times, and at such convenient place or places on the plantation or estate, as may by him be assigned for that purpose; and such manager or person in charge shall then and there, either personally or by means of some person deputed by him, call over the names of all such immigrants, and note upon the muster roll whether they or any of them are present or absent; and such muster roll shall daily be signed by the person by whom the names shall have been so called over, and shall be carefully preserved by the manager or person in charge of the plantation or estate for the purposes of this Act; and any manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or shall make any false entry in the muster roll to be by him kept, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four pounds for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding five days.

Schedule E.

Term of verbal contract.

28. Every verbal or unwritten contract or agreement for the hire of any immigrant shall, in the absence of proof of any express agreement between the parties to the contrary, be deemed and taken in law to be a contract or agreement for one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed by the parties, unless a week's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his or her intention not to renew the same, and the wages for such service shall be payable weekly; and any employer shall be entitled to discharge any immigrant hired under the provisions of this section without previous notice, provided such immigrant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for fifteen days from the time of such discharge; provided that any such verbal or unwritten contract or agreement may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of employer and servant, which may be proved by either party against the other.

Penalty on breach of verbal contract by employer.

29. If any employer shall terminate any contract or agreement made with any immigrant under the provisions of the preceding section, except with the consent of such immigrant, or by giving notice, or paying wages, or for misconduct as therein provided, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the immigrant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed then such sum as the presiding magistrate or justices may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages, in addition to the wages due to the immigrant at the time of the termination of such contract.

Immigrant may prove ill-usage in defence.

30. On any complaint made by any employer against any immigrant for refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform any verbal or unwritten contract, such immigrant shall be at liberty to show by evidence in answer to such complaint that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill-usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause to be judged of by the presiding magistrate or justices.

Penalty on ill-usage.

31. If any employer shall ill-use any immigrant he shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Justice may discharge from contract, and decide in any case as to wages due in addition to any other order on complaint made.

32. Upon any complaint made by any employer or immigrant, the magistrate or justices by whom such complaint shall be heard may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole or such proportion of the wages appearing due to him as such justice or justices shall think reasonable, or shall authorize the employer to retain the whole or any specified portion of such wages, and may discharge such employer or immigrant from his contract or service, and shall in such case give to such employer or immigrant, as the case may require, a certificate of such discharge and of such award without any fee or consideration.

Governor may discharge immigrant from service on account of ill-usage by employer.

33. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any employer of any indentured immigrant or other person acting under his authority shall have been convicted of gross or repeated ill-usage or ill-treatment of any such immigrant, the Governor may direct the immigrant so ill-used or ill-treated, and also, if he shall so think fit, every other immigrant indentured to such employer, to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrant or immigrants shall be wholly discharged from all further service to such employer, and the Governor shall direct the immigration agent to indenture immigrants discharged under the provisions of this or of the preceding section to such other employer as to him may seem fit: provided always, that the term of service for which every such immigrant shall be indentured by any such new indenture shall not, together with the time of his or her past service, exceed the period of service for which such immigrant was previously bound.

Immigrant absenting himself, refusing to work, or guilty of misconduct.

34. Any immigrant who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily call of the muster roll, or at and during the time and hours or at the place where and when he shall have contracted or agreed to attend in commencing or carrying on any work during such hours as it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted or agreed to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or neglect of duty, or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause before the end of the period stated in his indenture, or before the end of the period for which he shall have verbally contracted or agreed to serve, as the case may be, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the whole or any part of any wages then due, and not exceeding the wages of one week, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the presiding

magistrate or justices, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

On complaint of absence muster roll to be produced.

35. In the case of any complaint made by any employer against any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant for absenting himself from his service or employment, it shall be lawful for the presiding magistrate or justices, and he and they is and are hereby required, to demand the production of the muster roll of the plantation or estate for the month during which such absence shall have taken place, and if such muster roll shall not be produced, or if it shall appear on inspection thereof, and shall be proved in evidence, that the names of such immigrants have not been duly called over as herein-before enacted, then and in any such case such complaint shall be dismissed.

Governor in Council may make rules for general treatment of immigrants.

36. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make and promulgate rules and orders respecting the lodging, medicine, medical attendance, care, food, and clothing, and for the general treatment of all immigrants, and the regulations so made shall be deemed part of the contract of the employer and the immigrant.

Hours of labour.

37. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture for nine hours of each day, Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day only excepted: provided always, that during his absence on account of illness every such immigrant shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive instead of wages such allowances as the state of his health may require.

Employer failing to provide employment.

38. If it shall be established before any two justices of the peace, on complaint preferred by any indentured immigrant, that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such justices shall declare and adjudge the contract or indenture of such immigrant to be thereby cancelled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes in manner and form provided by section 24 of this Act for such sums as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him, the original employer and his estate remaining liable, however, for such sum or sums as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original contract or indenture.

Abatement of wages for misconduct.

39. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for nonpayment of wages or damages for breach of contract or misconduct by his employer, it shall be lawful for the presiding magistrate or justices to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to such immigrant for such days or time as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value

of any damage done to the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or negligence or carelessness of such immigrant.

Immigrant endangering or destroying property.

40. If any such immigrant as aforesaid shall, by negligence or other improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer, or intrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Limitation of period for preferring complaints.

41. No complaint by any employer against any immigrant or by any immigrant against any employer made under any of the twelve preceding sections of this Act shall be entertained unless the same shall be preferred within thirty days after the occurrence of the subject matter of such complaint; and upon the hearing of any such complaint no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty at any time exceeding thirty days before the institution of such complaint.

Issue of certificate of industrial residence.

42. Every immigrant, of whatever description, who shall have completed the term of service under contract or indenture hereinbefore required of him respectively, or shall have paid the sums herein-before required to be paid in commutation of such service, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the immigration agent, free of all charge, a certificate of industrial residence, to be written

Schedule F.

or printed according to the form in the Schedule F. to this Act annexed, and shall and thereupon be released from all further obligation to perform service under contract or indenture; and such certificate shall be delivered free of cost to such immigrant by the said immigration agent at the proper time, if he can be found, whether application shall be made for the same or not; provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, on being satisfied that any immigrant is, whether from sickness or any other cause, permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, to authorize the immigration

Or of exemption from labour.

agent to grant a certificate of exemption from labour, and provided that notice shall be published by the immigration agent for the space of one month before the issue of any certificate under this section of the intention to issue the same.

Register of certificates.

43. The immigration agent shall keep a register of all certificates issued under the provisions of the preceding section, which register shall contain the description, sex, age, and any other distinguishing mark, as clearly as the same can be set forth, of every immigrant to whom any such certificate may be granted; and if at any time any question shall arise, whether before a court of law or elsewhere, respecting any such immigrant, and he shall be unable to produce such certificate, an extract from the said register, under the hand of the said immigration agent, accompanied by a certificate under his hand of the identity of such immigrant, shall be deemed good and

Extract to be evidence of issue of duplicate.

sufficient evidence; and if at any time any immigrant shall prove to

the satisfaction of the said immigration agent that such certificate has been lost or destroyed, he shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same on payment of the sum of two shillings for such duplicate.

Employer to report desertion of immigrant forthwith.

44. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture shall, within twenty-four hours from the time at which any such immigrant shall have deserted from such plantation, report such desertion at the nearest police station, stating in such report the number and name by which such immigrant is described in his indenture, with the date thereof, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and so soon as any report of a desertion is delivered to the officer in charge of such police station he shall copy the same, and send on such report to the nearest police station in each direction, and the police officers respectively in charge of such station shall, in like manner, copy and send on such report from station to station until it reaches the inspector of police, and such inspector shall, at the end of each quarter, make up and transmit to the Governor a return, in the form marked G., of all desertions so reported, and of the result up to that date; and in case any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Publication of report.

Schedule G.

Penalty on harbouring or enticing away immigrant under indenture.

45. Every person who shall harbour, conceal, or employ any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour for some other employer, or who shall remove or entice or solicit away from his employer any immigrant, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding four pounds, and shall further pay to the employer to whom such immigrant shall be indentured the sum of four shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall be proved to have been so harboured or employed; and if the employer, or person in charge of any such immigrant, shall state upon oath before a justice of the peace that he has reasonable cause to suspect that such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such justice of the peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him or her, and the person by which such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Act: provided always, that in every case in which any dispute or difference shall arise as to whether any person who shall have harboured, concealed, or employed any immigrant being at the time under a written contract to labour, or who shall have removed or enticed away, or shall have solicited or enticed any such immigrant to remove from the employment or service of his or her employer, had knowledge of any such immigrant being at the time under such contract, the proof of the absence or want of knowledge of every such person shall be on such person, and the proof of the knowledge of such person shall not be on the party aggrieved, complaining, or informing.

Apprehension of immigrant wandering from estate.

46. It shall be lawful for the employer of any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under a written contract to labour, for the servant of such employer, or for any member of the police force or rural constable, to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant who, on any day on which he shall be bound to labour, shall be found at a

distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he shall be engaged to labour without a ticket of leave, signed by such employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate; and that it shall be lawful for any member of the police force or constable, if he shall see reasonable cause for so doing, to call upon any such immigrant to produce to him his certificate of industrial residence or ticket of leave, and if such immigrant shall be unable or shall refuse so to do, then, without any unnecessary delay, to take such immigrant before the police magistrate or any two justices, to be dealt with according to law; and that if affidavit shall be made before any justice showing reasonable ground to suppose that any immigrant is harboured or concealed or employed on the premises of any person, such justice shall grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, to bring him before him to be dealt with according to law.

Half-yearly returns of immigrants by employers.

47. Every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and tenth day of July in each and every year, make out and transmit to the immigration agent a return in writing of the number of immigrants who were in his service, under written contract, on the last day of the preceding month, which return shall be made out in the manner and form specified in the schedule hereto annexed, marked H., and shall be described as the return of the person with whom such immigrants shall have been under a written contract or otherwise, and shall contain a specification of the total number of such immigrants, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts as aforesaid which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, stating the names, numbers, and vessels of import of those who may have died or deserted, and also of those who may have returned to the performance of their contract after their desertion, giving the like description, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, and the names and numbers of their parents, and also a declaration that the contents of such return are in all respects true and correct; and any person who shall neglect to transmit within fourteen days after the time specified any such return as aforesaid shall pay a sum of forty shillings, and a like sum for each and every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue; and any person making or signing any such return or declaration, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to be punished as by law provided in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Schedule H.

Return to be made of immigrants imprisoned.

48. Whenever any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under indenture shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any justice of the peace, under any Act or law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of such court of criminal jurisdiction, or of such justice, as the case may be, within the period of one calendar month from the date of such sentence, to cause to be delivered to the immigration agent a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the name of such immigrant, the name of the estate to which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have

been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Entry in register of births, deaths, and desertions.

49. The immigration agent shall enter in the proper place in the register required by the tenth section of this Act all such births and deaths as shall be reported to him under the provisions of section forty-seven, or as shall in any other manner be brought to his knowledge, and shall keep a separate book in which shall be entered a full description of every immigrant reported to have deserted or to have been imprisoned, and the period during which he shall in consequence have been absent from the performance of his contract; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been, whether at one time or upon different occasions, absent from the performance of his contract for one month or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said immigration agent, and he is hereby required to withhold the certificate by the forty-second and forty-third sections of this Act required to be given until such immigrant shall have completed the term of industrial residence required by law.

Suspension of issue of certificate.

Provision of accommodation hospital.

50. Every estate on which such immigrants, whether indentured or not indentured, are located, shall be provided with comfortable and sufficient dwellings, and with a proper hospital and hospital furniture, medicine, and nurses, and shall have a regularly licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick, and in default thereof the proprietor of such estate shall be liable to a penalty of four pounds, and a like sum for each and every fourteen days during which such default shall continue; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, in the case of any proprietor convicted more than once of a breach of the provisions of this section within a period of three months, to direct all such immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly discharged from such service, and the Governor may direct such immigrants to be indentured to any other employer whom he may select, and who may be willing to receive the same.

Instruction of Africans.

51. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction, and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or any minister of the Christian religion, or any licensed schoolmaster duly authorized thereto by the Governor, in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the immigration agent until the appointment of an inspector of schools, and after such appointment by such inspector for the communication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each such offence, to be recovered upon the complaint of the immigration agent or inspector of schools, or any person authorized by him in writing: provided always, that any such African who shall absent himself from work on such afternoon as aforesaid, and shall not attend the school

provided for him, or receive instruction therein, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment in manner and form provided by section thirty-four of this Act.

Inspection of plantation by immigration agent.

52. It shall be lawful for the immigration agent to enter into and upon any plantation where any immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of such immigrant, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or any such immigrant may have against his employer.

Penalty on obstruction of immigration agent.

53. Every person who shall wilfully do any act whereby the immigration agent may be prevented or obstructed in the performance of his duty under this Act shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence as to the convicting justices shall seem fit.

Issue of passports to immigrants.

54. Every immigrant who shall have acquired a right to certificate of industrial residence shall and may demand and receive from the immigration agent a passport, which shall be delivered to him free of all charge whatsoever, and such immigrant shall thereupon be at liberty to depart from this colony on paying the expense of his own passage: provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to imply any obligation upon this colony to provide a passage for any such immigrant at any time before the expiration of the term for which he shall have consented to reside herein.

Right to back passage of Coolies.

55. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall arrive in this colony, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the forty-second section of this Act, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival, and upon payment to the immigration agent of the sum of seven pounds six shillings and tenpence, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of this colony; provided that if any such immigrant shall on claiming such back passage prove that he has been serving under indentures or annual or longer contracts for the whole period of his residence in this colony, he shall not be required to make any such payment; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this section shall be made in manner provided by the twenty-third section of this Act; and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such indenture or contract shall at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee by the said section imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the immigration agent a sum calculated at the rate of one pound nine shillings and twopence per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract: provided also, that no such immigrant shall be entitled to such back passage unless claimed within eighteen months from the period when he shall have become entitled to the same.

Free passage for invalids.

56. The Governor may order a back passage to be provided at the expense of the colony for any immigrant who may have become

permanently unfit for labour, anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor may arrange for return passage of Indian immigrant by way of neighbouring colony.

57. In order to facilitate the return of Indian immigrants who shall be entitled to back passage wholly or in part at the expense of this colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, when there shall not be any convenient opportunity of providing such back passage from this colony direct to the port from which such immigrant shall have sailed, to arrange with the Governor of any neighbouring colony from which there may be a convenient opportunity for the return of such immigrant by way of such colony to such port wholly or in part at the expense of this colony, according to the terms in which the immigrant may be entitled to such back passage.

Penalty on master of vessel receiving immigrant without passport.

58. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant who shall have been introduced into this colony at the public expense to depart from the colony without having first obtained a passport in manner herein-before provided; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony, any such immigrant who shall not have obtained such passport, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of twenty pounds for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid; and every such penalty shall and may be recovered for and on behalf of Her Majesty before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace from such master or other person being in command of any such vessel, or from the owner of such vessel.

Inspection of vessel sailing with immigrants.

59. Upon the departure of any vessel from this colony having Indian immigrants on board returning to the port from whence they came, the immigration agent, accompanied by the health officer, shall proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such health officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants whether the vessel is fit and suitable in all respects for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with law, and especially with the laws passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India and Council for regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company to the West Indies; and such immigration agent shall personally muster such immigrants, and ascertain whether they and each of them be the parties lawfully entitled to back passage, and shall certify upon the list to be by him furnished to the master of such vessel the total number of immigrants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they are provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

Payment of health officer.

60. Such health officer shall be allowed as his remuneration for services performed under this Act the sum of sixpence for every immigrant on board of any such vessel arriving, and the same sum for every immigrant departing at the expense of the colony.

Immigrant using false documents.

61. If any immigrant shall fraudulently obtain, transfer, use, or attempt to use any false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket of leave, or other document referred to in this Act, or shall in any manner alter or erase any part of such document, such immigrant shall be subject on conviction to a fine not exceeding four pounds, or to imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding thirty days.

Part of all fines not exceeding one half may be paid to the informer.

62. If any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence against this Act, or shall fail to pay any fine imposed upon him for such offence, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain in conformity with his sentence, and any part not exceeding one half of every fine imposed by this Act may, in the discretion of the presiding magistrate or justices, be paid to the informer, and in any case where the party convicted shall not pay such fine it shall be lawful for the Governor to reward such informer, provided that such reward to be so paid by the Governor shall in no case exceed four shillings.

Payment of salaries.

63. All salaries of officers granted and all expenses incurred in virtue of this Act shall be paid out of such funds as are raised for the purposes of immigration, and all monies payable by any person in virtue of any of the provisions of this Act, and which shall not be declared to be payable to any particular officer or person, shall be payable for the use of Her Majesty to the public treasurer, or to the magistrate or justices awarding the payment of any such money, and all sums received by any such magistrate or justices or any other person, and not payable over to any particular person, shall be paid over to the public treasurer, and all monies received by the public treasurer under this Act shall be applied to immigration purposes, and the public treasurer shall render to the committee of public accounts quarterly a statement of all receipts and payments for immigration purposes.

Adjudication of complaints under this Act.

64. All complaints, differences, and disputes which shall arise between employer and immigrant respecting any matter or thing treated of in this Act shall and may be heard and determined, except where otherwise specially provided, by the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace, and all penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money imposed or ordered to be paid by this Act may, unless otherwise specially directed, be recovered on summary conviction before such magistrate or justices, and it shall be lawful for the police magistrate sitting alone to do any act authorized by this Act to be done by two or more justices of the peace.

Recovery of penalties.

Mode of recovery of penalties.

65. In every case of summary conviction under this Act where the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not be paid immediately after the conviction, or within such period not exceeding ten days after conviction as the presiding magistrate or justices shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting magistrate or justices where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not exceed ten pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal or their hands and seals, to authorize and require any constable to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending

such levy, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person convicted, and in default of such distress it shall and may be lawful for such magistrate or justices to commit such person so convicted to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless where a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sums so forfeited or ordered to be paid, and where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall exceed ten pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal or their hands and seals, to authorize and require the provost marshal to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending such levy, upon the goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the person so convicted, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as he would levy under execution any debt or damages recovered in the supreme court of judicature, and in default of goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the person so convicted, to take the body of such person so convicted, and him to imprison in the common gaol for any term not exceeding six calendar months, unless when a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sum so forfeited or ordered to be paid.

Interpretation of terms.

66. Throughout this Act the words and expressions herein-after mentioned shall have and bear the following meanings, that is to say, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; the term "immigration agent" shall not only mean the immigration agent, but also any sub-agent appointed by the Governor to act in any particular place or on any particular occasion in the place and stead of the immigration agent; the word "immigrant" shall include all immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of the British treasury, or at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the word "writing" shall also mean printing; the word "servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any plantation to which immigrants shall be allotted; the word "contract" and the words "written contract" shall mean also any indenture or agreement, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; the word "indenture" shall also mean contract; the word "estate" shall also mean plantation; the word "plantation" shall include any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plantain, rice, or cotton estate, or any farm or establishment on which any immigrant may be employed; the word "employer" shall include the proprietor or manager or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate or plantation, or of or upon any farm or establishment on which any immigrant shall be employed; every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing as well as to several persons, matters, or things; every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as to a male, unless in any of the

cases aforesaid it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Governor in Council to make rules for regulating proportion of sexes.

67. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make rules for regulating the proportion and number of each sex of any immigrants to be introduced into this colony under the provisions of this Act.

A. (Section 8.)

Immigration Agent's Certificate of Arrival.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that the ship (master) arrived at this port from , on the of , bringing immigrants above fourteen years of age, between the ages of fourteen and six years, and under six years of age; that I, assisted by the health officer of the port, have personally inspected the said vessel and immigrants, and find that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, as far as the same are applicable, have been duly complied with, and finally, that the amount payable in respect of such immigrants is

Dated at day of , 185 .

A.B., Immigration Agent.

B. (Sections 16, 19, & 23.)

Grenada.

Be it remembered, that on this day of in the year of our Lord 185 , A.B. of and C.D. of appeared before me E.F., immigration agent of the colony of Grenada, and in my presence signed their names or marks (as the case may be) to the following contract of service. The said A.B. agrees to hire the services of the said C.D., and the said C.D. agrees to render to the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of a for the term of years, commencing on the day of in the year 185 , and terminating on the day of in the year 185 .

And it is further agreed between the said parties that the said C.D. shall be employed by the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation .

And it is further agreed that the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said C.D., as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourer not under indenture or contract working on said estate, and that such wages shall be paid. And it is further agreed that in the event of the said plantation being sold the said C.D. shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

A.B.

C.D.

The preceding contract was signed by the above-named parties, in my presence, on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being as far as I am able to judge fully understood by them respectively.

E.F., Immigration Agent.

C. (Sections 20 & 23.)

Grenada.

This indenture, made the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty- , between A.B., immigration agent in the colony of Grenada, for and on behalf of C.D., a liberated (male or female) African of the age of years, and numbered , recently sent to this colony under the authority of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of being located and established herein, of the one part, and E.F., of in this colony, of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of the Act in such case made and provided, and in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements on the part and behalf of the said E.F. herein-after contained, he, the said A.B., as such immigration agent, has indented, placed, and bound, and by these presents doth indent, place, and bind, the said C.D., the African indented to and with E.F. of , to serve for the term of years, to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, and doth hereby, for and on behalf of the said C.D., to and with the said E.F. covenant, promise, and agree that the said C.D. shall and will, during all and every part of the said term of years, truly and faithfully serve the said E.F. as a labourer on plantation ; and the said E.F. doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said A.B., for and on behalf of the said C.D., that he, the said E.F., shall and will, until the said C.D. shall have attained the age of fifteen years, find and provide for and allow to the said C.D. suitable and sufficient diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, lodging and medical attendance, and such privileges, necessaries, and money wages as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor in Council, or be enacted touching or concerning Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this colony, and shall also allow to the said C.D. during the continuance of these presents for education and religious instruction such one afternoon in every week as shall be appointed or assigned by the Governor of the colony for the time being. In witness whereof he, the said A.B., the immigration agent for and on behalf of the said C.D., and he the said E.F., have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

D. (Section 26.)

Annual List of Arrivals and Allotments of Immigrants.

No. of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Immigrants.	From what Place.	Adults.			Children between 6 and 14 years.			Children under 6 years.			No. of Immigrants allotted, including children.		To what Plantation allotted.	Remarks.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		

Dated at this day of 185 .

A.B., Immigration Agent.

N.B.—If any discrepancy occurs between the number of arrivals and those allotted, explain it in the column for Remarks.

E. (Section 27.)

Muster Roll of Plantation for the Month of .

Description of Immigrant.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Remarks.
Portuguese																																	
Coolie																																	
Chinese																																	
African																																	

J.F., *Manager or Overseer.*

F. (Section 42.)

No. .

This is to certify, That the immigrant herein-under described has completed his term of service (or has paid the amount required in commutation of his service) under the provisions of the Act, intituled "An Act to alter the Law "of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immi- "gration, and for the General Regulation of Immigrants."

Name.	Sex.	Description.	Remarks.

(Signed) A. B.

G. (Section 44.)

Quarterly Return of Desertions from the District.

No.	Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Sex.	Date of Indenture.	Plantation from which deserted.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return to Service.

H. (Section 47.)

Half-Yearly Return of the entire Number of Immigrants located on Plantation in the Parish of , Grenada.

	Madras Coolies.		Calcutta Coolies.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Chinese.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number remaining at last Return - - -												
Number born, received, or returned from desertion since last Return - -												
Total - - -												
Number died, departed, or deserted, since last Return - - -												
Total on the Estate												

Specification of Birth.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's Number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

Specification of Deserters.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

Specification of Deaths.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

Specification of Immigrants returning after Desertion.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I, of Plantation do solemnly and sincerely declare, That the above is a true and correct Return of the Immigrants on Plantation on the day of 18 , as required by the 47th clause of the Act, intituled "An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with "regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the "general Regulation of Immigrants."

Signature.

Passed the Assembly, this Fourth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) JOHN WELLS, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this Fifth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL, Actg. Clerk of Council.

Dated at Grenada, the Eighth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) HENRY GARRAWAY, Speaker.

[L.M.S.] (Signed) ROBT. W. KEATE, Lieut.-Governor.

Assented to by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, this Eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL, Actg. Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the Town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada, this Eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON, Acting Provost Marshal.

A true copy.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 63.

List of the Chinese Labourers imported at the Havana, with the Dates, Names of Vessels, and Consignees.

Dates of Arrivals.	Vessels' Names.	Where from.	Consignees.	Ship's Tonnage.				Number of Asiatics.	Remarks.
				Spanish.	British.	Portuguese.	American.		
1847.									
June 3	Oquendo - -	Amoy -	Arrietta - -	350	–	–	–	200	
July 20	Duke of Argyle -	Do. -	Peñasco -	–	629	–	–	400	
1853.									
March 10	Blenheim - -	Do. -	Villoldo & Co.	–	808	–	–	480	
„ 14	Panama - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	522	–	–		
„ 14	Gertrude - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	605	–	–	198	
„ 30	Inchinnan -	Do. -	Do. -	–	565	–	–	335	
April 17	Sophia - -	Macao -	Pereda & Co. -	–	–	240	–	233	
„ 21	Lady Amherst -	Amoy -	Villoldo & Co.	–	446	–	–	225	
May 2	Viagente - -	Macao -	Pereda & Co. -	–	–	376	–	249	
„ 11	SirThos.Gresham	Amoy -	Villoldo & Co.	–	594	–	–	320	
„ 22	Columbus -	Do. -	Do. -	–	468	–	–	266	
June 27	Bella Gallega -	Do. -	Pereda & Co. -	800	–	–	–	381	
Aug. 30	Sappho - -	Do. -	Villoldo & Co.	–	446	–	–	194	
Sept. 1	Medina - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	960	–	–	380	
1854.									
May 18	Menzies - -	Sivatao	Pereda & Co. -	–	448	–	–	299	
„ 23	Emigrante -	Macao -	Do. -	–	–	630	–	539	
1855.									
April 8	Bella Gallega -	Sivatao	Do. -	433	–	–	–	396	
„ 23	RoxburghCastle	Amoy -	Do. -	–	1,121	–	–	575	
May 30	Carpentaria -	Sivatao	Do. -	–	1,460	–	–	704	
June 30	Martin Luther -	Do. -	Do. -	–	1,241	–	–	577	
July 22	Hound - -	Macao -	Do. -	–	–	–	713	228	
„ 24	Sky Lark - -	Sivatao	Do. -	–	–	–	1,209	532	
						Total -		7,711	

The Coolies by the "*Blenheim*" and "*Panama*" got intermixed at the Quarantine ground, and could not be separated afterwards; there were originally on board the two vessels 805, so that 323 died! Of the "*Gertrude's*" 152 died! Of the "*Medina's*" 50 died, 3 of "*Inchinnan's*," 56 of the "*Sappho's*," and 3 to 5 per cent. of the rest by British vessels.

Appendix No. 64.

Return of Land Lease Sales held at Hong Kong during the Year 1855.

Date of Sale.	Fixed Annual Rent.			Premium.
1855:	£	*s.*	*d.*	$
1st February - - -	504	7	7	5,625
16th and 17th March - -	270	14	2	9,305
14th and 15th May - -	472	2	0	2,610
28th and 29th May - -	447	19	0	5,050
9th July - - -	85	0	6	295
4th August - - - -	518	6	6	5,965
28th August - - -	529	7	2	8,085
1st and 2d October - -	570	10	6	4,875
16th November - - -	404	0	0	33,650
£	3,802	7	5	$ 75,460*

* At 4*s.* 2*d.* each equal to 15,720*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, premium on 3,802*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* being more than 400 per cent.

Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 7 *April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 65.

Copy of a License to export Guano from Three Islands on the Coast of Arabia.

This indenture made the 20th day of February 1856, between Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the first part, and John Ord of Litherland near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, late master mariner, and Joseph Hindson and James Henshaw Hayes, both of Liverpool aforesaid, merchants and brokers, of the second part: Whereas His Highness the Imaum of Muscat hath ceded to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in full property and dominion, five islands in or near the bay of Kooria Mooria, on the south coast of Arabia, denominated respectively Halaaneea, Soda, Jibleea, Haski, and Ghurzoad, and being part of His said Highness's dominions: And whereas it hath been represented to Her said Majesty that the three last-mentioned islands contain deposits of guano and other substances capable of being used for the manuring of land (all which substances are herein-after included under the term guano): And whereas the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes have applied to Her said Majesty for leave and authority to appropriate and remove the said guano, which

Her said Majesty hath been pleased to grant on the terms and under the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Now this indenture witnesseth that Her said Majesty hath granted and doth hereby grant to the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, their executors, administrators, and assigns (herein-after called the parties of the second part), the sole and exclusive right for the term of five years from the date of these presents to raise and take away the said guano from the said three islands of Jibleea, Haski, and Ghurzoad, with permission to construct on the said islands all such sheds, huts, stores, jetties, or other works or buildings as may be requisite for that purpose: And this indenture further witnesseth that the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant and agree, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, with and to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, that all guano which shall be shipped from any of the said islands shall be taken direct to the port of Liverpool or to some other port or ports in the United Kingdom, which may hereafter be approved by Her said Majesty at the request of the said parties of the second part, and shall be consigned to the said Joseph Hindson, or to such other person or persons in the United Kingdom as may be approved by Her Majesty on such request as aforesaid, and that the said parties of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, some or one of them, shall pay to Her said Majesty a royalty of 2*s.* sterling for every ton of guano so shipped as aforesaid during the first two years, and 4*s.* sterling for every ton so shipped during the last three years of the term aforesaid, and that no such guano shall be landed from any ship until the said royalty shall have been paid on all the guano carried in such ship, according to the estimate of the principal officer of Customs at the port of discharge (which estimate and payment nevertheless shall be subsequently adjusted, according to the actual quantity of guano which, after the final discharge of the vessel, shall be found to have been on board); and further, that the said parties of the second part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall send into one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State separate accounts of the amount of guano shipped in each half year of the said term, commencing from the date of these presents, so as to ensure (as far as may be practicable) that every such account shall reach the said Secretary of State within six calendar months of the expiration of the half year to which it relates: And this indenture further witnesseth that in case any of the above covenants shall be broken or left unfulfilled, it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty, by notice under the hand of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to be forwarded by post, to allow any one of the said parties of the second part, and be published in the London Gazette within one week of the date thereof, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice, not being less than three calendar months after the date thereof, the licence and authority hereby granted to the said parties of the second part, to raise and remove guano as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, and such licence and authority shall accordingly cease and determine, and all sheds, huts, stores, jetties, and other works and temporary buildings made by the said

parties of the second part on any of the said islands, and all guano shipped therefrom after the day so named as aforesaid, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty; and it is hereby further agreed, that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this indenture, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said parties of the second part, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederic Rogers, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals, for and on behalf of Her Majesty; and the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, have respectively hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoch. (L.S.)
C. Alexander Wood. (L.S.)
Frederic Rogers. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederic Rogers, as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of

(Signed) Stephen Walcott,
Secretary to the said Emigration Commissioners.

(Signed) Jno. Ord. (L.S.)
Joseph Hindson. (L.S.)
J. H. Hayes. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, in the presence of

(Signed) George Stone, Solicitor, Liverpool.
Bernard Byron, Clerk to Mr. Stone.

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